



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



10 A 18



Taylor Institution.

1859

10 K 18



1859



A GLOSSARY.

K.

KA ME, AND I'LL KA THEE, *prov.*, or more commonly, in an abbreviated form, **KA ME, KA THEE**. A proverbial phrase, considered as parallel with the Latin adage, "Muli mutuū scabunt;" but of Scottish origin, in which dialect *ca*, pronounced *caw*, means call, or invite; as they use *fa* for fall, *a* for all, &c. See Jamieson in *Call*. Ray has it among his Proverbs, p. 126, but without notice of its real origin. His illustrations are merely these: "Da mihi mutuum testimonium." *Cic. Orat. pro Flac.* Lend me an oath or testimony; swear for me, and I'll do as much for you; or claw me, and I'll claw you; commend me, and I'll commend you. *Pro Dello Calauriam*. Neptune changed with Latona "Delos for Calauria." But none of these come exactly to the point: "One good turn deserves another," is quite as parallel as any of them, and "claw me," &c., much more so. See **CLAW**. In Kelly's Scottish Proverbs it stands: *Kae me, and I'll kae thee.* Lett. K 21. With the marginal interpretation *invite*, and an explanation subjoined, "Spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor."

In England it was sometimes pronounced *kay*; whence, in the following passage, it is printed with the letter *k* alone, and is so punned upon

as to prove that it must be pronounced *kay*, or *key*:

Thou art pandar to me for my wench, and I to thee for thy cousenage. *K me, k thee*, runs through court and country. *Secur.* Well said, my subtle Quick-silver. Those *Ks* *ope the doors* to all this world's felicity. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 221.

Key itself was often pronounced *kay*. See **KAY**.

We cash-keepers

Hold correspondence, supply one another
On all occasions. I can borrow for a week
Two hundred pounds of one, as much of a second,
A third lays down the rest; and when they want,
As my master's money comes in, I do repay it.
Ka me, ka thee. *Massinger's City Madam*, ii, 1.

Also act iv, sc. 2.

Ka me, ka thee, one good tourne asketh another.
Heywood's Poems, on Proverbs, E, 1 b.
Let's be friends;
You know the law has tricks; *Ka me, ka thee.*
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 494.
To keepe this rule—*kawe me, and I kawe thee*;
To play the saints whereas we divels be.

Lodge, Satire 1st.

In one passage we find a ridiculous, and probably an arbitrary, variation of it:

If you'll be so kind as to *ka me* one good turn, I'll be so courteous to *kub* you another.
Witch of Edm. by Rowley, &c., ii, 1
†But *kay me, Ile kay thee*; give me an inch to day,
Ile give thee an ell to morrow.
Armin., Nest of Ninnies, 1608.
†Epig. 6. *Ka me, ka thee.*
My muse hath vow'd, revenge shall have her swindge
To catch a parret in the woodcocks sprindge, &c.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†Manus manum fricat: *ka me, ka thee*, one good turne requireth another.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 565.

KAM. Crooked. "*Kam*, in Erse, is squint-ey'd, and applied to anything awry." *Johns*. Thus *camock* means a crooked tree (see **CAMOCK**); and it is most probable that they are both from the same origin. Minshew has *carvois*, crooked; from which he derives *kamme*, and adds forte a *καμπύλος*. Mr. Steevens says *kam* is

10 K 18



Taylor Discretion.

1859

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*,
Sooth'd mortal cares, and lull'd the world to rest.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 96.

KESTRELL, the same as **CASTRIL**, or **KASTRIL**. A hawk of a base unserviceable breed, and therefore used by Spenser as an adjective, to signify base. See **STANNEL**.

Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
A pleasant veine of glory he did fynd.
Spens. P. Q., II, iii, 4.

†**KETCHES**. Catches?

Rock-menday, and the wake in summer, shrovinga,
the wakeful *ketches* on Christmas-eve, the hoky, or
seed-cake, these he yearly keeps, yet holds them no
relics of popery.

†**KETTER**. A term of contempt.

Mut. Hei, hei! handsom, *ketter*! sure somebody
has been rousing him in the rice; sirrah, you a spoil'd
your clothes. [*Offers to beat it off.*]
Chav. Nny, what de do, snather? now to zee your
ignorance, why 'tis all the fashion, man; it came over
from England with the last ship came in here, there's
no-body look'd upon that is not bedon zo; nay, they
zay the fine ladies like it so hugely. they powder
their dogs and monkeys. *Unnatural Mother*, 1698.

KETTLE, for kettledrum; by abbreviation.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth,
Now the king drinks to Hamlet. *Hamlet*, v, 2.

So in the former part of the same
play this custom is described:

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swaggering upspring reels;
And as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. i, 4.

KETTLE-PINS, for skettle-pins, nine-pins.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddie-boards, tables, trunks,
shovel-boards, fox and geese, and the like.
Shelton, Pref. to Don Quix., cited by Todd.

†**KEWWAW**. Askew.

The picture topsie-turvie stands *kecwaw*:
The world turn'd upside downe, as all men know.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

KEX, or **KECKSIE**. A dry stalk of hemlock, and sometimes of other kinds. Perhaps *kecksies* is only a mistaken form, instead of the plural of *kex*, *kexes*; and *kex* itself may have been formed from *keck*, something so dry that the eater would *keck* at it, or be unable to swallow it. It can hardly be a corruption of *cigue*.

And nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Hen. V.*, v, 2.
As hollow as a gun: or as a *kex*. *Ray's Prov.*, 222.

It is now common to say "as dry as a *kex*." See Todd.

Cotgrave under *Canon* has, "*Canon de suls*, a *kex*, or elder stick; also a potgun made thereof;" he gives it too as the translation of *Cigue*.

It was written also *kix*, which is less remote from *cigues*:

If I had never seen, or never tasted
The goodness of this *kix*, I had been a made man.
B. & Fl. Coxcomb., i, 1.

By *kix*, he means the empty useless coxcomb, his companion.

Coles inconsistently renders *kecks* by cremium, which means havin or dry brush wood; and *kex* by cicuta, hemlock.

KEY-COLD. Very cold, as cold as a key.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king! *Rick. III.*, i, 2.
Heav'n further it;

For till they be *key-cold* dead, there's no trusting
of 'em. *B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, iv, 3.

And then in *key-cold* Lucrece' bleeding stream
He falls, &c. *Rape of Lucr.*, Suppl. to Shakesp., i, 571.

It is oddly used in Decker's *Satiromastix*, for the disorder called a cold; but then it is in the mouth of an incorrect speaker:

Sir Adam, is best hide your head for fear your wise
brains take *key-cold*. *Hawk. Orig. of Dr.*, iii, 223.
There was one Mr. Key that offended them [the Puritans of Cambridge], and one said in a sermon, that of all complexions the worst were such as were *key-cold*.
Harr. Nuga, ii, 159, Park's ed.

KEYSAR, **KESAR**, or **KEISAR**. Old spelling for Cæsar, and used proverbially for an emperor; particularly in the expression *Kings and Keysars*, which very frequently occurs.

Thou art an emperor, Cæsar, *Keisar*, and Pheczar.
Merry W. W., i, 3.

And treadeth under foot her holy things,
Which was the care of *Kesars* and of kings.
Spens. Tears of Muses, 569.

For myters, states, nor crownes may not exclude
Popes, mightie kings, nor *Keysars* from the same.
Harringt. Ariosto, xlv, 47.

Tell me of no queen or *Keysar*.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

See also George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 49; *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 293.

KICKSY-WICKSY, or **KICKSY-WINSEY**. A ludicrous word, of no definite meaning, except, perhaps, to imply restlessness; from *kick*, and *wince*, in allusion to a restive horse; applied by Parolles, in All's well that ends well, to a wife:

He wears his honour in a box unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksy* here at home. ii, 3.

Taylor the water-poet has used a similar term, apparently designing to convey by it his determination to *kick* and *wince* at his debtors, having given that name to a poem written against them. He calls it, "*A Kicksie-winsie*, or a *Lerry-cum-twang*." The same

burlesque word occurs also in a comedy of Alex. Brome, where it signifies an unruly jade. Act i, p. 17.

In the following passage it seems to mean fantastic or uncertain :

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then
Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen;
Such *kicksee-wicksee* flames shew but how dear
Thy great lights resurrection would be here.

Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epig., p. 168.

†KICKUMBOB. A whirligig.

It is big enough to hold two men, and it is for this purpose if any one or more do rob gardens or orchards, or corne fieldes, (if they be taken) he or they are put into this same whirligig, or *kickumbob*, and the gybbet being turned, the offender hangs in this cage from the river some 12 or 14 foot from the water, then there is a small line made fast to the party some 5 or 6 fadome, and with a tricke which they have, the bottome of the cage drops out, and the thiefe falls sodenly into the water.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KID-FOX has been supposed to mean discovered or detected fox. *Kiddle* certainly meant known or discovered, in Chaucer's time. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Glossary. It may have been a technical term in the game of *Hide fox*, &c., as old terms are sometimes longer preserved in jocular sports than in common usage.

The musick ended,
We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.

Much Ado, ii, 3.

This is said of Benedict, who has just been observed to hide himself. Some editors, therefore, have read *hid-fox*, but without support from the old editions. It might also mean simply *young fox*. See HIDE FOX.

KIFF. See KITH, of which it is a corruption.

KILKENNY RING. What this means, remains to be discovered. A wild Irish footman is so called in ridicule :

M. What's he would speak with me?

S. A *Kilkenny ring*;

There he stands, madam. *B. and Fl. Corc., ii, 3.*

Mr. Weber conjectures *rung*, a Scotch word for coarse heavy stuff; but why a Scotch word should be applied to an Irishman, does not appear. If *rung* was ever current in England, it was for some kind of wooden spar.

†KILL-CALF, and KILL-COW, *s.* and *adj.* A murderous fellow; a butcher.

And there they make private shambles with *kil-calfe* cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murther, to the abuse of Lent, the deceiving of the informers, and the great grieve of every jealous fishmonger.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

But in the night, yet then take heed of those
Base padding rascalls, for their *kill-calfe* law.

Clavell's Recantation of an ill-led Life, 1634.

Of all occupations that now adays are used
I would not be a butcher, for that's to be refused;
For whatever is gotten, or whatever is gained,
He shall be call'd *Kill-cow*, and so shall be named.

Old Ballad.

KIMNEL is said to mean the same as kemling, which the old Dictionaries interpret a brewer's vessel, or a powdering tub. So Coles, "*Kimnel*, or *kemlin*. Orca, cadus salsamentarius."

Ray's *North Country Words*.

She's somewhat simple indeed, she knew not what a *kinnet* was, she wants good nurture mightily.

B. and Fl. Corcomb, iv, 7.

Chaucer wrote it *kemelyn*. See Todd.

†KINCHIN. An old cant term for a child. "*Kinchin*, a little child."

Dunton's Ladies' Dict.

Kynchin morts are girls of an year or two old, which the morts their mothers carry at their backs in slates or sheets; if they have no children of their own, they will steal or borrow them from others. *Ibid.*

KIND, *s.* Nature, natural disposition, or tendency.

Why birds and beasts, from quality and *kind*,
Why all these things change from their ordinance.

Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

Fitted by *kind* for rape and villainy. *Tit. Andr., ii, 1.*
That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind*, forbid.

B. Jons. Sejanus, ii, 1.

So much, that *kind*

May seek itself there, and not find.

Ibid., Catiline, Chorus 1.

Time and sufficed fates to former *kynd*

Shall us restore.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 43.

To do his *kind*, is to act according to his nature :

You must think this, look you, that the worm will do
his *kind*.

Ant. and Cleop., v, 2.

I did but my *kind*, I! he was a knight, and I was fit
to be a lady.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 291.

KIND-HEART. A jocular name for a tooth-drawer. It appears from two passages in Jonson's Bartholomev Fair, that *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer, was a personage, who, in still older times (called by him "the sword-and-bucklerage of Smithfield") regularly appeared at that fair. He tells his audience that, in this fair, "for *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer," they will have "a fine oily pig-woman," &c. *Induction to Barth. Fair*. He had been alluded to before as a customary personage. So, in another old comedy, where one character says,

Mistake me not, *kindheart*;

The person addressed is immediately told,

He calls you *tooth-drawer*.

Rowley's New Wonder, i, 1

We are indebted for this remark, without which the latter passage

would be unintelligible, to the editor of the Ancient Drama, vol. v, p. 279.

To **KINDLE**, *v.* To inflame, and thence to incite, to stimulate; that is, to inflame the mind.

But that shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all. Nothing remains, but that I *kindle* the boy thither, which now I'll about. *As you like it*, i, 1.

He means, "that I excite the boy to it." So in Macbeth, when Banquo means to say, "such a prophecy, if believed, might stimulate you to seek the crown," he thus expresses it:

That, trusted home,
Might yet *inkindle* you unto the crown,
Besides the thane of Cawdor. Act i, sc. 3.

KINDLESS, from the above sense of **KIND**. Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

†**KING**. "The *king* can do no wrong."

Howell. "The *king* cannot die." *Ibid*.

"The *king's* cheese goes half away in paring, viz., among so many officers."

Howell, 1659.

One little piece of bread they reckond more
Then erst they did of bags of gold before,
One scrap, which full fed corps away doe fling,
With them had bin a ransom for a king.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KING-GAME, or **KINGHAM**. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. See Lysons' Environs of London, from the churchwardens' account at Kingston-on-Thames. In similar accounts of St. Giles's parish, Reading, there is a charge "of the *kyng-play* at Whitsuntide, xxxvjs. viij*d*." *Coates's Reading*, p. 378. Which is doubtless the same thing.

†**KING-BY-YOUR-LEAVE**. The name of an old game.

Apodidrascinda. Pueritiæ ludus, quo obstructis ei qui in medio sedet oculis, cæteri in latebras sese abdunt; mox dato signo dum ille latentes vestigat, hi ad sedem ejus tanquam ad metam recipientes se, prævertere illum satagunt. ἀποδιδρασκινδα, Poll. The playe called *king by your leave*, or the old shewe.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Yet I remember an old schoole-boys game of *king by your leave* ever since I was a boy myselfe, and so I am afraid you will cry, "*King, by your leave*, we are to have a bout with you; bear it off with the head and shoulders how you can."

King's Halfe-Pennyworth of Wit, 1613.

†**KING-I-AM**. The name of an old English game mentioned in Useful Transactions in Philosophy, 8vo, 1709, p. 43.

†**KING-PEAR**.

Pirum regium, Plin. minimo pediculo quasi sessile. A *king pear* with a very little stalk. *Nomenclator*.

†**KINGSTON**, on the Thames, appears to have been formerly celebrated for its beer.

The said recorder passing along the street, and hearing a souldiour in an ale-house calling for a *Kingstone* pot of beere, straight stept in unto him, and arrested him of high treason, saying: Sirrah, often have I heard and tasted of a penny pot of beere, and found good of the price, but of a Kingstone pot of beere I never heard: sure it is some counterfeit coyne, and I must know how thou came'st by it.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**KINRED**. Kindred.

Affinities cannot have greater glory then, when the father is wise; the children vertuous; the brothers kinde; the cosins loving; and the *kinred* conformable.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

But (as hee was a prince too much bent to the overthrow of his *kinred*) closely lay snares for him, and if hee tooke him once at unawares in a trip, would bee sure to put him to death.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

KINSING. Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog.

I ask't physitions what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a mankind asse?
They told me, &c.

The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinsing*.

Hall's Epigr. against Marston.

This was an allusion to Marston's assumed name of *Kinsayder*; which in other places also brings in the mention of a dog. John Marston being named, it is said,

What, monsieur *Kinsayder*, lifting up your leg, and p—s—g against the world.

Rel. from Parn., Or. of Dr., iii, 215.

Marston himself introduces the name of *Kinsayder*, in his comedy of What you will, and there again it is united with cur:

Away, idolater! Why you *don Kinsayder*,
Thou canker-eaten rusty cur.

Act ii, Anc. Dr., ii, p. 223.

The person so addressed is a poet, named Lampatho Doria, who thus appears intended to personate Marston himself.

†**KIRLE**. A curl?

Juyce of lemonds made in pomatum, with the whites of egges, oyle of tartar, oyle of talco, reubarb, sulphur, perls water, lye of lime, to colour the haire, with a thousand other dusts and artes to stiffen their *kirles* on the temples, and to adorne their foreheads.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

KIRSOME, corrupted from *Chrysom*, and used to signify Christian. See **CHRY SOM**.

As I am a true *kirsome* woman, it is one of the chrystal glasses my cousin sent me.

B. & Fl. Coscomb, iv, 7.

Kyrsin is the same:

No, as I am a *kyrsin* soul, would I were hang'd
If ever I—

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

Kursin'd also for christened, or named:

Why 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,
Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kursin'd*.

Ibid., i, 2.

As I am *cursten'd*.

B. and Fl. Corc., ii, 1.

KIRTLE. An upper garment, a sort of loose gown. *Cyrtel*, Saxon.

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Also a man's loose gown:

All in a *kirtle* of discolour'd say

He clothed was, ypaynted full of eies.

Spens. P. Q., I, iv, 81.

To marke them, weare long *kyrtils* to the foote like women.

Asch. Tazophilus, p. 26, new ed.

Kirtles could not mean petticoats, as has been guessed, otherwise *half-kirtles* would be half-petticoats, which they were not. See **HALF-KIRTLE**.

†**TO KISS THE COUNTER**, to be confined in that prison.

Some constables, for refusing to distrain, have *kissed the Counter*; and some have taken up their lodgings in Newgate, but have been since released.

Letter dated 1626.

†**TO KISS THE HANDS**, to salute.

In a less refined form, *to kiss the claws*.

This letter comes to *kisse your hands* from fair Florence, a citie so beutifull.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

These men can *kisse their claws*, with, Jack, how is't? And take and shake me kindly by the fist, And put me off with dilatory cogges.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

I'm glad to see thee well with all my heart,
Long have I long'd to drinke with thee a quart,
I have beleev'd this drosse had beene pure gold,
When presently I have beene bought and sold
Behind my backe (for no desert and cause),
By those that kindly cap'd and *kist their claws*.

Ibid.

TO KISS THE HARE'S FOOT, *prov.*

"Spoken to one that comes so late that he hath lost his dinner or supper." *Ray*, p. 195. Probably it meant that such a one coming too late to partake of the hare, had no better chance than to kiss the foot, and get nothing to eat.

'Tis supper time with all, and we had need
Make haste away, unless we meane to speed
With those that *kisse the hare's foot*; Rhumes are bred

Some say by going supperlesse to bed,
And those I love not. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 2, p. 67.
You must *kiss the hare's foot*, post festum venisti.

Coles' Dict.

The hall summons this consort of companions (upon payne to dyne with duke Humphrie, or to *kisse the hare's foot*) to appeare at the first call.

Serving-man's Comfort, sign. C*.

†**TO KISS THE POST**. To be shut out.

Dost thou hear me, Ned? If I shall be thy host,
Make haste thou art best, for fear thou *kiss the post*.

Heywood's King Edward IV, 1600.

Men of all countries travels through the same,
And, if they money want, may *kisse the post*.

Pasquil's Night-Cap, 1612.

That now more men by ryot are confounded,
Then valiant souldiers in the wars were wounded.

Mars yeelds to Venus, gown-men rule the roost now,
And men of war may lust, or *kisse the post* now.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KISSING-COMFITS. Sugar-plumbs perfumed, to make the breath sweet.

Let it thunder to the tune of green-sleeves, hail *kissing-comfits*, &c.

Merry W. of W., v, 5.

Sure your pistol holds

Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.

Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, 1623.

The same are meant, doubtless, here:

Faith, search our pockets, and if you find there

Comfits of ambergrease to help our kisses,

Conclude us faulty. *Massinger's Very Woman*, i, 1.

She had before said,

Nor does your nostril

Take in the scent of strong perfumes, to stifle

The sourness of our breaths as we are fasting. *Ibid.*

See also *Harr. Apol.* for Ajax, M iii.

A receipt to make *kissing-comfits* may, perhaps, be acceptable:

To make Muskelines, called Rising-Comfits or Kissing-Comfits.

Take half a pound of refined sugar, being beaten and searched, put into it two grains of musk, a grain of civet, two grains of ambergrease, and a thimble-full of white orris powder; beat all these with gum-dragon steeped in rose-water; then roul it as thin as you can, and cut it into little lozenges with your iging. [qu. iron?] and stow them in some warm oven or stove, then box them and keep them all the year.

May's Accomplished Cook, 1671, p. 271.

They were called sometimes *kissing-causes*.

†**KISSING-STRINGS.**

Behind her back the streamers fly,

And *kissing-strings* hang dangling by.

London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†**KITCHEN.** The clerk of the kitchen

"takes care of such provicion as is brought into the howse, and has an espetial eie to the severall tables that are kepte either above staires or in the kytchin and other places." *MS. dated 1643.*

KITH and KIN. Friends and relations.

Kith means acquaintance. To *kith* anciently signified to know, or make known. *Kin* requires no explanation.

Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*, shall be her carver in a husband.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, i, 3.

Mark with what meed vile vices are rewarded;

Thro' envy I must lose both *kith and kin*.

Mirror for Magist., p. 291.

At the end of Aubrey's Biographical Sketch of John Hales, we find *kiff* for *kith*.

He was no *kiff* or *kin* to him.

Letters, &c., from Bodl. Libr., vol. ii, p. 364.

Which corruption was, perhaps, common, as it occurs elsewhere:

Forsaking father and mother, *kiffe* and *kinne*.

Camd. Remains, p. 214, ed. 1623.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)

Spares neither mother, brother, *kiff* nor *kin*.

Sylr. Du Bart., Day 2, P. 2, Week 2.

But *kiff*, wherever found, is a corrup-

KIN

would be unintelligent
of the Ancient Drama
To KINDLE, v. To kindle
to incite, to stimulate
in flame the mind.

But that shall not be my work
all nothing remains, but
which now I'll about.

He means, "that I
it." So in Macbeth
means to say, "some
believed, might strike
the crown," he thus

Might yet instigate
Boulder the flame of

**KINDLESS, from the
Kind Unnatural**
Rationalism, transference.

†**KING.** "The king can
Howell. "The king
"The king's cheer
paring, viz., among
Howell, 1633.

Now these pieces of
Then sent them out a
Now every, which
Wide known had

KING-GAME, or KING
grant of the three
See Lyons' from
from the church
Kingston-on-Thames
monks of St. G.
ing, there is a cher
place at Whitton
Kington's Knott
doubtless the same

†**KING BY-AUT RIE**
of an old game.

Kingdoms, the
the king, the
the king, the
the king, the
the king, the

the king, the
the king, the
the king, the
the king, the
the king, the

KING-LAM The
highish game in
transference in Pl.
p. 41

†**KING-PEAN.**

the king, the
the king, the

Lewis's History of English Translations, p. 47. The book was then in the Harleian Library, most singularly made up and manufactured by a Jewish bookseller. What became of it when that library was dispersed, I have not heard. It is shortly described at No. 154, vol. i, of the Harleian catalogue of printed books. There is a letter on this subject from Mr. Wanley to Dr. Charlett, printed in Letters by Eminent Persons, published in 1813, vol. i, p. 95. It is dated Sept. 17, 1699. But it is perfectly true that *knave-child* is used for man-child, both by Wicliff (Rev. ii, 5 and 13), and by Chaucer in the Tale of Lawes Tale, l. 5130.

At Shakespeare's time, the sense of *knave* was as currently applied to the word as the above, which is the original meaning.

KNIVES'-GREASE.

That is worthie to bee beaten or scourged: they call *knives grease*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 73.

KNEED.

Your worth, enfired by my *knurd* quill.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1635.

KNEELING AFTER A PLAY. It was the custom for the actors in every theatre, at the conclusion of the play, or of the epilogue, to kneel down on the stage, and pray for their patrons; the royal companies for the king or queen, &c.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are too, I will bid you good night: and so *kneel down before you*; but indeed to pray for the queen. *Epil. to 2 Hen. IV.*
Follyw. Pray, grandsire, give me your blessing. *Sir B.* Who? son *Follywit!* *Follyw.* This shows like *knurling after the play*; I praying for my lord Owenmouch and his good countess, our honourable lady and mistress. *A Mad World, &c.*, O. Pl., v, 395.

Sir John Harrington also alludes to it in the conclusion of his *Metamorphosis of Ajax*:

But I will neither end with sermon nor prayer, lest some wags liken me to my l. . . . players; [doubtless my lord Somebody's players] who, when they have ended a bawdy comedy, as though that were a preparative to devotion, *kneele downe* solemnly, and pray all the companies to pray with them for their good lord and master.

It is evident from the above quotation, that in 1596, when that tract appeared, the custom had fallen a good deal into disuse, and that particularly it was avoided after pieces of great levity; but that the players of that particular lord were well known

for doing it, without any consideration of that circumstance. We find it at the end of only one of Shakespeare's plays, but that may be owing to the loss of the epilogues. In the older interludes, moralities, and plays, it occurs perpetually; as, *New Custom*, 1573:

Defend thy church, O Christ, &c.
Preserve our noble queen Elizabeth, and her counsell
all,
With thy heavenly grace, sent from thy seat supernatural.
Graunt her and them long to lyve, her to raigne, them
to see
What may alwaies be best for the weale publique's
commoditie. O. Pl., i, 291.

Also in Lusty Juventus:

Now let us make our supplications together
For the prosperous estate of our noble and virtuous king,
That in his godly procedynges he may stil persever,
Which seketh the glory of God above al other
thing, &c. *Lusty Juventus*, Origin of Dr., i, 163.

This latter is extended to 17 lines, and includes all the nobility. *Appius and Virginia*, 1575:

Beseeching God, as duty is, our gracious queene to
save,
The nobles, and the commons eke, with prosperous
life I crave.

At the end of the *Disobedient Child*, an interlude, by Thomas Ingeland, bl. lett., no date, it is said, "Here the rest of the players come in, and kneele downe all togyther, eche of them sayinge one of these verses."
"And last of all," &c. &c.

See the notes at the end of the *Second Part of Henry IV*, in Johnson and Steevens's ed.

†KEENSTEAD. The place of the knee.

Sugar candie she is as I gesse fro the wast to the
kneestead,
Nought is amisse, no fault were found, if soule were
amended. *Greene's Farewell to Folly*, n. d.

†KNEE-TIMBER.

Sir, the *knee timber* of your voiage is money; spare your purse in this particular, for upon my life you have a sufficient pardon for all that is passed already, the king having under his broad seal made you admirall of your fleet, and given you power of the martial law over your officers and soldiers.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

KNIFE was often used for a sword or dagger.

That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.
Much., i, 5.

But in Shakespeare's time it meant rather the latter, as in the above passage, and here, where they are expressly distinguished:

I wear no *knife* to murder sleeping men;
But here's a vengeful sword, rusted with ease,

That shall be scour'd in his rancorous heart
That slanders me with murder's crimson badge.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

Spenser, who purposely employed a phraseology more antiquated than his time, often has used it for a sword:

Lo there the worthie meed
Of him that slew Sausfoy with bloody knife.

F. Q., I, iii, 36.

And after all his war to rest his wearie knife.

Ibid., III, iv, 24.

It seems rather odd that knives or daggers should have been a part of the customary accoutrements of brides; but the truth was, I fancy, that they were commonly worn by ladies, and especially in full dress, and that the *wedding knives* were only more highly ornamented than others. In the old quarto of *Romeo and Juliet*, 1597, she says,

What if this potion should not worke at all,
Must I of force be married to the countie?
This shall forbid it. Knife, lye thou there.

In a former scene, with the friar, she had expressed the same resolution:

Give me some sudden counsell; els behold
Twixt my extreames and me this bloodie knife
Shall play the umpere.

iv, 1.

In the subsequent editions it is altered to

No; no, this shall forbid it. Lye thou there.

By which it does not appear what is to lie there, without reference to the original edition. The modern editors, indeed, have added a marginal direction: "Laying down a dagger." The custom of wearing knives or daggers in wedding dresses, is well illustrated by Mr. Steevens; but it appears from the above quotations, that Juliet wore one in her common dress, at the friar's cell, and that it was not left among the things "behoveful for her state." The citations adduced by Mr. Steevens, in confirmation of *wedding-knives*, are these:

See at my girdle hang my wedding-knives.

Decker's *Match me in London*, 1631.

Here by my side do hang my wedding-knives;
Take thou the one, and with it kill thy queen,
And with the other, I'll dispatch my love.

King Edw. III, 1599.

†KNIGHT. The knave at cards. "The knight, knave, or varlet." *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 294.

†KNIGHT OF THE POST. Properly, a man who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials or false bail;

in a secondary sense, a sharper in general.

A knight of the post, quoth he, for so I am tearmed;
a fellow that will sweare you any thing for twelve pence.

Nash, *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

But is his resolution any way infracted, for that some refractaries are (like knights of the post) hired to witnesse against him?

Ford's *Line of Life*, 1620.

†KNIT-KNOT. An ornament of dress.

Not to spend their time in knit-knots, patch-work, fine twilights, and such like fooleries; to study nothing but what they mun wear, or eat and drink; that they are grown to such a height of pride and lust, 'tis well if many an honest man has not a bad bargain of them.

The *Country Farmers Catechism*, 1703.

†KNITSTER. A woman who knits.

My two Troilus's transform'd to knitsters.

Maine's *Amorous Warre*, 1648.

To KNOCK TO THE DRESSER. See DRESSER.

KNOCK-PATED, or HEADED. See NOTT-PATED; also *Not-hed*, in Todd's Glossary to Illustrations of Chaucer.

To KNOLL, v. a. To ring a knell, or funeral peal; from *knell*.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death.
And so his knell is knoll'd.

Macb., v, 7.

v. neuter, to sound as a bell:

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have knoll'd to church.

As you like it, ii, 7.

And what we look'd for then, sir,
Let such poor weary souls that hear the bell knoll,
And see the grave a digging, tell.

B. and Fl., *Humorous Lieut.*, ii, 4.

Knell is derived both from Welch and Saxon; and those, more remotely, from *Nola*, which in low Latin signified a bell, church bells having been first used by St. Paulinus, bishop of *Nola*, in Campania; whence such a bell was also called *Campana*.

KNOP, the same as *knob*. See Todd's Johnson.

†Bouton, bourgeon. The bud, *knop*, or button.

Nomenclator.

†KNOT. A species of bird. See KNAT.

Squ. Six brace of partridges, and six pheasants in a dish. Godwits, *knots*, quails, and the rest of the meats answerable, for half a score, or a dozen persons of the best quality: whom I will think of presently.

Brome's *Northern Lass*.

KNOT-GRASS. A well-known grass; the *polygonum aviculare* of Linnæus. It was anciently supposed, if taken in an infusion, to have the power of stopping the growth of any animal.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus, of hindring knot-grass made.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Come, come, George, let's be merry and wise, the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of gaskins, 'twere worse than knot-grass, he would never grow after it.

B. and Fl. *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, act ii, p. 363.

We want a boy extremely for this function,
Kept under for a year with milk and *knot-grass*.

B. and Fl. Corcomb, act ii, p. 181.

I will not say but that he may pass for an historian
in Garbier's academy; he is much of the size of those
knot-grass [i. e., dwarf] professors.

Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

To KNOWLEDGE, for to acknowledge.

I gave them preceptes, which they will not fulsyll,
Nor yet *knowledge* me for their God and good Lorde.

God's Promises, O. Pl., i, 24.

Mine owne deere nimphes, which *knowledge* me your
queene.

Gascoigne's Works, B 3.

Also knowing and *knowledging* the barbarous rudeness
of my translation.

Robinson's Utopia, * 4 b.

KNUFF. A corruption of GNOFFE.

†**KNUR**. A knot, or knob.

Nodus arboris. A knot, *knur*, or knob in wood.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Where casting off all other weightie cares, hee thought
upou Caesar, as the untowardest *knurre* and difficultie
that now troubled him most, bending his whole ende-
avour how to shake and overthrow him.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

KUES. Small pieces of bread; also the
catch-word in a drama, more com-
monly written *cue*. *Kne* is absurdly
printed for *kue* in the old edition of
the *Returne from Pernassus*, but cor-
rected by Hawkins in this passage:

Master Kempe, you are very famous; but that is as
well for works in print as for your part in *kue*. *Kempe*.
You are still at Cambridge with size *kue*.

Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 271.

See **CUES**.

KULLAINE. One of the English cor-
ruptions of the name of Cologne; the
three pretended kings, whose bodies
were there shown, being famous per-
sons in the history of superstition.

There I wil have you sweare by our dere lady of
Bullaine,

Saint Dunstone, and saint Donnyke, with the three
kinges of *Kullaine*. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 30.

The description of the exhibition of
these relics, as seen by Theoph.
Dorrington in 1698, may be worth
transcribing. The object of his tra-
vels was to note the prevailing super-
stitions.

One sees only what seems the crowns of the heads of
three men, or the tops of three skulls, for the things
look of the colour of skulls. No person was suffered
to come within where the priest was, or to touch and
feel what these things were; but many people about
had the superstition to give the priests things to be
touched by these sacred noddles, which he took and
held to them, with a pair of silver pincers.

*Observations concerning the present State of Religion
in the Romish Church*, p. 339.

See **COLEN**.

L.

†**LA-BEE**. A corruption of let be.

Hee'l purchase induction by simony,
And offers her money her incumbent to be.

But still she replied, good sir, *la-bee*,

If ever I have a man, square-cap for me.

Cleveland's Poems, 1561.

LACED MUTTON. A cant expression
for a prostitute. *Mutton* means the
same; why, I am not prepared to say.
That term, however, being once estab-
lished, a *laced mutton* might only
mean one finely dressed, in *lace*, &c.
In the following passage it is jocularly
joined with *lost mutton*, or lost sheep.
It is not impossible that *lost sheep*,
applied to such females, might be the
original notion; from which the other
came, by jocular perversion:

Ay, sir: I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a
lac'd mutton; and she, a *lac'd mutton*, gave me, a lost
mutton, nothing for my labour.

Two Gent. of Ver., i, 1.

Cook. O whom for mutton, or kid?

Child. A fine *lac'd mutton*

Or two; and either has her frisking husband.

B. Jons. Masq. of Nat. Triumph., vol. vi, Whalley.

And I smealt he loved *lase mutton* well.

Promos and Cass., 6, pl. i, p. 14.

Laz. Pilcher, Cupid hath got me a stomacke, and I
long for *lac'd mutton*. *Pil*. Plaine mutton without a
lace would serve. *Blurt Master Constable*, sign. B.

They were sometimes also *laced* by
the whip at the house of correction;
which kind of discipline is called
lacing by Decker:

The sturdy beggar, and the lazy lown,
Gets here hard hands, or *lac'd* correction.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 466.

See **MUTTON**. "*Laced-mutton*, scor-
tum." *Coles' Dict. in loc.*

†**LACHRYMABLE**. Sorrowful.

No time yeelds rest unto my dulcide throat,
But still I ply my *lachrymable* note.

Parker's Nightingale, 1632.

LACHRYMÆ. The first word of the
title of a musical work, composed by
John Dowland, in the time of James I.
The full title was, "*Lachrimæ*, or
seven Teares figured in seaven pas-
sionate Pavans, with divers other
Pavans, Galiards, and Almands, set
forth to the Lute, Viols, or Violins,
in five Parts." See Hawkins's *Hist.*
of Music, vol. iii, p. 325. The popu-
larity of the work appears from the
frequent allusions to it.

No, the man
I' th' moon dance a corrant; his bush
At's back a fire; and his dog piping *lacrymæ*.
B. Jons. Masque of Time Vindic.
In brief he is a rogue of six reprivies,
Four pardons o' course, thrice pilloried, twice sung
lacrymæ
To th' virginals of a cart's taile.

B. and Fl. Fair Maid, &c., p. 400.
I would have all lovers begin and end their pricksong
with *lacrymæ*, 'till they have wept themselves as dry
as I am. *Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 132.*
Such musick as will make your worships dance
To the doleful tune of *lacrymæ*.

Massinger's Maid of Honour, i, 1.

It is mentioned as Dowland's in one
of Middleton's pieces:

Now thou plaigest Dowland's *Lacrymæ* to thy master.
No Wit like a Woman's.

Dowland is celebrated in the 6th
sonnet of the *Passionate Pilgrim*,
usually attributed to Shakespeare.
See *Suppl., i, 713.*

Many other such allusions may be
found.

LACK-LATIN, from *lack* and *Latin*.

One ignorant of Latin, an uneducated
ignoramus. *Lack* was formerly pre-
fixed at pleasure to words of all kinds,
like the Greek *alpha privativa*, to
denote deficiency. Thus we have
lack-beard, lack-brain, lack-linen,
lack-love, lack-lustre, all in Shake-
speare. King John also was surnamed
lack-land; in French, *sans-terre*.

They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most un-
alphabetical ragabashes. *Disc. of a New W., p. 81.*

From *lack*, by common analogy of
language, was formed *lacker*, for one
who lacks, or wants; which is ex-
emplified by Todd from Davies.

†Except it be'cause would hee cate and feed,
Hee'l starve two cures, for he can hardly reade.
This *sir John Lacklatine* true course doth keepe,
To preach the vestry men all fast asleepe.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**LACKEY**. A footman.

A memoria: he that is the princes remembrance.
A pedibus: a foote man or lackey.

Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

†**To LACKEY**. To act as a footman
or lackey, *i. e.*, to go on foot.

Whither tends thy gait,
That void of horse and chariot fit for thy sov'reign
state
Thou lackiest here. *Chapm. II., xiv, 253.*

†**LADRON**. A thief. From the Spanish.

Pod. Was ever man of my great birth and fortune
Affronted thus? I am become the talk
Of every picaro and *ladron*. *Shirley's Brothers, 1652.*

LADY-LONGINGS. A popular name
for some kind of fruit or vegetables.
In making out twelve quibbling
dishes, for a man who was to marry
an ugly woman, there are said to be

For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes, and
lady-longings. *Lyly's Endymion, iii, 8.*

LAG, *adj.* Late, last, or slow; probably
from the Swedish *lagg*, the end. This
word, though not entirely obsolete,
occurs only in a few phrases, and in
mere colloquial use. It is never
employed now as in the following
passages:

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Rich. III, ii, 1.*
For that I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Lear, i, 2.*

Also as a substantive, for the last or
lowest part:

The senators of Athens, together with the common
lag of people. *Timon of Athens, iii, 6.*

Hence *lag-end*, used for latter end:

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag-end* of my life
With quiet hours. *1 Hen. IV, v, 1.*

†**To LAG**. To run.

Away the glutton *lagged*, and Mockso highed to the
doore, expecting, that as he was larded, so hee would
be garded with some or other.

Man in the Moone, 1609.

†**LAI**D. Buried.

He had struck up loud musick, and had plaid
A jig for joy that Calamy was *laid*.
Wild's Iter Boreale, 1670, p. 81.

LAIR. The haunt or resting place of
a beast, wild or tame. Foreign ety-
mologies have been attempted, but it
seems most naturally deduced from to
lay; *layer*, a place where they *lay*
themselves down. The word is still
occasionally used in poetry, having
been preserved by Milton and Dryden.
It is now applied only to wild beasts
of the savage kind; but the following
authorities show that it was used also
for other species. In hunting it was
a technical term.

The impression where any deer hath reposed or
harboured, we call a *layr*.

Gentleman's Recreation, 8vo ed., p. 16.

They oft dislodg'd the hart, and set their houses
where

He in the broom and brakes had long time made his
leyre. *Drayton, Polyolb., xiii, p. 914.*

She once should see
Her flocke againe, and drive them merrily
To their flowre-decked *layre*, and tread the shores
Of pleasant Albion. *Browne, Brit. Past., II, i, p. 18.*

Used here for pasture:

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant
lare. *Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 29.*

Spenser has used it for the ground:

This gyant's son that lies there on the *laire*,
And headlesse heape, him unawares there caught.
Ibid., IV, viii, 51.

Tusser spells it *layer*, and seems to
use it for country, speaking of his
own birth:

It came to pass, that born I was,
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex lay, in village fair,
That Havenhall bright.

Author's Life, p. 140, ed. 1672.

LAKIN, s. A colloquial contraction of *ladykin*, which is a diminutive of endearment for lady. Thus our *lakin* was our lady, and meant the Virgin Mary.

By'r *lakin*, I can go no further, sir,
My old bones ache. *Temp.*, iii, 3.
By'r *lakin*, a parious fear. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
By our *lakin*, syr, not by my will.
Shelton's Magnificence.

Why the editors of Shakespeare printed it as one word in the *Tempest*, and as two in *Mids. N. Dr.*, I cannot say. See **BY'R LAKIN**.

LAMB, DR. A reputed conjurer in the reign of James the First, who, after being tried for witchcraft, and for a rape, was at length murdered by the mob, on the supposition that, with the aid of the devil, he assisted the duke of Buckingham in misleading the king.

Could conjure there, above the school of Westminster,
And Dr Lamb too.

B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st Intermean.

Who conjured in Tuttle-fields, and how many, when
they never came there; and which boy rode upon
Dr Lamb in the likeness of a roaring lion, that ran
away with him in his teeth, and has not devour'd
him yet. *Ibid.*, 3d Intermean.

He is probably alluded to under the name of *Dr. Lambstones*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Fair Maid of the Inn*. It is said to a conjurer,

But trace the world o'er you shall never pursue
Up so much gold, as when you were in England,
And call'd yourself *Dr Lambstones*. *Act v*, p. 410.

†**LAMBASTE.** To beat severely.

Whine not, my love; his fury straight will waste him;
Stand off awhile, and see how he lambaste him.
Britannia Triumphant, 1637.

To LAMBEAKE, v. To beat or bastinado.

While the men are faine to beare off with eares, head,
and shoulders. Happy may they call that daie
whereon they are not lambeaked before night.
Discov. of New World, p. 116

The following is probably the same word:

First, with this hand wound thus about here haire,
And with this dagger lustilie lambaekt,
I would, y faith. *Death of Rob. E of Hunt.*, sign. K 1.
†With that five or six wives started up and fell upon
the collar, and gave unto him halfe a score of sound
lambeakes with their cudgels.
Greene's Discovery of Coynage, 1591

ST. LAMBERT'S DAY. The seventeenth of September. This saint, whose original name was *Landevert*,

but contracted into *Lambert*, was a native of Maestricht, in the seventh century, and was assassinated early in the eighth. See Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, at Sept. 17.

Be ready, as your lives shall answer it,
At Corentry, upon St. Lambert's Day. *Rich. II*, i, 1.

†**To LAMBSKIN.** To beat.

I would have row'd my spirits, belabour'd my
invention, beaten my braines, thump'd, bumbasted,
strapadoed, lambski'd, and clapperclaw'd my wits, to
have mounted her prame one and thirtie yards beyond
the moone. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LAMBS-WOOL, s. A favorite liquor, among the common people, composed of ale and roasted apples; the pulp of the roasted apple worked up with the ale, till the mixture formed a smooth beverage. This is clearly implied in the following prescription for mixing apples with water in the same manner:

The pulpe of the roasted apples, in number foure or
five, according to the greatnesse of the apples (espe-
cially the pomewater), mixed in a wine quart of faire
water, laboured together untill it come to be as apples
and ale, which we call lambs-wooll.

Johnson's Gerard, p. 1460.

A cupp of lambs-wool they dranke unto him then.

The King and the Miller, Percy's Reliques, iii, 184.

Now crowne the bowle

With gentle lambs-wooll.

Add sugar, and nutmegs, and ginger.

Herrick's Poems, p. 376.

Lay a crab in the fire to roast for lambswool.

Old Wives Tale, by G. Peele, A 4, b.

Fanciful etymologies for this popular word have been thought of; but it was, probably, named from its smoothness and softness, resembling the wool of lambs.

LAMENT, s. Lamentation.

And these external manners of lament
And merely shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.

Rich. II, iv, 1.

Leave your prating,

For these are but grammatical laments.

White Devil, O Pl, vi, 363.

And my laments would be drawn out too long
To tell them all with one poor tired tongue.

EA Rape of Lucr, Suppl., li, 563.

This word, perhaps, hardly required to be here introduced.

†Such bootlesse plaints, that know nor meane nor
end,

Do but increase the floods of thy lament.

Tancred and Gismund, 1592.

†**LAMISH.**

I could no refrayne but bequeath it to the privie,
leave by leave as I read it, it was so ugly, dorbollicall,
and lamish.

Nash, Piers Penitence, 1592.

LAMM, s. A plate; from *lamina*, Latin.

But he strake Phalantus just upon the gorget, so as
he untired the lamms thereof, and made his head almost
touch the back of his horse.

Pembr. Arcad., lib. iii, p. 269.

What it means in the following place, I have not discovered :

Can'st thou, poore lambe, become another's *lamme*.
Ibid., p. 396.

It is addressed to a lamb, and appears to be intended for some play upon that word.

To LAMP. To shine.

Ykindled first above,
Emongst th' eternall spheres, and *lamping* sky.
Spens. P. Q., III, iii, 1.
And happy lines! on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look.
Ibid., Sonnet, 1.

A cheerliness did with her hopes arise,
That *lamped* cleerer than it did before.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, viii, 64.

LAMPASS, *s.* A disorder incident to horses and other cattle. "An excrescence of flesh above the teeth."
Markham, Way to get Wealth, p. 77.

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampass*.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.
Hava de bestias, the *lampas*, a disease in the mouth of beasts, when such long barbles grow in their mouthes, that they cannot well feed.
Minsh. Span. Dict.

Hava is Spanish for a bean.

†LAMPORS. A sort of thin silk. From the Dutch.

Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white; and her face coveryd with white *lampors*. In her right hand a red crosse, and in her left hand a chalice, with the sacrament.
Letter dated 1559.

†To LANCE. A sea-term.

That whether we did goe by sunne or moone,
At anytime, at midnight, or at noone,
If we did *launce*, or if to land we set,
We still were sure to be halfe sunke, and wet.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LANCÉGAYE. A kind of spear, prohibited to be used by the statute of 7 Rich. II, cap. 13. *Cowel*. Two writers in the *Censura Literaria*, have mistaken the latter syllable, *gaye*, for a separate word, and endeavoured in vain to explain it. See vol. x, 158 and 368. Camden mentions it in his *Remains*, but does not explain its form :

To speake of lesse weapons both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their pavad, baselard, *launcegay*, &c., would be endlesse and needlesse, when we can do nothing but name them.
Remaines, p. 209.

The other two are not much better known.

Tyrwhitt remarks that the prior editors of Chaucer had improperly split the word into two, and quotes the *Rolls of Parliament* for it.

And the said Evan, then and there, with a *lanucegay* smote the said William Tresham throughe the body a foote and more, whereof he died.

Note on Cant. Tales, v. 13682.

LANCE-KNIGHT, *s.* Said to mean a common soldier, and to be a Flemish term. See Gifford on the following passage, where Brainworm, disguised like a maimed soldier, says,

Well, now I must practice to get the true garb of one of these *lance-knights*, my arm here, and my—
Ev. Man in his H., ii, 2.

The context seems rather to imply that it meant a disabled soldier, one who had received a kind of knight-hood from the point of a lance, discharging him from common service; but I know of no other example of the word.

LANCEPESADO, LANCEPESADE, or LANCEPRISADO. An officer under a corporal, or a commander of ten men, the lowest officer of foot. It is more accurately defined by Grose :

The *lancepesata*, *anspesade*, or, as the present term is, *lance corporal*, was originally a man at arms or trooper, who, having broken his lance on the enemy, and lost his horse in fight, was entertained as a volunteer assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a trooper until he could remount himself; from being the companion of the captain, he was soon degraded to the assistant of the corporal, and at present does the duty of that officer, on the pay of a private soldier.

A note adds,

Lancepesato is a word derived from the Italian, *lancesspesata*, which is a broken or spent lance.
Milit. Antiq.

Lance-pessade, French. *Lanceprezado Match* is one of the characters in Heywood's *Royal King and Loyal Subject*.

Quit your place too,
And say you're counsell'd well, thou wilt be beaten else
By thine own *lanceprisadoes*, when they know thee,
That tuns of oil of roses will not cure thee.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., ii, 2.

But if it [desert] ever get a company
(A company, pray mark me,) without money,
Or private service done for the general's mistress,
With a commendatory epistle from her,
I will turn *lancepesade*.

Massinger, Maid of Hon., iii, 1.
But, noble *landprido*, let us have a sea-sonnet before we lanch forth in our adventure frigit.

Lady Alimony, sign. F 4.
†And some (through want) are turn'd base pimps and panders;
The watchfull corporall and the *lanस्प्रेzado*
Are marchants turn'd, of smoaky Trinidado.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with east and western prize;
Which when he had in vain assaid,
Arm'd like a dapper *lance-presade*
With Spanish pike, he broacht a pore,
And so both made and heal'd the sore.
Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

LANCER, the same as lancet.

And cut themselves, after their manner, with knives and *lancers*.
1 Kings, xviii, 28.

This word has been silently changed

to *lancets*, in modern editions, and even in some as old as 1708. It was not noticed in Johnson, before Todd's edition; but is in all the early concordances. Bullokar has the odd and vulgar corruption, *Launcelot*, as the right word. The same word is apparently intended here; but in the sense of lance-bearer:

It into shivers splits my quivering milt,
To see thy *lanceere* notes so run a tilt.

Clirosophus, lines prefixed to Gayton.

Lancer is now revived, and made a modern word, by the institution of troops bearing lances. For the early use of it in that sense, see Todd.

†LAND COAL. According to Fuller, this term was applied to coal brought from Mendip, Bedworth, &c.

To LAND-DAMN. A word used by Shakespeare, which has occasioned some controversy. If it be derived from *land* in the usual sense, it probably meant to close up and confine with earth, as water is held in by a dam; in which case we must read *damm*, not *damn*. If the latter termination be preferred, Dr. Johnson's interpretation will appear the best: "I will *damn* or condemn him to quit the land." Sir Thomas Hanmer derives it from *lant*, or *land*, urine; and explains it to stop his urine, which he might mean to do by total mutilation; and there is this to be said in favour of his explanation, that it suits best with the current and complexion of the whole speech, which is gross with the violence of passion, and in other parts contains indecent images of a similar kind. See LANT. Dr. Farmer's conjecture of "*laudanum* him," in the sense of "poison him," has no probability to recommend it.

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 1.

LANDERER, originally LAUNDER. A man employed to wash; whence *laundress*. But query, is this word contracted from *lavandière*, French, or made from the English word *laund*, a lawn, on which clothes were usually dried?

Diseases that new land are dry throates and wet backes. For the first, the first part of cancer [can]— is very sovereigne; but the latter must be beholden to the *landerer*. *Owle's Almanacke*, p. 28.

See LAUND, &c.

†LAND-LEAPER, or LAND-LOPER.

A vagabond.

Erro. . . . Rodeur, coureur, vagabond. A roge: a *land leaper*: a vagabond: a runagaie. *Nomenclator*. You are sure where to find me, whereas I was a *land-loper* as the Dutch-man saith, a wanderer, and subject to incertain removes, and short sojourns in divers places before. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

Whether the governors of the commonwealth have suffered palmesters, fortune-tellers, stage-players, sawce-boxes, enterluders, puppet players, loyterers, vagabonds, *landleapers*, and such like cozening make-shifts, to practise their cogging tricks and rogish trades within the circuite of his authoritie, and to deceive the simple people with their vile forgerie and palterie. *Newton, Tryall of a Man's owne Selfe*, 1592.

†LANDSKIP. The old form of the word landscape. In the second of these extracts the word is curiously corrupted.

Well-shadow'd *landskip*, fare-ye-well;
How I have lov'd you, none can tell.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

Thou hast thy *lants-chips*, and the painters try
With all their skill to please thy wanton eye.
Here shadowy groves, and craggy mountains there.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

†LAND-WHEALE. A land-blister?

And all this hurly burly, is for no other purpose but to stop the mouth of this *land-wheale* Shrove-Tuesday.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LANFUSA, by whom sir J. Harrington makes Ferraw swear, without authority from his author, in the following lines, was not a deity, but the mother of Ferraw:

But he that kill'd him shall abuy therefore,
By Macon and *Lanfusa* he doth sweare,
And straight perform'd it, to the knight's great paine,
For with his pollax out he dasht his braine.

Harringt. Ariost., xvi, 54.

Stanza 73 of this book of Ariosto, has no mention of these oaths; but the poet makes the same person swear so in another place; as,

And by *Lanfusa's* life he vow'd to use
No helmet till such time he got the same
Which, &c.

B. i, St. 30.

In the original,

Che giuro per la vita di *Lanfusa*.

Ibid.

Harrington here observes, in the margin, "This is a fit decorum, so to make Ferraw to swere by his mother's life, which is the Spanish manner." The Italian commentators say the same. The excellent Latin version of Marchese Barbolani gives it thus:

Per caput, o *Lampfusa*, tuum, dehinc semper apertum
Ferre vovet frontem, nisi casside contegat illa
Rolandus quam victor, in Asprimontis arena,
Abstulit Almontis quondam de vertice sævi. St. 30.

†LANGOON. A sort of wine.

Suspicion then I washt away
With old *langoon* and cleansing whey.
Gallantry a la Mode, p. 15.

LANGRET, from being *long*. A sort of false dice, that more readily came up *quater*, or *tray*, than any other number; exactly contrary to those which were so formed as to avoid those two numbers. See BAR'D CATER TRA.

First you must know a *langret*, which is a die that simple men have seldom heard of, but often seeme to their cost; and this is a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged longer upon the *cater* and *tra* than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*.
Art of Juggling, 1612, C 4.
As for dice, he hath all kind of sortes, fullams, *langrets*, bard quater traies, hie men, low men, some stopt with quicksilver, some with gold, some ground.
Wit's Misery, G.

LANGUISH, *s.*, for languishment, or the state of languishing. The *languish* of the eye, or of the manner, is still used; but that refers to the appearance only, this to actual weakness.

What, of death too, that rids our dogs of *languish*?
Ant. & Cleop., v, 2.
One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.
Rom. & Jul., i, 2.

Mr. Todd has added an example of *languishes* in the plural, as from All's Well, i, 2; but all the editions have *languishings*, in that place.

LANNER. A kind of hawk. *Lanier*, French.

The *lanner* is a hawk common in all countries, especially in France—she is lesser than the falcon-gentle. You may know the *lanners* by these three tokens: 1, they are blacker hawks than any other; 2, they have less beaks than the rest; 3, and lastly, they are less armed and pounced than other *faulcons*.

Gentle Recr., 8vo ed., p. 51, 52.
The *lanner* and the *lanneret* are accounted hard hawks, and the very hardest of any that are in ordinary, or in common use amongst us at this present time.
Latham, vol. ii, p. 9.

That young *lanneret*
Whom you have such a mind to; if you can whistle her
To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.
Midd. & Rowley's Spanish Gipsie, act iv.

LANSKET. I have no knowledge of this word; but by the context in the following passage, it seems to mean the pannel of a door, a lattice, or something of that kind. A man who has been relating the proceedings of some women who were shut up together, is asked how he knows it, and his answer is

I peep'd in
At a loose *lansket*.
B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, ii, 6.

LANT. Urine. Saxon. Coles has "*Lant*, *urina*;" and "to *lant*, *urinâ miscere*." The latter, Skinner also has.

Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant* in't.
Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639.

To LANT, *v.* To wet with urine. Coles has "*Lant*, *urina*;" and "to *lant*, *urinâ miscere*." Skinner has the same, and derives it from *hland*, *lotium*, Saxon.

But were soon returned to their quondam dejection, when they found their ears unguented with warm water, well *lanted* with a viscous ingredient.

The Spaniard, a Novel, Lond., 1719.

It had been before said, that madam Gylo had "extracted it like a spider from her own bowels." See the notes to the passage quoted under LANTIFY.

†My hostess takings will be very small,
Although her *lanted* ale be nere so strong.
Marriage Broker, 1662.

LANTERN AND CANDLE LIGHT was anciently accounted one of the cries of London, being the usual words of the bellman. It is mentioned as such in the following passage:

Lanthorn and candle light here,
Maids ha light there,
Thus go the cries, &c. *Heyw. Rape of Lucrece*.
Dost roar, bulchin, dost roar? th'ast a good rouncival voice to cry *lanthorn and candle light*.
Decker's Satirom., Or. of Dr., iii, 170.
No more calling of *lanthorn and candle light*.
Heyw. Edward IV, 1626.

Hence two tracts of Decker's had the title of *Lanthorn and Candle-light*, or *the Belman*, &c.

[Two other tracts, also by Decker, are entitled "English villanies, &c., discovered by lanthorne and candle-light, and the help of a new cryer, called O-Per-Se-O, 1648," &c.]

†It is saide, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went up and downe London crying then like a *lanterne and candle man*.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

LANTERN-LERRY. A term either coined or applied by Jonson to Inigo Jones, in the verses called an expostulation to him. It seems to mean some trick of producing artificial light.

I am too fat for envy, he too lean
To be worth envy; henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of *lantern-lerry*, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.
Epigr., 135, Whalley.

These lines seem to give some colour to the usual application of *Lanthorn Leatherhead*; but see the following article.

LANTHORN LEATHERHEAD, in the Bartholomew Fair of Ben Jonson, has been generally thought to have been drawn for Inigo Jones, against whom the poet has vented his ire in various ways. Some degree of rivalry respecting the court masques, for which Jonson was the poet, and Jones the machinist, or some misunderstanding in the conduct of them, probably occasioned their quarrel. Mr. Gifford, however, has given strong reasons against the supposition that Inigo was satirised in this character; or that their disagreement had commenced so early. It appears, indeed, that Jones was certainly in Italy when this play was produced.

To LANTIFY. To moisten with urine. In the following passage, probably, moistened only; but used as a contemptuous word:

A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little *lantified*, to hold the gilding.
A Wilson's Inconst. Lady, act ii, sc. 2, p. 37, first printed from MS. Oxon., 1814.

LAP. Cant term for porridge.

Here's pannum, and *lap*, and good poplars of yarrum.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 367.

LAP, TO LIE IN. To lie at a lady's feet, reclining the head on her lap, was sometimes termed lying in her lap, and was not an unusual point of gallantry. Hamlet says to Ophelia,

Lady, shall I lie in your lap?
(Lying down at Ophelia's feet.)

And directly after adds,
I mean my head upon your lap. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

Thus Gascoigne:

To lie along in ladies' lappes.
Green Knight's Farewell, &c.

I suppose, therefore, Benedict means to die in this posture at the feet of Beatrice, when he says,

I will live in thy heart, die in thy lap, and be buried in thine eyes. *Much Ado*, v, 2.

This piece of gallantry was often exhibited even in public:

Ushers her to her coach, lies at her feet
At solemn masques, applauding what she laughs at.
B. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

To lay anything in a person's lap, meant to put it totally into their possession:

Now have I that which I desir'd so long,
Lay'd in my lap by this fond woman here.
Daniel, Philotas, p. 201.

[Left in the laps, embarrassed.]

†Viden me tuis consiliis impeditum esse. Dost thou not see me brought in the briars, or left in the laps, through thy devise and counsaile?

Terence in English, 1614.

[Off with your lap, a drinking phrase.]

†I my selfe have oftentimes dined or supped at a great mans boord, and when I have risen, the servants of the house have enforc'd me into the seller or buttery, where (in the way of kindnesse) they will make a mans belly like a sowse-tub, and inforce mee to drinke, as if they had a commission under the divels great seale, to murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complementall oratory, as, off with your lap, wind up your bottome, up with your taplash, and many more eloquent phrases, which Tully or Demosthenes never heard of.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LAPWING, s. The green plover, or pe-wit. *Tringa vanellus*. This bird is said, and I believe truly, to draw pursuers from her nest by crying in other places; other birds also do it, as the partridge. This, however, was formerly the subject of a proverb: "The lapwing cries tongue from heart;" or, "The lapwing cries most, furthest from her nest." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 199.

Though 'tis my familiar sin
With maids to seem the lapwing, and to jest
Tongue far from heart. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 5.
Far from her nest the lapwing cries away.

Wherein you resemble the lapwing, who crieth most where her nest is not.

Alex. and Campaspe, ii, 2, O. Pl., ii, 105.
H'as the lapwing's cunning, I'm afraid, my lord,
That cries most when she's farthest from the nest.
Massinger's Old Law, iv, 2.

The translator has introduced the allusion into the following passage of Tasso, but without any authority from the original:

Like as the bird, that having close imbarr'd
Her tender young ones in the springing bent,
To draw the searcher further from the nest,
Cries and complains most where she needeth least.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 80.

Another peculiarity of this bird was also proverbially remarked; namely, that the young ones run out of the shell with part of it sticking upon their heads. It was generally used to express great forwardness. Thus Horatio says it of Osrick, meaning to call him a child, and a fine forward one:

This lapwing runs away with the shell on his head.
Hamlet, v, 2.

Forward lapwing!
He flies with the shell on his head.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 265.

Such as are bald and barren beyond hope
Are to be separated and set by
For ushers to old countesses: and coachmen
To mount their boxes reverently, and drive
Like lapwings with a shell upon their heads
Therow the streets. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii, 2.

The bald head being uncovered, would make that appearance. See BARE.

LARDARIE. A larder. *Lardarium*, low Latin.

Then will I lay out all my *lardarie*
Of cheese, of cracknells, curds, and clowted creame.
Barnesfield's Affectionate Shep., 1594.

LARE. See LAIR.

†**LARDING-STICK.** The practice here alluded to still prevails in France.

Lardarium, quo coqui carnes configunt immisso lardo.
Lardoire. A *larding stick*, wherewith cookes use to drawe lard through flesh. *Nomenclator.*

LASK, s. A corruption of lax, a flux. Coles, and all the old dictionary-makers, have it. "A *lax*, dysenteria, &c. to have a *lask*, dysenteria laborare." *Coles.* So also Cotgrave: "A *laske*, fluxe de ventre," &c. So also Minshew, Skinner, and Junius; and Howell, *Lex. Tetr.*

But to come more particularly to the garden skirwort, if the juice thereof be drunke with goat's milke, it stayeth the fluxe of the belly called the *laske*.

Phil. Holland's Pliny, vol. ii, p. 41, c.

That done, there came upon him such a *laske*, that it caused him, &c. *Carendish, L. of Wolsey.*

The polished red bark [of chesnuts] boyled and drunk, doth stop the *laske*, the bloody fluxe, &c.

Langham's Garden of Health, 4to, 1633, p. 138, and passim.

†**LASKING**, occurs as a sea-term.

Which captaine Weddell perceiving, scarce being able to shun it, he called to the master, and told him the purpose of the enemy, to avoyd which danger, he commanded the master to beare a little *lasking* to separate them further each from other, that he might have more roome to go betweene them; the vice-admirall of the enemy seeing the James beare up so *lasking*, she likewise bore up with her.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To LATCH. To catch, in a general sense. Thus, a latch to a door meant originally a catch to it; from læccan, Saxon. We now use the verb only as derived from that noun; as, to fasten by the latch: but the old sense is said to be still current in the north. The first folio of Shakespeare has *latch*, in the following passage, where the subsequent editions, before Capell's, and the Variorum of 1813, had substituted *catch*:

But I have words

That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

Which, though it now sounds strangely, was probably the original word. Spenser, in his *Shep. Kal.*, March, says that Cupid often *latched* the stones which were thrown at him (v. 93); and this is explained by

E. K. "caught." Where *latched* occurs in Mids. N. Dr. the commentators (after Hanmer) explain it as from *lecher*, French, to lick or smear over; but, as no other instance of it in that sense has occurred, I should rather understand it, caught, or entrapped:

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do?

Act iii, scene 2.

It is true the direction given had been, "*anoint* his eyes."

LATED. Arriving late, surprised by the night. We now say belated.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn.

Macb., iii, 3.

See also Ant. and Cleop., iii, 9.

It is cited also from Greene's *Orpharion*. See Todd.

†**LATHE.** An old north country term for a barn.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say,
My *lathe* standeth neere the kirkegarth, for My barne
standeth neere the church-yard. But if he should
write publikely, it is fittest to use the most knowne
words.

Coote's English Schoolemaster, 1632.

LATTEN. An old word for brass; from *laiton*, or *léton*, French. Used also as an adjective. Ritson says it is "certainly tin" (*Remarks on Shakespeare*, p. 13); and Kersey's Dictionary says, "Iron tinned over," which is exactly our plate-tin; but that both are wrong, the following authorities show. Jonson uses it as answering to orichalcum, and so all the old dictionaries and vocabularies explain it. The etymology also points out the same. *Laiton*, says the French Manuel Lexique, "Métal composé de cuivre rouge et de calamine," which is brass.

I combat challenge of this *latten* bilboe.

Mer. W. W., i, 1.

This is sneeringly said by Pistol of Master Slender, whom he means to call a base useless weapon, as one of brass would be. See BILBOE. The passage is perfectly clear, and required neither the conjectures nor amendments of the commentators, after Theobald had restored it.

The hau'boy not, as now, with *latten* bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound.

B. Jons. Transl. of Hor. Art of Poetry, p. 181.

From the words,

*Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vineta, tubæque
Æmula.*

Congeeing English tin, Grecian gold, Roman *latten*,
all in a lump. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 176.

In the latter passage a pun seems to be intended between *latten* and *Latin*, the subject of the speech being languages. There is also a colloquial pun of Shakespeare's, on the same word, recorded by L'Estrange (the nephew of sir Roger) in the following terms.

Shakespeare was godfather to one of Ben Jonson's children; and after the christening, being in a deep study, Jonson came to cheer him up, and asked him why he was so melancholy? No, saith, Ben, says he, not I; but I have been considering a great while what should be the fittest gift for me to bestow upon my god-child, and I have resolved at last. I prythee what? says he. I saith, Ben, I'll e'en give him a dozen good *latten* spoons, and thou shalt translate them. *Harl. MSS.*, No. 6395.

A pleasant raillery enough on Jonson's love for translating; it is repeated by Capell in his notes on Henry VIII. See SPOONS and APOSTLE SPOONS. The truth of the tale has, however, latterly been questioned.

LAVE-EAR'D, for lap-eared. Long, or flap-eared.

A *lave-ear'd* ass with gold may trapped be.
Hall's Satires, ii, 2, p. 29.

Thus *laving* is used for lapping or flapping, by the same author:

His ears hang *laving* like a new-lugg'd swine.
iv, 1, p. 55.

Thus *laver* lip is, probably, only another form of the same word, metaphorically used; hanging lip, quasi *lap-ear'd* lip:

Let his *laver* lip
Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.
Marston, Sat., v, p. 159.

To LAVEER. Properly to work a ship against the wind, by tacking, or changing its course. Instanced from Lovelace and Dryden, in Todd's Johnson, but very imperfectly defined. It is not now in use, unless, perhaps, in nautical language; but lord Clarendon has the substantive made from it.

LAVEERER, s. One who thus tacks, or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have caught the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary.

Essays, vol. i, p. 253, repr. 1816.

LAVENDER. This plant was considered as an emblem of affection.

Some of such flow'rs as to his hand doth hap,
Others, such as a secret meaning bear;
He from his lass him *lavender* hath sent
Shewing his love, and doth requital crave;
Him rosemary his sweetheart, whose intent
Is that he should her in remembrance have.

Drayton, Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

To lay in lavender was also a current phrase for to pawn; because things pawned are carefully laid by, like clothes which, to keep them sweet, have *lavender* scattered among them:

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag more, I'll lay my ladyship in *lavender*, if I knew where.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 279.

In R. Brathwaite's Strappado for the Devil, is an epigram "Upon a Poet's Palfrey lying in Lavender for the discharge of his Provender;" p. 154. The same allusion is also in the following passage, where a horse is spoken of:

Sander. The ostler will not let me have him, you owe tenpence for his meate, and sixpence for stuffing my mistriss saddle. *Per*. Here, villaine, goe pay him strait. *Sander*. Shall I give them another pecke of *lavender*? *Per*. Out, slave, and bring them presently to the dore. *Taming Shr.*, 6 pl., vol. i, p. 186.

But the poore gentleman pairs so deere for the *lavender* it is laid up in, that if it lie long at a broker's house, he seems to buy his apparell twice.

Greene's Quip, in *Harl. Misc.*, v. 405.

These quotations fully illustrate the following passage of Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, which would be otherwise obscure:

And a black sattin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now lies in *lavender*.
Act iii, 3.

In Coles's Dictionary, "to lay in lavender" is translated "pignori opponere."

Hence a pawnbroker is thus described in some old drama, whose name is not given:

A broaker is a city pestilence,
A moth that eats up gowns, doublets, and hose;
One that with bills loads smocks and shirts together,
To Hymen close adultery [qu. ?], and upon them
Strews *lavender* so strongly that the owners
Dare never smell them after.

Cotgrave, Engl. Treas., p. 34.

It is also a phrase generally, for anything nicely laid by for use:

He takes on against the pope without mercy, and has a jest still in *lavender* for Bellarmine.

Earle's Micr., Char. 2d.

Sometimes for laying by, in any way, even in prison.

†But then for a prince to have both his legs, and the one half of his thighs lopt, saw'd, hack'd, hew'd, torn, and rash'd off, and so the third part of a mans length laid up in *lavender* before he has half done with them, I must needs confess, I do not very well approve of it.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†Hither all sorts of garments resort in pilgrimage, whilst he playing the pimp, lodges the tabby petticoat and russet breeches together in the same bed of lavender. *Twelve Ingenious Characters*, 1686.

†**LAVÉR.** Explained in the example.

The water stone or *laver* of a kitchen: the place where the scullion washeth the dishes. *Nomenclator*.

LAVEROCK. The lark. Saxon. Lark is contracted from it. The use of it is more common in the Scottish dialect, than with English writers. Iz. Walton spells it *leverock*:

Here see a black-bird feed her young;
Or the *leverock* build her nest.

Angler's Wish, Iz. Walton, p. 200, ed. 1815.

LAUND, or LAWND, now lawn. A smooth open space of grass land. *Lande*, French.

Under this thick grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.

3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

And they that trace the shady *lawnds*.

Old Play of Orlando Furioso, 1594.

Some, sliding through the *laund* their bodies sleek,
As who should say shame less than force we fear,
Scud to the cops. *Fanshaw's Lus.*, ix, 72.

Dryden has used it. See Todd.

LAUNDER, s. A washer. *Lavandier*, French. From this our present word, *laundress*, is clearly derived; unless both are from *laund*. See **LANDERER**.

Amylum is taken for starch, the use of which is best known to *launders*. *Haven of Health*, c. iv, p. 28.

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man, that if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-spinner, &c.

Pembr. Arcad., cited by Todd.

To LAUNDER. To wash.

Oft' did she heave her napkin to her eyne,

Which on it had conceited characters,

Laundring the silken figures in the brine.

Shakesp. Lover's Complaint, Suppl., i, 740.

Budds *launders* bands in p—e, and starches them.

Herrick, p. 109.

This discipline must have been very necessary to beards, when worn long; accordingly, we read of their being

Prun'd, and starch'd, and *lander'd*.

Hudibras, II, i, 171.

It is used also for that mode of washing gold, which is now called sweating, and is joined with clipping or shaving it:

Aye, and perhaps thy neck

Within a noose, for *laundring* gold, and barbing it.

B. Jons. Alch., i, 1.

LAVOLTA, or LAVOLT. A kind of dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds. By its name it should be of Italian origin; but Florio, in *Volta*, calls it a French dance, and so Shakespeare seems to make it:

They bid us to the English dancing schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.

Hen. V, iii, 5.

I cannot sing,

Nor heel the high *lavolt*, nor sweeten talk,
Nor play at subtle games; fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant.

Tro. and Cress., iv, 4.

It is thus described by sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

Yet there is one the most delightful kind,
A *lofly jumping*, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwin'd,
And whirl themselves, with strict embracements
bound;
And still their feet an anapest do sound.
An anapest is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long.

Stanza 70.

The following passage represents it much in the same manner:

So may you see by two *lavolto* danced,
Who face to face about the house do hop;
And when one mounts the other is advanced,
At once they move, at once they both do stop.
Their gestures shew a mutuall consent.
An Old Fashioned Love, 1594, cited by Capell;
vol. iii, p. 74.

Of its origin, Scot speaks conformably to the etymology:

Item, he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dancing witches, brought out of *Italis* into France that dance which is called *la volta*.

Discovery of Witchcraft, E 5, b.

†And lastly, Snap the belly-friend, whose taste
In well-fed flesh than fruit finds more repast;
Whose blood, like kids upon a motly plain,
Doth skip and dance *levolto's* in each vein.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hence Brauron's god to Tauriminion,
And you *levalloring* corybants begon.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

LAVOLTETERE, s. A dancer of *lavoltas*. Apparently a word arbitrarily coined from the other.

The second, a *lavoltetere*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat, and four clean pair of socks.

B. & Pl. Fair Maid of the Inn, iii, 1.

LAUREAT, POET. Formerly a regular degree in our universities, as well as those abroad, the graduate being *laurea donatus*. This is fully explained by Farmer, in his Essay on Shakespeare, p. 49, n. 2d ed. Hence Skelton obtained the title of laureat, as in the authorities quoted by Farmer.

Skelton wore the lawrell wreath,
And past in schools, ye knoe,

says Churchyarde, in the poem prefixed to his works; and master Caxton, in his preface to the Boke of Eneydos, 1490, hath a passage, which well deserves to be quoted: "I praye master John Skelton, late created *poete laureate* in the unyversite of Oxenforde," &c. I find, from Mr. Baker's MSS., that our laureat was

admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge: "An. D. 1493, et Hen. VII. nono, conceditur Johanni Skelton, poete in partibus transmarinis atque Oxon. *Laurea ornato*, ut apud nos eadem decoraretur," &c. Dr. Farmer refers also to Knight's Colet, p. 122. *Recherches sur les Poetes Couronnez*, by Resnel, Mem. de Lit., vol. x. See also the account of the *laureate*, both in the ancient and modern signification, in Warton's Hist. of Poetry, vol. ii, pp. 128—130; who was afterwards himself a *laureat*.

†**To LAW.** To take the law upon a person; to persecute him with law.

From spightfull words they fell to daggers drawing,
And after each to other threatned *lawing*.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

He hunts on Sondaies, and wrangles for tythes; yet he seldome or never goeth to law with his neighbours. His fences are so good, that no mans cattle can come into his ground; and his owne are so ringed and yoakt, and *lawde*, that they never trespasse on any other man. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

A LAY, s., for a wager. It is now obsolete. Johnson gives only one authority for it, which is from Graunt; it occurs, however, in Shakespeare more than once. Mr. Todd has added others.

Post. I dare you to this match: here's my ring.

Phil. I will have it no *lay*. *Iack.* By the gods it is one!

Cymb., i, 5.

My fortunes to any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.

Othello, ii, 3.

Cliff. My soul and body on the action both.

Fork. A dreadful *lay*! address thee instantly.

2 Hen. VI, v, 2.

Other authors are quoted for it in Todd's Johnson.

LAY, adj., for unlearned. A remnant of old times, when all persons not clerical were supposed to be unlearned; and "legit ut clericus" was an exemption from punishment.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
The learn'd have no more privilege than the *lay*.

Ben Jons. Epigr., 132.

†**LAY.** Used for *lea*.

Battled with Python in the fallow'd *lays*.

Peel's Workes, i, 102.

†**To LAY ALONG.** To knock down.

To overthrow, *lay along*, and destroy, *sterno*.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 202.

†**To LAY OFF.** To wash.

I pre'thee if thou wilt,

Stay for me till I have in yon fresh fount

Layd off the sweat and dust that yesterday

I soyl'd me with.

Aminta, 1628.

To LAY IN ONE'S DISH. To object a thing to a person, to make it an

accusation against him. Coles translates it, "aliquid alicui ut crimen objicere."

Last night you *lay it*, madam, in our dish,
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.

Sir John Harr. Epigr., i, 27.

Butler has used it:

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid i' th' dish*

Thou turn'dst thy back? quoth Echo, *pish*.

Hudibras, I, iii, ver. 209.

To LAY IN ONE'S LIGHT was occasionally used in a similar sense.

What tho' scarce Pharo wrought myschef in thy
syght,

He was a pagan, *lay not that in our lught*.

God's Promises, O. Pl., i, 27.

To LAY ON LOAD. To strike violently with repeated blows.

The greater strokes, the fiercer was the monster's
awlesse fight;

So that the Greekes and Troyans all misdoubt their
dreadlesse knight;

Still Hercules did *lay on load*.

Warner's Albions England, i, 4, p. 14.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid on load*
amaine,

Untill at length in fight hight Irenglas was slain.

Mirr. for Magistr., C. J. Cesar, p. 134.

His ready souldiers at a beck obey,

And on the foes courageous *load they lay*.

Sylv. Du Bart., IV, iii, 2.

LAYES, for *Laises*, or loose women; from *Laïs*, the Grecian courtesan. At least, I can make nothing else of it.

But how may men the sight of beautie shun

In England, at this present dismall day?

All void of veiles, like *Layes*, where ladies run,

And come about at every feast and play,

They wandring walke in every street and way.

Mirr. Mag., p. 217, by Blennerhasset.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill; according to Skinner, from *lay* and *stall*, because they lay there what they take from the stalls or stables. Coles also renders it by "sterquilinium." Also any heap of dirt, rubbish, &c. Perhaps it is rather a *stall*, or fixed place, on which various things are *laid*; q. d. a *lay-place*, a *lay-heap*.

Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,

For many corces, like a great *lay-stall*,

Of murder'd men which therein strowed lay:

Spens. P. Q., I, v, 53.

The soil that late the owner did enrich,

Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,

Lies now a *leystall*, or a common ditch,

Where in their todder loathly paddocks breed.

Drayton's Moses, p. 1583.

Insomuch that the very platforme thereof remayned
for a great part wast, and as it were, but a *laystall*
of filth and rubbish.

Stowe's Survey of London, p. 51.

†These are the right patternes of an industrious
bawd, for shee pickes her living out of the *laystall* or
dunghill of our vices.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**To LAZE.** To loll or lie indolently.

But Cupid *lazeth* 'mongst the fairy lasses,
Whose clere complexion he oft sweareth passes
His mother Venus, whom all heaven doth seeke.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.
Pur on the glasse, and on hearb pillowes *laze*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

A LEA. A field. Saxon. Not quite obsolete in poetry, having been preserved by Milton, &c. The usage of such a poet embalms a word.

Dry up thy marrows, vines, and plough-torn *leas*.
Timon of Athens, iv, 3.
Thence, rushing to some country farme at hand,
Breaks o'er the yeoman's mounds, sweeps from his land
His harvest hope of wheat, of rye, and pease,
And makes that channell which was shepherd's *lease*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 52.

The same author, with the carelessness of his time, in page 66 writes it *leyes*.

LEACH, or LEECH. A physician or surgeon; from *læc*, Saxon. This word also has been used occasionally by very late writers; particularly in the burlesque style, where obsolete words are always retained for a time, before they finally perish.

Make war breed peace; make peace stint war; make each
Prescribe to other, as each other's *leach*.
Timon of Athens, v, 6.
And streightway sent, with carefull diligence,
To fetch a *leach*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same, his name was Patience.
Spens. F. Q., I, x, 23.
†Where is Esculapius? who goes for him?
He hale the *leach* from hell to cure my paine.
Nero, 1607.

†**LEACH.** A sort of jelly.

To make a *leach* of almonds.—Take half a pound of almonds blanched, beat them in a mortar, and add a pint of new milk, and strain them; add more, two spoonfuls of rose-water, and a grain of musk, with half an ounce of the whitest ising-glass, and strain them a second time for your use.
Closet of Rarities, 1706.

LEACH-CRAFT, s. The art of medicine or surgery.

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leach-craft* learn, but others cure with it.
Sir J. Davies, Immort. of Soul, Introd.

LEACH-MAN. The same; compounded of *leach* and *man*.

Oft have I seene an easie soone-curve ill,
By times processe, surpass the *leachman's* skill.
Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1602, B 2, apud Capell.

To LEAD APES, prov. The employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. The phrase is still in use, and is inserted here rather to show how old it is, than to explain it as obsolete. As *ape* occasionally meant a fool, it probably

meant that those coquettes who made fools of men, and led them about without real intention of marriage, would have them still to lead against their will hereafter. See **APE**.

Therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the bear-herd, and lead his ap's into hell. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.
Hayley gives other fanciful conjectures as to the origin of the proverb; but he says that he had not found it in any author before Shirley, from whose School of Compliment he brings an instance. *Essay on Old Maids*, vol. iii, p. 158.

†**LEADEN-HEELED.** Slow; heavy in moving.

This may serve to shew the difference 'twixt the two nations, the *leaden-heeld* pace of the one, and the quick-silver'd motions of the other.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**LEAF.** The fat round the kidneys of a pig.

What say you to the *leaf* or flecke of a brawne new kild, to be of weight eight pound, and to be eaten hot out of the bores belly raw? much good doe you, gallants, was it not a glorious dish?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LEAGUER, s. The camp of the assailants in a siege; not a camp in general: whence a besieged town was said to be *beleaguered*.

We will bind and hoodwink him, so that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents.
All's Well, iii, 6.

The origin of the word is said to be Dutch or Flemish.

To LEAME, v. To flash, or shine.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 34.

LEAMES, s. Gleams, flashes, flames; from the Saxon. It is used by Chaucer.

When fierie flakes, and lightnyng *leames*,
Gan flash from out the skies.
Kendall's Poems, 1577, Capell.

Then looking upward to the heaven's *leames*.
Mirr. for Mag., *Sackville's Ind.*, p. 256.
And fatall day our *leames* of light hath shet, [shut]
And in the tomb our ashes once be set.
Jasp. Heyw. in Cens. Lit., ix, 394.

†Whose skill hath scattered quite
The cloudes of poets pen,
And hath by glisteryng *leames* of light
To blinde and eylesse men.
Verses pref. to Kendall's Epigrammes, 1577.

A LEASH, s. A string, or thong, by which a dog is led along. *Lesse*, French. Skinner says that a *leash*, in the sense of three together, is derived from the same, it being unusual to unite more than three

dogs to lead together; and, I presume, usual to unite that number. From the dogs, it was easily transferred to the game caught by them, and thence into general use. It was used also for the string by which a hawk was held.

What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leash* unwillingly. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
K'en like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Coriol.*, i, 6.

Minks and Lun,
(Gray bitches both, the best that ever run)
Held in one *leash*, have leap'd, and strain'd, and
whin'd
To be restrain'd. *Sylv. Du Bartas*, IV, iii, 2.

This curiously illustrates the passage above given, from the *Winter's Tale*. Sometimes written *lease*:

Those materials or appendices of his place [a forrester's], horne, *lease*, and bill, he resigns.

Clitus's Whimsies, p. 47.

Lease, or *leash*, is a small long thong of leather by which the falconer holdeth his hawk fast, folding it many times about his finger.

Gentleman's Recreat., 8vo; *Faulc. Terms taken from Latham*, p. 7.

[*Leash* was commonly used for a trio.]

†You shall see dame Errour so plaie her parte with a *leishe* of lovers, a male and two females, &c.

Ricke his Farewell, 1581.

To LEASH, *v.* To unite by a leash.

And at his heels
Leash'd in like bounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Hen. V.*, Chorus 1st.

We may observe, that the bounds here leashed in are three in number, *famine*, *sword*, and *fire*; which illustrates Skinner's remark above cited. This is the only instance I had met with; but Mr. Todd adds a very remarkable one, in which Cerberus, the *three-headed* dog, is said to be *leash'd* to himself:

Cerberus, from below,
Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 33.

If we may trust the quarto edition of Lyly's *Midas*, *leashed*, or *leasht*, was used, at least among hunters, for beaten with a *leash*. Subsequent editions changed it to *lash'd*; but the explanation afterwards given, by the same speaker, seems to confirm *leasht*:

If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be *leasht*.
Act iv, sc. 2.

He afterwards says, that "a boy *leasht* on the single," means "a boy

beaten on the taile *with a leathern thong*." *Ibid*.

This thong could only be the *leash*; and this also affords a convenient etymology for the word *lash*; better, indeed, than most that have been attempted.

LEASING. Lying. This Saxon word has been preserved in memory, though not in use, by its occurring in the church version of the Psalms. *Ps.* iv, 2.

Now Mercury indue thee with *leasing*, for thou speakest well of fools. *Twelfth Night*, i, 5.

For I have ever verity'd my friends
(Of whom he's chief) with all the size that verity
Could, without lapsing, suffer; nay sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I have tumbled past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stamp'd the *leasing*. *Coriol.*, v, 2.
But that false pilgrim which that *leasing* told.

Spens. P. Q., I, vi, 48.

Prior and Gay have used it. See Todd.

It is rather singular that Ascham, a man of learning and a grammarian, commenting upon this word, in one of the places where it occurs in Chaucer, wholly mistakes its meaning, and speaks of it as if it came from to *leese*, which means to lose. Chaucer's lines are these:

Hasard is veray moder of *lesinges*,
And of deceite, and cursed forsweringes.

Where its sense is sufficiently fixed by its being united with deceit and forswearing; but Ascham says, "True, it may be called so if a man consider how many wayes and how many thinges he *loseth* thereby; for first he *loseth* his goodes, he *loseth* his time," &c. *Toxophilus*, p. 49, repr. See to LEESE.

LEASOW, *s.* A pasture. Mr. Todd has very properly shown, that this word, which is now only known as the appellative of Shenstone's *Ferne Ornée*, was once a general word, derived from the Saxon *leawe*. Shenstone probably found the name established at that place by ancient use.

LEAST AND MOST, or MOST AND LEAST, for they are equivalent. All, the whole of any number; one and all, great and small.

With th' isles thereof, and Geta all the east,
Of Asia all the islands, *most and least*.
Mirror for Mag., Caracalla, p. 176.

'Mongst them Alecto strowed wastefull fire,
Invenoming the hearts of most and least.

Fairf. Tasso, viii, 72.

In the following passage it seems a little doubtful whether the same sense is intended :

Can'st thou not say any thing to that, Diccon, with
least or most ? *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 73.

†To LEAVE. To cease to do a thing ;
to discontinue.

Yet *left* he not with lustfull eyes to gaze
Upon her beautye admirably cleere.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 62.

As I am told the pope hath sent divers bulls against
this sport of bulling, yet it will not be *left*, the nation
hath taken such an habituall delight in it.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

LEDDEN, or LEDEN. Language ;
from the Saxon *leden*, or *læden*,
which originally meant Latin, being
only a corruption of that word.
Chaucer has used it, and from him
Spenser, and other writers, probably
took it. So Dante used *latino* for
language in general :

E cantine gli augelli
Ciascuno in suo *latino*. *Canz.*, ii, 1.

Thereto he was expert in prophesies,
And could the *ledden* of the gods unfold.

Spens. F. Q., IV, xi, 19.

A wondrous bird among the rest there flew,
That in plain speech sung lovelays loud and shrill ;
Her *leden* was like human language true.

Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 13.

The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she knew.
Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 905.

It is observable that all these, except
Spenser, apply it to the speech of
birds, of which Chaucer set the
example :

Through which she understode well every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* faine,
And couthe he answer in his *leden* again.

Cant. Tales, 10749, Tyrwh.

LEDGER. See LEIGER.

LEEFKIES. Apparently some part
of female dress, or of the materials
of it.

Besides all this, their shadows, their spots, their lawnes,
their *leafkies*, their ruffles, their rings, shew them
rather cardinals' curtisians than modest matrons.

Euph. to Philautus, N 1, b.

LEER, s. Complexion, colour ; con-
jectured by Mr. Tollet to be formed
from the Saxon *hleare*, facies. In
Coles's Dictionary we have "*leer*,
complexio." Skinner says, from
l'air du visage. Gl. V. in *Lere*.

It pleases him to call you so, but he has a Rosalind
of a better *leere* than you. *As you like it*, iv, 1.

Here's a young lad fram'd of another *leere* (so as not
to blush),

Look how the black slave smiles upon his father.

Titus Andr., iv, 2.

That in some places there is no other thing bred or
growing but brown and duskyish, insomuch as not

only the cattell is all of that *leere*, but also the corn
upon the ground and other fruits of the earth.

Holland's Pliny, xxxi, 2, p. 403.

Once to the teat his lips he would not lay,
As though offended with their sullied *leer*.

Drayt. Moses, vol. iv, p. 1566.

Also for the cheek :

No ladie, quoth the earle, with a loud voyce, and the
teares trilling down his *leares*, say not so.

Holinshed, cited by Todd.

For *leer*, learning, see LERE.

LEER, *adj.*, is used in the sense of
empty, and particularly applied to a
horse without a rider ; in which sense
Skinner derives it from *gelær*, Saxon,
&c. Coles has "*a leer horse, vacuus*."

But at the first encounter downe he lay,
The horse runs *leere* away without the man.

Harringt. Ariost., xxxv, 64.

Hence a *leer* horse meant a led horse.
In this sense Jonson has twice ap-
plied it to a drunkard, as being led
in the train of another :

Instead of a little Davy to take toll of the bawds, the
author doth promise a strutting horse-courser, with a
leer drunkard, two or three to attend him, in as good
equipage as you would wish.

Barth. Fair, Induction, vol. iii, p. 283.

Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house,
And your *leer* drunkards, let me. *New Inn*, iv, 4.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says,
"The word is sufficiently common in
every part of Devonshire, in the
sense of empty, as a "*leer* stomach,"
&c. In the Exmoor Courtship, the
leer is properly explained as "the
hollow under the ribs." What he
adds of another sense of the word,
not yet explained, may perhaps be
answered by some interpretation here
given.

Leers, and *leerings*, in Beaumont and
Fletcher's Mons. Thomas, does not
seem to have any reference to this ; it
means rather, sly looks, oglings of
quiet courtship, as the word is still
used :

Foutra for *leers* and *leerings* ! Oh the noise,
The noise we made ! *Act iv*, sc. 2.

Leer side seems to be used for left
side, in the following passages, that
being the side on which such orna-
ments were worn :

Clay, with his hat turn'd up o' the *leer* side too.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i, 4.

And his hat turn'd up

With a silver clasp on his *leer* side. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

Mr. Gifford suggests that it is for
leeward.

A suspicious or jealous man is one that watches him-
self a mischief, and keeps a *leer* eye still, for fear it
should escape him. *Barle, Microc.*, § 78.

Leere, in the following passage, seems to mean some coarse ornament that might be substituted for ouches, or necklaces; perhaps some coarse kind of twist or lace:

I mean so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes I will weare sackcloth; for ouches and bracelets, *leere*, &c., caddis; for the lute use the distaffe, &c.

Euphues, H 1 b.

Leer also may be found for *lair*, the haunt of a stag, &c. See LAIR.

LEER, *v.* To learn. See LERE.

Not all the shepherds of his calender,
Yet learned shepherds all, and seen in song
Their deepest layes and ditties deep among,
More lofty song did ever make us *leer*,
Than this of thine.

Bp. Hall, in *Beloe's Anecd.*, vol. iv, p. 100.

Their sport was such, so well they *leere* their couth.

Harr. Ariost., vii, 27.

"*Leere* their couth," there means
"learn their lesson."

To LEESE. To lose; from *lesen*, Dutch.
Johnson.

But flow'rs distill'd, though they with winter meet,
Leese but their show; their substance still lives sweet.

Shakesp. Sonnet 5, Suppl., i, 585.

They think not then which side the cause shall *leese*,
Nor how to get the lawyer's fees.

B. Jons. Forest., No. 3, vol. vi, p. 311.

Father, we come not for advice in war,
But to know whether we shall win or *leese*.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 33.

You see the faire Angelica is gone,
So soone we *leese* that earst we sought so sore.

Harringt. Ariost., i, 19.

But seeing that a maister of a shyppe, be he never so
cunninge, by the uncertainty of the wynde *leese*th
manye tymes both lyfe and goodes.

Ascham, Tosph., p. 218, mod. edit.

The word occurred also in our authorised version of the Bible, 1 Kings, xviii, 5, "that we *leese* not all the beasts;" but is one of those readings which have been tacitly changed in the modern editions.

†When farmers by deere yeeres do *leese*,
And lawyers sweare to take no fees.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†Then by degrees,

Her corps all naturall heat doth softly *leese*,
And so growes cold.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

LEET, *s.* A manor court, or private jurisdiction for petty offences; also a day on which such court is held. From the Saxon *lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred. *Coles' Law Dict.* The French "*Lit de justice*," though so similar, has no connection with this; it means the tribunal of justice, in which the king presides in person. Why called *lit*, the French etymologists do not explain; probably because the royal seat, or throne, was

covered with a large cushion, like a mattress.

And rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.

Taming of Shrew, Induct.

Who has a breast so pure,

But some uncleanly apprehensions

Keep *leets*, and law-days, and in session sit

With meditations lawfull?

Othello, iii, 3.

LEFUL, *adj.* Permitted or allowed; for leave-ful, which was used by Wickliffe: "Therefore it is *levesful* to each man or person of this singular religion," &c. See Todd.

No servant to his lord, nor child to the father or mother, nor wife to her husband, nor monke to his abbot, ought to obey, except in *lefull* things, and lawfull.

Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr., i, 143.

Rich men sayen that it is both *lefull* and needfull to them to gather riches together.

Fox, p. 372, &c.

LEG, *s.* A bow; commonly an awkward clownish bow, made by throwing out the leg, or at least used as an expression of ridicule.

He that cannot make a *leg*, put off's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap.

All's Well, ii, 2.

I doubt whether their *legs* be worth the sums

That are given for them.

Timon of Ath., i, 2.

Keeps us from fights,

Makes us not laugh when we make *legs* to knights.

Beaumont's Letter to Jonson, B. 3. Pl., x, p. 305.

Or making low *legs* to a nobleman,

Or looking downward with your eye-lids close.

Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 342.

Their humanity [that of singing-men] is a *leg* to the residencer, their learning a chapter, for they learn it commonly before they read it.

Earle, Microc, Char. 47.

See Bliss's edit., p. 317. Also Todd on this word.

†I have been faine of late, thorow his meanes, to sett the better *legg* afore, to handle some of my masters somewhat plainelie, and roughlye to, for theie thought I would droupe, but I will rather be overthrowne by her majesties doings then overbored by theis charles and tinkers.

Letter dated 1586.

†LEGACY. An embassy.

He came, and told his *legacy*.

Chapm. Pl., vii, 348.

†LEGEANCE. For allegiance.

So also of a man that is abjured the realme; for notwithstanding the abjuration, he oweth the king his *legeance*, and remaineth within the kings protection.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

LEGEM PONE. A proverbial term, and a very odd one, for ready money, illustrated by Mr. Hawkins, in his notes on Ignoramus. That personage enters, bringing 600 crowns, which he was to pay for Rosabella, and says,

Hic est *legem pone*: hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ.

Act ii, sc. 7.

In bestowing of their degrees here they are very liberal, and deny no man that is able to pay his fees. *Legem ponere* is with them more powerful than *legem dicere*.

Heylin's Voy., p. 293.

They were all at our service for the *legem pone*.

Ozell's Rabelais, iv, 12.

The original is, "en payant."

Use *legem pone* to pay at thy day,
But use not Oremus for often delay.

Tusser, Husb. Lessons, 29.

But in this, here is nothing to be abated, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detain thee.

G. Minshul, Essayes in Prison, p. 26.

Most of these illustrations are in Mr. Hawkins's note. The origin of the phrase is doubtless this: The first psalm for the twenty-fifth day of the month has the title *Legem pone*, being the first words of the Latin version. This psalm is the fifth portion of the 119th psalm, and, being constantly used on the first great pay day of the year, March 25, was easily connected with the idea of payment, while the laudable practice of daily attendance on the public service was continued.

†LEGER. A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier. This was termed *legering*.

The law of *legering*, which is a deceit that colliers abuse the commonwealth withall, in having unlawfull sacks.

Greene's Discovery of Coosnage, 1591.

†LEIF, *adj.* Dear. *I had leifer, I had rather.*

Thus we verily are driven and confined as guiltie and condemned persons unto the furthest parts of the earth; and those who are most *leife* and deere unto us shall bee slaves, enthralled againe unto the Alemans.

Holland's Ammianns Marcellinus, 1609.

I had leiffer (quoth he) that good men should move question, wherefore I have not deserved it. *Ibid.*

LEIGER, LEIDGER, or LEDGER, *s.*

A resident or ambassador at a foreign court, or a person stationed to wait on the service of another. It has been variously derived; from *licgan*, Saxon, to lie; from *legger*, Dutch; and from *legatus*, Latin. *Judicent eruditi.*

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting leiger.

Measure for Meas., iii, 1.

I have given him that,
Which if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of leidgers for her sweet.

Cymbel., i, 6.

In the above quotations I have followed the spelling of the second folio.

Now, gentlemen, imagine that young Cromwell's
In Antwerp, leiger for the English merchants.

Lord Cromwell, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 385.

Coryat writes it *lidger*, vol. i, p. 70.

Return not thou, but *legier* stay behind,
And move the Greekish prince to send us aid.

Fairf. Tasso, l. 70.

A name which I'd tear out
From the high German's throat, if it lay *leiger* there
To dispatch privy slanders against me.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 53.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors,
To hear Vittoria's trial. *White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 279.*

Hence a *ledger-bait* in fishing:

That I call a *ledger-bait*, which is fixed or made to
rest in one certain place when you shall be absent
from it. *Isaac Walton, Compl. Angler, i, 8, p. 163.*

†For humours to lie *leidger* they are seen
Oft in a tavern, and a bowling-green,
They do observe each place, and company,
As strictly as a traveller or spye.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

LEISURE. Vacant time, space allowed for any purpose. But Johnson considers it, in the following passage, as signifying "want of leisure;" and adds, "not used." It stands, however, simply for time or space allowed; and the context shows that it means there short space, or short leisure. The usage is, indeed, very peculiar.

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure*, and enforcement of the time,
Forbids to dwell upon. *Rich. III, v, 3.*

There is a similar passage earlier in the same play:

Farewell: the *leisure* and the fearful time
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love. *v, 3.*

The following expressions are similar, and seem to lead to it:

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.
Much Ado, iii, 2.

I'm sorry that your *leisure* serves you not.
Merch. of Venice, iv, 1.

Here to make good the boisterous late appeal
Which then our *leisure* would not let us hear.

Rich. II, i, 1.

In all these passages, the shortness of the leisure renders it unfit for the purpose required.

LEMAN, or LEMMAN. A lover or mistress; by Skinner derived from *l'aimant*, more properly *l'amant*, French. Junius supposed it to be quasi *leve-man*, from *leof*, dear, Saxon, and *man*; which latter derivation Dr. Johnson, perhaps rightly, preferred. It is, however, used either for male or female, and more commonly the latter; but it seems that *man* itself was sometimes used with the same latitude.

Let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that search'd
a hollow wall-nut for his wife's leman.

Merry Wives W., iv, 2.

I sent thee sixpence for thy leman; had'st it?
Twelfth N., ii, 3.

Why is not lovely Marian blithe of cheer?
What ails my lemmie that she 'gins to low'r?
George a Greens, O. Pl., iii, 41.
And angry Jove an hideous storme of ruine
Did pour into his lemmie's lap so fast.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 6.

Duesra says also,
And me, thy worthy mood, wote thy lemmie take.
Ibid., I, vii, 14.

LEME. See LEAME.

†LEND. A loan.

I have in the meadow a dainty shee see
That will appear better the bond to fill;
For the lend of the see you might give me the mill.
The Crafty Miller, an old ballad.

†LENEFY. To soothe; to appease.

That sorowe whiche shall assaile me by reason of
your absence, I will sweeten and lenge with contenta-
tion, &c.

Ricke his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

LENGER, for longer.

That wofull lover loathing lenger light.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 30.
The lenger life, I wote, the greater aile.
Ibid., St. 48.

To LENGTH, for to lengthen.

And in your life their lives disposed so,
Shall length your noble life in joyfulness.
Forres & Forres, O. Pl., I, 116.
†Drinke was ordain'd to length mans fainting breath,
And from that liquor, drunkards draw their death.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

[It is common in the earlier writers.]

†Now have we noon wherwith we may
Lengthen our lif fro day to day.
Cureer Mundi, f. 34.

LENTEN, *adj.* Sparing, niggardly,
insufficient; like the fare of old
times in Lent.

To think, my lord, if you delight not in men, what
lenten entertainment the players shall receive.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

To maintain you with blakket,
Poor John, and half a livery, to read moral virtue,
And lenten lectures. *Duke's Mistress, by Shurley.*

Metaphorically, short and laconic:

A good lenten answer. *Tiedt's N., i, 5.*

It was applied even to apparel, which
was probably more homely and mortifi-
fied in Lent:

Who can read,
In thy pale face, dead eye, and lenten suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others?

B. & Pl. Hon. M. Fort, iv, 1.

By a scrap of a proverbial rhyme,
quoted in *Romeo and Juliet*, and the
speech introducing it, we seem to
learn that a stale hare might be used
to make a pie in Lent, called there
"a lenten pye." *Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.*
See HOAR.

Dryden has used *lenten*. See JOHN-
SON.

[The master of the revels usually
exercised the power of granting to the
players what were called *Lenten dis-*

pensations, on the payment of a cer-
tain fee, in order to enable them to
act in Lent on any day of the week
excepting Tuesdays and Fridays,
which were called Sermon days.]

L'ENVOY, *s.* An address; a term bor-
rowed from the old French poetry,
and adopted by our writers in the
same sense. It was the technical
name for additional lines subjoined to
a poem, or part of a poem, as from
the author; conveying the moral, or
addressing the piece to some patron.
From *envoyer*, French. It is thus de-
fined in the Dictionary of the French
Academy, under *envoi*: "Couplet
qui termine un chant royal, une
ballade, et qui sert à adresser l'ouvrage
à celui pour qui il a été fait." It is
now, I believe, disused in French, as
well as in English. Though it has
the French article with it, our poets
have generally prefixed the English
also; for which reason I have placed
it here, instead of under *Envoy*.
See Todd's Johnson, 4. *Envoy*.

Math. Is not *Fenoy* a salve? *Arm.* No, pare, it is
an epilogue, or discourse, to make plain some obscure
precedence, that hath before been vain.

Love's L. L., iii, 1.

It lothed me a *Fenoy* here to write,
Of such a cruel, proud ambitious heart.

Mirr. for Mag., Forres, 32 ed.

In that edition a *l'envoy* is subjoined
to every history, which in the first
were superscribed, *The Authoure*.
They were merely the transitions from
one tale to another; and in the edi-
tion of 1610, were entirely omitted.

Used also for a conclusion, generally:

Dost thou know the prisoner?—Do I know myself?
I kept that for the *Fenoy*. *Mass. Bashf. Loc., iv, 1.*
Whirlwinds shall take off th' top o' Grantham steeple,
And clap it on St. Paul's, and after these
A *Fenoy* to the city for their sins.

B. & Pl. Wit without M., ii, 1.

For the ceremonial conclusion of a
letter:

M. Well said. Now to the *Fenoy*. *R.* "Time if I
were worth ought and yet such as it skills not whose
I am, if I be not thine, *Jeronime*."

Chapman's Mons D'Olive, iv, Anc. Dr., iii, 414.

LEPROSY. Occasionally used as an
expression for the *lues venerea*.

You ribald nag of Egypt,

Whom leprosy o'ertake,

Hoists sail, and flies.

Ant. and Cleop., iii, 8.
Into what jeopardy a man will thrust himself for her
he loves, altho' for his sweet villainie he be brought to
loathsome leprosie.

Greene's Disputation, &c., cited by Mr. Steevens.

LERE, or LEAR, s., for lore. Learning, knowledge, or lesson learnt.

He was invulnerable made by magic *leare*.

Spens. P. Q., VI, iv, 4.
Tho he that had well ycon'd his *lear*.

Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 262.

This *leare* I learned of a bel-dame trot,

When I was yong and wyld as now thou art.

But her good counsell I regarded not,

I markt it with my eares, not with my hart.

Barnefield's Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

In many secret skills she had been conn'd her *lere*.

Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 906.

With I've, a godly priest, suppos'd to have his *lere*

Of Cuthbert.

Ibid., xxiv, p. 1139.

Full well she was ycon'd the *leir*

Of mickle courtesy.

Ibid., *Ecl.*, 4, p. 1401.

But hee learn'd his *leere* of my sonne, his young master, whom I have brought up at Oxford.

Mother Bombie, D 4.

†**LESE.** To lose. See **LEESE**.

A bag for my bread,

And another for my cheese,

A little dog to follow me,

To gather what I *lese*.

Newest Acad. of Compl.

LESINGE, s. Losing, or loss. This must be distinguished from leasing, lying. Ascham comments on this verse of Chaucer,

Hasardry is verye mother of *lesinges*, by showing how many things are lost thereby. *Toxoph.*, p. 49. He is mistaken as to the passage, but right as to the word *lesinge*, that it sometimes meant loss. See **LEASING**.

To LESSOW, v. To feed or pasture; from *leasowe*, a pasture. See **LEASOW**.

Gently his fair flocks *lessow'd* he along,

Through the frim pastures, freely at his leisure.

Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

To LET. To hinder. *Lettan*, Saxon.

What *lets*, but one may enter at her window.

Two Gent. of V., iii, 1.

Unhaud me, gentlemen—

By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me.

Hamlet, i, 4.

What *lets* us then the great Jerusalem

With valiant squadrons round about to hem.

Fairfax, Tasso, i, 27.

Why la you, who *lets* you now?

You may write quietly.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 394.

LET, s. A hinderance or impediment; from the verb.

And my speech intreats

That I may know the *let*, why gentle peace

Should not expel these inconveniences.

Henry V., v, 2.

Scorning the *let* of so unequal foe.

Spens. P. Q., I, viii, 13.

He was detain'd with an unlookt for *let*.

Harrington's Ariosto, l. 14.

All *lets* are now remov'd; hell's malice falls

Beneath our conquests. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 164.

Dr. Johnson has very fully exemplified these two words.

LETHAL. Deadly; from *lethalis*, Latin.

Armed with no *lethall* swoorde or deadlye launce.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, A a 7.

For vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day.

Cupid's Whirligigs, cited by Mr. Steevens.

LETHE is once used by Shakespeare for death, though he generally takes it in the proper signification of oblivion. In this false usage, however, he is countenanced by contemporary writers. It seems to have been spoken as one syllable, whereas in the other sense it is of two.

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.

Julius Cæs., iii, 1.

The proudest nation that great Asia nurs'd,

Is now extinct in *lethe*. *Heywood's Iron Age*, Part 2.

In this sense it must be formed from *lethum*, death; not *lethé*.

LETHE'D. Shakespeare has coined a kind of participle from *lethe*, by which he would convey the sense of *absorbed in oblivion*.

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite,

That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour

Ev'n 'till a *lethe'd* dulness. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii, 1.

†**To LETIFICATE.** To exhilarate.

Wine from sad hearts expelleth grief; and mine

Letificates, dilating when supine. *Owen's Epig.*, 1677.

LETTERS OF MART. A mistaken form, instead of letters of marque and reprisals, which are still granted to privateers in time of war. The phrase originated from the word *march*, *marcha*, or *marca*, signifying a border (in which sense the lords *marchers* were lords of the borders, see **MARCHES**), privilege being granted by one sovereign to his subjects, to make reprisals upon those of a neighbouring prince, by whom they had been injured. "Because," says Minshew, "the griefs whereupon these letters are sought and granted, are commonly given about the bounds and limits of every countrey." Du Cange says, "Facultas à principe subdito data, qui injuriâ affectum se vel spoliatum ab alterius principis subdito queritur, de quâ jus vel rectum ei denegatur, in ejusdem principis *marchas* seu limitestranseundi, sibi que jus faciendi: vulgo *droit de marque et de représailles*, *Jus marchium*." Again: "*Marcha vel repræsalia* in charta Jacobi Regis Aragon. An. 1326." In *Voce Marcha*, No. 4. See also Blount's *Glossographia* in *Marque*, and *Law of Marque*. The erroneous form was very common.

I read his *letters o' mart*, from this state granted
For the recovery of such losses as
He had received in Spain.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush i, 2
A monstrous fish, with a sword by's side, a long sword;
A pike in's neck, and a gun in his nose, a huge gun;
And *letters of mart* in's mouth, from the duke of
Florence. *B. and Fl. Wife for a Month*, ii, 1.
With *letters* then of credence for himself, and *mart*
for them,
He puts to sea for England.

Albions Engl., ii, 64, p. 277.

Harrington has *writ of mart* in the
same sense :

You'll spoil the Spaniards, by your *writ of mart*,
And I the Romans rob, by wit and art.

Epigrams, ii, 30.

LETTICE-CAPS. These are somehow
connected with old medical practice,
for they are twice mentioned in con-
nection with physicians.

1st Phys. Bring in the *lettice-cap*. You must be
shaved, sir,
And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep.

B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., iii, 1.

Armies of those we call physicians, some with glisters,
Some with *lettice-caps*, some posset-drinks, some pills.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., act v, p. 197.

A *lettice cap* it weares and bearde not short.

Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

We find, from Minshew's Spanish
Dictionary, that a *lettice-cap* was
originally a *lattice-cap*, that is, a net
cap, which resembles *lattice* work;
often spelt *lettice*. See him in "*Lettise*
bonnet, or cap for gentlewomen," and
the Spanish *Albanega*, there referred
to. In the ancient account of the
coronation of Anne Boleyn, it is
said,

After her followed ladies, being lordes wives, which
had circotes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves, the breast
all *lettice*, with barres of pouders, according to their
degrees. *Nichol's Progr.*, vol. i, p. 12.

"All of *lettice*," I interpret "all of
net-work."

†**LEVAIN.** Apparently only another
form of leaven, though in the second
especially the meaning is obscure.

Sometimes, by his eternall self he swears,
That my son Isaac's number-passing heirs
Shall fill the land, and that his fruitfull race
Shall be the blessed *levain* of his grace. *Du Bartas*.
Love is a *leven*, and a loving kiss
The *leven* of a loving sweet-heart is.

Witts Recreations, 1640.

†**LEVANT, cloth of.** A cosmetic used by
ladies in the 16th century.

To make a kind of cloth, called *cloth of Levant*, wher-
with women do use to colour their face.

Secretes of Alexis.

LEVEL-COIL. A game, of which we
seem to know no more than that the
loser in it was to give up his place,
to be occupied by another. Minshew
gives it thus: "To play at *lerell coil*,

G. jouer à cul levé; i. e., to play and
lift up your taile when you have lost
the game, and let another sit down in
your place." Coles, in his English
Dictionary, seems to derive it from
the Italian, *leva il culo*, and calls it
also *hitch-buttock*. In his Latin
Dictionary he has, "*Level-coil*, alter-
natim, cessim;" and, "to play at
level-coil, vices ludendi præbere."
Skinner is a little more particular,
and says, "*Vox tesseris globulosis*
ludentium propria;" an expression
belonging to a game played with little
round tesseræ. He also derives it
from French and Italian. It is men-
tioned by Jonson:

Young justice Bramble has kept *level coyl*
Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.

Tale of a Tub, iii, 2.

Mr. Gifford says that, in our old
dramatists, it implies riot and dis-
turbance; but I have seen it in no
other passage. [But see below.] *Coil*,
indeed, alone signifies riot or disturb-
ance; but *level-coil* is not referred by
any to the English words, but to French
or Italian.

The same sport is mentioned by
Sylvester under the name of *level-
sice*:

By tragick death's device
Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sice*.

Du Bartas, IV, iv, 2.

In the margin we have this explana-
tion:

A kinde of Christmas play; wherein each hunteth the
other from his seat. The name seems derived from
the French *lever sus*, in English, arise up. *Ibid.*

†Yes, yes, sayes she; and told him than
What *levell-coyle* had bin.

Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy, 1609.

†Buggins is drunke all night; all day he sleepes;
That is the *levell-coyle* that Buggins keeps. *Herrick*.

†He carelesly consumes his golden pelfe,
In getting which his father damn'd himselfe:
Whose soule (perhaps) in quenchlesse fire doth broile,
Whilst on the earth his sonne keepes *levell coile*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LEVER, for liefer. Rather; from LIEF,
q. v.

For *lever* had I die then see his deadly face.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 32.

Me *lever* were with point of foe-man's speare be dead.

Ibid., III, ii, 6.

For I had *lever* be without ye,
Than have such besynesse about ye.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 94.

LEVEST, for liefest. Dearest.

For ye have left me the youngest, and the fairest, and
she is most *levest* to me.

Hist. of K. Arthur, 2d part, O b.

LEVET. "A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning." *Johnson*. Also used for any strong sound of the same instrument; from *lever*, French.

Come, sir, a quaint *levet*,
To waken our brave general! then to our labour.
B. and Fl. Double Marriage, ii, 1.

The stage direction adds, "Trumpets sound a *levet*."

First he that led the cavalcade
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-feed lawyer on his brev'ate.
Hudibr., II, ii, v. 609.

LEVIN. Lightning; from *hlifian*, to shine, Saxon.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, vi, 40.

Levin-brond means thunderbolt:

And eft his burning *levin-brond* in hand he tooke.
Ibid., VII, vi, 30.

Though these words are used by Spenser, they do not belong to his time, but to that of Chaucer.

†**LEUSE.** To loose, or untie.

Abstringo, to *leuse* that whiche was bounden.
Eliote's Dictionary, 1559.

And the barbarians againe, fully bent to spend their
lives for to gaine victorie, assayed to *leuse* our battaile
so jointly knit together.

Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person; a word perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.
Merry W. W., v, 3.

†**LIARS'-BENCH.** A place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

†**LIATICA.** A sort of wine.

With malmesie, muskadell, and corcica,
With white, red, claret, and *liatica*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To **LIB**, *v.* The same in the old northern dialect, as to *glib* in some others; namely, to castrate. See Ray's North Country Words. In Massinger's *Renegado*, the eunuch Carazie says,

Say but you doubt me,
And, to secure you, I'll cut out my tongue;
I'm *libde* in the breech already. Act ii, sc. 1.
I would turn cinders, or the next sow-gelder,
O' my life, should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee.

Massing. City Madam, ii, 2, p. 306.
That now, who pares his nails, or *libs* his swine,
But he must first take counsel of the signe.

Hall's Satires, ii, 7, p. 34.
He can sing a charm, he says, shall make you feel no
pain in your *libbing*, nor after it.

Brome's Court Beggar, act iv.

Shakespeare has used to **GLIB**, *q. v.*

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Liebard*, German.

And make the *libbard* sterne
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did earne.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 25.

She can bring only
Some *libbards'* heads, or strange beasts.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 355.

Milton has used the word.

LIBBARD'S-BANE, or LEOPARD'S BANE. A general name for all the aconites, which were also called wolfsbane.

All these *leopardes* or wolfsbane are hot and dry in
the fourth degree, and of a venomous qualitie.

Lyte's Dodoens, p. 496.
I ha' been plucking, plants among,
Hemlock, henbane, adder's-tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbards-bane*.
B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

†**LIBBET.** A staff, or club; a billet.

A beesome of byrche, for babes verye fit,
A longe lastinge *lybbet* for loubbers as meete.
Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors, 1567.
A little staffe or *libbet*, bacillus.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 317.

LIBERAL, adj., sometimes had the meaning which we express by libertine, or licentious, as being too free or liberal; frank beyond honesty or decency, as Johnson explains it.

Who hath indeed, most like a *liberal* villain,
Confess'd the vile encounters they have had
A thousand times in secret. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.
How say you, Cassio, is he not a most profane and
liberal counsellor? *Othello*, ii, 1.

My lord, it lies not in Lorenzo's power
To stop the vulgar, *liberal* of their tongues.
Spanish Tr., O. Pl., iii, 209.

But Vallinger, most like a *liberal* villain,
Did give her scandalous ignoble terms.
Fair Maid of Bristow, 1605, cit. St.

And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person. *B. and Fl. Captain*.

LIBERALLY, adv. Licentiously; in a similar mode of usage.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners.
Greene's Tu Qu., O. Pl., vii, 21.

I have spoke too *liberally*.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii, 2, p. 211.

LIBERTIES. The liberties allowed to lovers, and even to intimate acquaintances, in the times of Elizabeth and James, were very extraordinary and indecorous. In Jonson's play of the Devil is an Ass, a great part of scene 6, act ii, consists of Wittipol courting Mrs. Fitz-dotterel at a window contiguous to her own house; and the stage direction orders him expressly to take the liberties allowed only to familiar acquaintances, in the following rule of politeness!

It is not becoming a person of quality, when in company with ladies, to handle them roughly, to put his hand into their necks or their bosoms, to kiss them

by surprise, &c.; you must be very familiar to use them at that rate, and, *unless you be so*, nothing can be more indecent, or render you more odious.

Rules of Civility, 1678, p. 44.

It must be allowed, however, that the exposure of the female person was at that time such as almost to invite these attempts. See *Cynthia's Revels*, iii, 4; and *O. Pl.*, ix, 237. Also *Beaumont and Fletcher's Love's Pilgr.*, iv, 2.

†**LIBERTINE**. A freeman of an incorporate town or city.

And used me like a fugitive, an innate in a town,
That is no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown.

Chapm. Pl., xvi.

†**LICAND**. Pleasing; agreeable.

Mo. Thou art mine pleasure, by dame Venus brent;
So fresh thou art, and therewith so *lycand*.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

LICH, *adj.* Like. An obsolete Chaucerian word.

But rather joy'd to be than seemen sich,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor *lich*.

Spens. P. Q., III, vii, 29.

LICH-OWL. A death-owl, *i. e.*, the screech-owl; so called from the supposed ominousness of its cry and appearance. From the Saxon *lic*, or *lice*, a carcass. From the same origin comes *liche-wake*, used by Chaucer (*Cant. Tales*, 2960) for the vigils or watches held over deceased persons; corrupted in England into *lake-wake*, or *late-wake*, and in Scotland into *like-wake*. See *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, p. 21. Hence also *Lich-field*, and other compounds. See *Johnson in Lich*.

The shrieking *lich-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death, and quick herself inters
In darksome graves, and hollow sepulchres.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1297.

This etymology of *Lichfield* is thus alluded to by the same poet:

A thousand other saints, whom Amphibal had taught,
Flying the pagan foe, their lives that strictly sought,
Were slain where *Litchfield* is, whose name doth
rightly sound,

There of those Christians slain, *dead field*, or burying
ground.

Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1118.

†**LICKERISH**. Dainty; nice.

Goe your wayes, you are *lickerish*. Allez, vous estes
un croque-lardon.

French Schoolemaster, 1636.

LICKET. Something of a London fashion, attached to a cap; but what, has not been ascertained.

I tell you I cannot endure it; I must be a lady. Do
you wear your quioff, with a London *licket*; your
stamel petticoat, with two guards; the buffin gown,
with the tuftaffity cap, and the velvet lace! I must
be a lady, and I will be a lady.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 209.

It is plain that the speaker despises all the things first mentioned, as vulgar; and is determined to rise above them, and be a lady. I have a notion of having seen a *London licket* somewhere else, but cannot recall the place.

†**LICTIER**. A litter, or portable bed.

Qui aide à porter la lictiere. A servant that helped
to carry his maisters *lictier*, or that was one of the
six that carried him in his chaire.

Nomenclator.

†**LID**. A name formerly given to the cover of a book.

Involucrum, operculum libri, sittybus. Cicer. mem-
brana aut involucrum, quo libri ab injuria temporis
et pulverum integri conservantur. Enveloppoir,
couverture. The cover or *lid* of a booke.

Nomenclator.

†**LIE**. "Who tells a *ly* to save his credit, wipes his nose on his sleeve to save his napkin." *Howell*, 1659.

A LIE WITH A LATCHET. Proverbial phrase, meaning a great lie. It occurs in the translation of Rabelais:

If you hearken to those who will tell you the contrary,
you'll find yourselves damnably mistaken, for that's a
lie with a latchet; though 'twas Ælian, that long-bow
man, that told you so, never believe him, for he lies as
fast as a dog can trot.

B. v, ch. 30.

There is nothing like it in the French. Ray gives the proverb thus:

That's a *lie with a latchet*,
All the dogs in the town cannot match it.

Proverbial Phrases, p. 200.

†**To LIE**. To be in pawn.

Sir, answered the begger, I have a good suite of
apparell in the next village which *lieth* not for above
eightpence, if you will helpe me to that first I shall
thinke myselfe beholding unto you.

Man in the Moone, 1609.

†**To LIE DOWN**. To be brought to bed in childbirth.

I have brought into the world two children: of the
first I was delivered before my friends thought me
conceived; of the second, I went a whole yeere big,
and yet when every one thought me ready to *lie down*,
I did then quicken. *Lylie's Euphues and his England*.
I promis'd her fair, that I would take care
Of her and her infant, and all things prepare
At Hartlepool town, where she should *lie down*;
Poor soul she believ'd me, as always she'd done.

The Hartlepool Tragedy, 1720.

LIEF, or **LIEVE**. Dear; from *leof*, Saxon.

And with your best endeavours have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.
Till her that squyre bespake: Madam, my *liefe*,
For God's deare love be not so willfull bent.

Spens. P. Q., II, i, 16.

Also as a substantive, for love, or lover:

For only worthy you, thro' prowess priefe,
(If living man mote worthy be) to be her *liefe*.

Ibid., I, ix, 17.

Who was it, *lieve* son? speak ich pray thee, and
quickly tell me that. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 87.
Next to king Edward art thou *leefe* to me.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 48.

To have my sepulture
Neere unto him, which was to me most *leeft*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 326.

2. As an adverb, in the sense of willingly :

I hope not; I had as *lief* hear so much lead.
Merry W. W., iv, 2.—66, b.
I had as *lief* have heard the night-raven, come what plague could have come after it. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.
So, I had as *lief* as an angel I could swear as well as that gentleman. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, iii, 1.

As *lieve*, or *leave*, is still popularly said, in the same sense.

LIEGE, adj. Bound, or held in feudal connection; from *ligius*, low Latin, which is originally from *ligo*, to bind. This word, as well as the Latin and French (*lige*) corresponding, is joined indifferently to lord or subject; *liege-lord* and *liege-man*.

We enjoin thee,
As thou art *liege-man* to us. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.

It is applied both ways in the statutes. See Minshew. See also Du Cange in *Ligius*.

LIEGE, s. Usually a sovereign.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.
Rich. II., i, 3.

It is still in current use, particularly in the tragic drama, in this sense; but *liege* was used also for a subject. In one case it was an abbreviated term for *liege-lord*, in the other for *liege-man*, according to the double use of the adjective.

Such miracles can princes bring to pass
Among their *lieges*, whom they mind to heave
To honours false, who all their guests deceive.
Mirror for Mag., p. 400, by Baldwine.
But what avail'd the terror and the feare
Wherewith he kept his *lieges* under awe.
Ibid., p. 440, by Sackville.

LIEGEMAN, s. A subject, or person bound to feudal service under the sovereign.

Friends to this ground, and *liege-men* to the Dane.
Hamlet, i, 1.

This *liege-man* gan to wax more bold.
Spens. F. Q., cited by Todd.

LIEGER. See **LEIGER**.

†**LIEUTENANT - GENERAL.** The general of an army was formerly so called, he being considered the representative of his sovereign in the absence of the latter.

†**LIFE.** *I hold my life*, I am assured.

Now sayes hee, whether should I obey my parents, or John Taylor? Surely thy father, mounseieur, for he hath much need of a sonne that will father thee. Nay, such a father that gave him a hundred pound at parting, (*I hold my life* he meant with a purse for a parting blow.)
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To put no life in, to act negligently.
Rem negligenter agit. He goes carelessly about the matter. He puts no life into the matter. He doth it as though he cared not whether he did it or no.

Terence in English, 1614.

LIFTER. A thief. Shop-lifter is still used for one who steals out of shops. It is said that *hliftus*, in the Gothic, has the same meaning. Suppl. to Sh., i, 238.

Is he so young a man and so old a *lifter*.
Tro and Cress., i, 2.
Broker, or pandar, cheater, or *lifter*.
Holland's Leaguer, cited by Todd.

To LIG. To lie. A word still used in the Scottish dialect; from *liggan*, Saxon. Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbes would rest, ne *lig* in ease embost.
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 40.

Also Shep. Kal., May, 125.

†**LIGBY.** A bedfellow; a familiar term for a concubine.

Con. He is wed already, sir. Another wife would gar him be put down at gallows; and I would not be she for all the worldly good that e're I saw with both mine eyen. And o' my conscience I'll be none of his *ligby*, for twise so mickle. *Brome's Northern Lass*.

†**LIGHT.** In the sense of unchaste.
Though she were in the darke, she would appeare a *light* woman. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.
Glycerium, meretrix, a *light house-wife*.
Terence in English, 1614.

†**LIGHT-SKIRTS.** A strumpet.
Hath not Shor's wife, although a *light-skirts* she,
Given him a chast long lasting memory.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
P. The purse serves for an art; but if I should briefly tell thee, what punkish art derived from her progenitors this *light-skirts* used towards me, thou wouldest laugh. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

LIGHT O' LOVE. An old tune of a dance, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, especially in love matters. Sir J. Hawkins recovered the original tune from an old MS., and it is inserted in the notes to *Much Ado about Nothing*, act iv, sc. 3.

Jul. Best sing it to the tune of *light o' love*.
Luc. It is too heavy for so light a tune.
Two Gent. of Ver., i, 2.

Clap us into *light o' love*; that goes without a burden; do you sing it, and I'll dance it. *Beat.* Yea, *light o' love*, with your heels. *Much Ado*, iv, 3.
He'll dance the morris twenty mile an hour—
And gallops to the tune of *light o' love*.
Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, v, 2.

It is used occasionally as a phrase to denote a light woman :

Sure he has encountered
Some *light o' love* or other, and there means
To play at in and in for this night.
B. & Fl. Chances, i, 4.

So also :

Long. You *light o' love*, a word or two.
Maria. Your will, sir. *B. & Fl. Noble Gentlem.*, iv, 1.
Next them grew the dissembling daisie, to warn such *light o' love* wenches, not to trust every faire promise that such amorous bachelors make them.
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, B 2, b.

LIGHTLY, adv. In the sense of commonly, usually.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.

Rich. III. iii. 1.

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown; they hang the less still, play the pikes in the pond, eat whom they list.

B. Jones Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 112.

And ye shall find verses made all of monosyllables, and do very well, but *lightly* they be jambickes, because for the more part the accent falls sharpe upon every second word.

Fletcher, Art of Engl. Poesie, B. ii, ch. 13, p. 102.

At which times *lightly*, though they be in the fields, they will spread their upper garments on the earth, and fall to their devotions. *Sandy's Travels*, L. i, p. 66. But the Turkes do not *lightly* ride so fast as to put them unto either.

Ibid., p. 64.

In the authorized translation of Mark, ix, 39, it is used for *ταχὺ*, i. e., readily, easily: καὶ δυνήσεται ταχὺ κακολογῆσαι με; "that can *lightly* speak evil of me."

LIGHTNING BEFORE DEATH. A proverbial phrase, partly deduced from observation of some extraordinary effort of nature, often made in sick persons just before death; and partly from a superstitious notion of an ominous and preternatural mirth, supposed to come on at that period, without any ostensible reason.

How oft' when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A lightning before death. O, how may I
Call this a lightning? *Rom. and Jul.*, v. 3.
And all this was, since after this he had not long to live.

This lightning flew before his death, which Pallas was to give. *Chapman's Hom. Iliad*, xv, p. 212.

The idea here, as might be supposed, is not warranted by the original. On an old man's appearing very unaccountably merry, it is said,

He was never so before. If it be a lightning before death, the best is I am his heir.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 428.

Not that I lightning or fell thunder fears,
Unless that lightning before death appear.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, iii, 6, p. 125.

It is noticed by Ray, who inserts it as a proverb:

It's a lightning before death.

He remarks upon it,

This is generally observed of sick persons, that a little before they die their pains leave them, and their understanding and memory return to them; as a candle just before it goes out gives a great blaze.

Ray's Proverbs, p. 59.

Daniel has made it the subject of a fine simile:

Thus, for the sick, preserving nature strives
Against corruption and the loathsome grave;
When, out of death's cold hands, she backe revives
Th' almost confounded spirits she faine would save;
And them cheers up, enlightens, and revives,
Making faint sickness words of health to have,
With looks of life, as if the worst were past,
When strait comes dissolution, and he last.

So fares it with this late revived Greene;
Whose victories, thus fortunately wonne,
Have but as onely lightning motions beene
Before the rains that ensued thereon.

Civil Wars, vii, 82.

To LIKE. To please.

If I were a woman, I would kiss as many as had beards that pleas'd me, complexions that *lik'd* me, and breaths that I defy'd not.

As you like it, Epilogue, ~250, b.

And with her to dowry

Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms;

The offer *likes* not.

Henry V., Chorus 3.

Or that our hands the earth can comprehend,

Or that we proudly do what *like* us best.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 242.

I know men must, according to their spheres,

According to their proper motions, move,

And that course *likes* them best which they are on.

Daniel's Microphilus, p. 98.

The old court phrase of "and *like* your majesty," is well enough known to have meant, "an it *like* your majesty;" i. e., if it please your majesty. It occurs in the following passage:

I am content, and *like* your majesty,

And will leave good castles in security

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 57.

LIKE LETTUCE LIKE LIPS. An obsolete proverb, translated from the Latin, *similes habent labra lactucas*, which is noticed and explained by Erasmus, *Adag.*, p. 644. It means that bad things suit each other; coarse meat suits coarse mouths, as an ass eats the thistles for his salad. It is inserted by Ray, and explained, p. 130.

Even so I thought,

I wist that it was some such thing of nought.

Like lettuce like lippes; a scab'd horse for a scald squire. *New Customs*, O. Pl., i, 267.

†**LIKELY. Probable.**

Fable. A tale not true but *likely*; a fable: a feined device. *Nomenclator*.

Good looking.

Before a month be ended she shall be married to a young king, being of a fair and comely personage, as *likely* to be seen.

History of Fortunatus, 1682.

†**LIKESSE. For lickerous. Dainty.**

Now, for such censure, thus his chief defence is,

Their sugred test best likes his *likesse* senses.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

To LILL, v. To loll out, as a dog does his tongue.

Curled with thousand adders venomous,

And lilled forth his bloody flaming tong.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 84.

Skinner says, "A Belg. *lellen* augere, hoc a *lelle* papilla;" but these are doubtful etymologies.

LIMB-MEAL. From limb, and the Saxon *meal*, a portion; i. e., limb by limb; as *piece-meal*, which is still in use. See **DROP-MEAL**.

O that I had her here to tear her *limb-meal*.

Cymb., ii, 4.

LIMBECK. An alembic; a corrupt form of the word. It means a still, and is hardly disused in poetry. It is abundantly exemplified by Johnson. Mr. Todd has found it used as a verb by sir E. Sandys. It is found also in Milton and Dryden.

The warder of the brain
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A *limbeck* only. *Macb.*, i, 7.
His head is a receptacle of catarrhs, his eyes *limbecks*
of fluxes and inflammations. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 60.

LIMBO. The borders of hell, sometimes used for hell itself; corruptly formed from *limbus*, the hem or border of a garment. The old schoolmen supposed there to be, besides hell (*infernus damnatorum*), 1. A *limbus puerorum*, where the souls of infants unbaptized remained; 2. A *limbus patrum*, where the fathers of the church, saints, and martyrs, awaited the general resurrection; and, 3. Purgatory. To which, in popular opinion, was added, 4. A *limbus fatuorum*, or fool's paradise, the receptacle of all vanity and nonsense. Shakespeare uses it generally for hell:

As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss.

Tit. Andr., iii, 1.

For indeed he was mad for her, and talk'd of Satan,
and of *limbo*, and of furies, and I know not what.

All's Well, v, 3.

Limbus patrum is jocularly put in the following passage for a prison:

I have some of them in *limbo patrum*, and there they
are like to dance these three days; besides the
running banquet of two beadles, that is to come.

Hen. VIII, v, 3.

It is here used for hell by Spenser:

What voice of damned ghost from *limbo* lake?

F. Q., I, ii, 32.

And elsewhere in his works.

Here it has its proper sense:

Legions of sprites from *limbo's* prison got,
The empty air, the hills and valleys fill'd.

Fairfax, Tasso, ix, 53.

Milton has indulged himself in rather a jocular description of what he calls

A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
The paradise of fools. *Par. Lost*, iii, 495.

Which he stores with

Both all things vain, and all who in vain things
Built their fond hopes of glory or lasting fame,
Or happiness, in this or th' other life:

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,—

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, and unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth.

Ver. 448, &c.

The idea is undoubtedly borrowed, in part, from Ariosto's repository of lost things in the moon; to which, indeed, he directly refers:

Not in the neighb'ring moon, as some have dream'd.
Ver. 459.

We find, in the following passage, a kind of origin for Milton's bridge from hell to the earth:

And up from darksome *lymbo's* dismal stage,
One Stygian bridge, from Plutoe's emperie
Came Night's black brood, Disorder, Ruine, Rage,
Rape, Discord, Dread, Despaire, Impietie,
Horror, swift Vengeance, Murder, Crueltie.
Nicchol's England's Eliza, An. 1588; *Mirr. Mag.*, 814.

The company that passes over is exactly of the same kind.

Limbo is also used for a prison, or any place of restraint.

LIME, as put into liquor, for adulteration, complained of by Falstaff and others.

You rogue, here's *lime* in this *sack* too: there's nothing but roguery to be found in villainous man: yet a coward is worse than a cup of *sack* with *lime* in it.

1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Sir Richard Hawkins is quoted as saying that lime was mixed with the wine in making "for conservation."

Voy., p. 379. But that cannot be what the tavern-keeper is accused of doing. It was probably used for fining. It is said, however, in a pamphlet by R. Greene, to be mixed with ale, "to make it mightie." How it could have that effect, it is not easy to say. See notes on the passage above cited.

LIME, s., for bird-lime. This was often separately used, which now it is not. It frequently thus occurs in Shakespeare.

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires.

Two Gent. Ver., iii, 2.

See Todd.

LIME, v. To besmear with bird-lime, or to catch with it.

York and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *lim'd* bushes to betray thy wings,
And fly thou how thou can'st they'll tangle thee.

2 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

LIME-HOUND. A sporting dog, led by a kind of thong called a *lyam*, or *lyme*. *Limier*, French.

We let slip a grey-hound, and cast off a hound. The
string wherewith we lead a greyhound is called a
lease; and for a hound a *lyome*.

Gentl. Recreat., 8vo ed., p. 15.

No, an I had, all the *lime-hounds* o' the city should
have drawn after you by the scent rather.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 3.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray.

Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 25.

I have seen him smell out
Her footing like a *lime-hound*, and know it
From all the rest of her train.

Massinger, Bashf. Lover, i, 1.

Shakespeare seems to use *lym* for
lime-hound :

Mastiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym*. *Lear*, iii, 6.

Harrington, in his *Ariosto*, mentions
the *lyme* from which the hound was
so denominated :

His cosin had a *lyme-hound* argent bright,
His *lyme* laid on his back, he couching down.
Book xli, St. 30.

In one author I find *line-hound*, pro-
bably from an idea that such was the
proper form :

He can do miracles with his *line-hound*, who by his
good education has more sophistry than his master.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 43.

Limmer, and *limer*, mean the same as
lime-hound.

LIME-TWIGS. Twigs covered with
bird-lime to catch the birds. Mr.
Joddrell has erroneously explained
it, "a branch of the lime;" that is,
of the lime-tree; and quotes this
passage :

To birds the *lime-twigs*, so
Is love to man an everlasting foe.
Fanshaws Past. Fido, i, 4.

Donne has thus used it :

He throws,
Like nets, or *lime-twigs*, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister.

See Todd's Johnson, for many more
examples.

LIMIT. Sometimes used for limb, the
limbs being the extremities or limits
of the body.

Lastly hurried
Here to this place, i' the open air, before
I have got strength of *limit*. *Winter's T.*, iii, 2.
Thought it very strange that nature should endow so
fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits*
with such perverse conditions.

Titania & Theseus, bl. lett., cited by Mr. Steevens.

†**To LIMIT.** To beg. From the begging
friars called *limiters*.

Popishe friers were, and are, but ydlers and loytering
vagabondes, good for nothing, but even as flies flie
abroade upon all menues meate, to fill themselves of
other mens travels, even so doe they; for they go
ydelly a *limiting* abroad, living upon the sweat of
other mens travels.

Northbrooke against Dicing, &c., 1577.

LIMITER, or LIMITOUR, s. A friar
licensed to beg within a certain
district. A word more common in
the time of Chaucer.

In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim or a *lymister*, &c.
Spens. Moth. Hubbard's Tale, 84.

What I am young, a goodly batcheler,
And must live like the lustie *limmister*.

Drayton's Belogues, edit. 1593, G 4, b.

This author afterwards considerably
modernised his poems, by removing
many of the obsolete words. In the
latest edition, instead of the above
lines, we read :

Tush, I am young, nor sadly can I sit,
But must do all that youth and love befit. P. 1420.
For surelye suche fables are not onely doulcet to
passe the tyme withall, but gainfull also to theyr
practisers, such as pardoners and *limittours* be.

Chaloner's Morie Encom., H 8.

†**LIMLISTER.** Perhaps a misprint.
Florio, under *Cefalu*, has "a scorne-
full nickname, as we say a *limlifter*."

A. Cefalus, that is a *lymlister*, reach me a nutmeg,
that is red, waightie, full, and without holes.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**LIMMER.** A wretch; a base fellow.

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred
him by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinshead*.
The foule ill take me, mistresse, quoth Meg, if I
misreckon the *limmer* lowne one penny.

Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

†**LIMPIN.** A limpet.

Tellina, mytilus. *τελίνα, μύτλος*. *Athenæo*. A *limpin*.
Nomenclator.

To LIN. To stop, cease, or intermit.
Saxon. *Blin* is the same in Scotch.
Both from one common origin.

I, but set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* 'till
he be a-gallop.

B. Jons. Staple of News, 4th Intermean.

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did reele
Against an hill, ne might from labour *lin*.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 35.

What, miller, are you up agin?
Nay then my flail shall never *lin*,
Until, &c. *Grim, O. Pl.*, xi, 241.
Before which time the wars could never *lin*.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 77.

So they shall never *lin*,
But where one ends another still begin.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 8.

Swift, in one of his playful effusions,
in the correspondence with Stella,
writes thus :

Would you answer MD's letter,
On new-year's-day you will do it better.
For when the year with MD 'gins
It never without MD *lins*.

Which he explains by adding,

These proverbs have always old words in them; *lins*
is leaves off. *Journal, Lett.* xii.

†*Facit scdulo*. He doth the best he can: he never
lins: he gives it not over: he is alwaies doing.

Terence in English, 1614.

†Fond world that nere thinkes on that aged man,
That Ariostoes old swift paced man,
Whose name is Tyme, who never *lins* to run.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

LIN. A pool, or watery moor; in Welch
llynn.

The near'st to her of kin
Is Toothy, rushing down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.
Drayton, Polyolb., v, p. 75.

And therefore to recount her rivers from their *lins*,
Abridging all delays, Mervinia thus begins.
Ibid., S. ix, p. 826.

The marginal note on which says, "Meres, or pools, from whence rivers spring." In Scotland it means a cataract; thus the falls of the river Clyde in that country, are called on the spot *lins*. But it also means a pool under a fall. See Jamieson.

†**LINATIVE.** A lenitive.

Thy *linative* appli'de, did ease my paine,
For though thou did forbid, twas no restraine.

Marie Magdalens Lamentations, 1601.

LINCOLN GREEN. Lincoln was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of green cloth and stuffs, or rather for the green dye employed upon them. The marginal note on the passage from Drayton's *Polyolbion*, song 25, says, "Lincoln anciently dyed the best *green* of England." **COVENTRY BLUE** was equally famous, and **KENDALL GREEN.** See those words.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne greene*, belayed with silver lace.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 5.

Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and girls in *Lincoln green*.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1162.

She's in a frock of *Lincoln green*,
Which colour likes her sight.

Drayt. Eclogue, ix, p. 1432.

Robin Hood's men were clad in *Lincoln green*:

An hundred valiant men had this brave Robin Hood,
Still ready at his call, that bow-men were right good,
All clad in *Lincoln green*, with caps of red and blue.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1174.

And himself also in general:

Robin Hood took his mantle from his back,
It was of *Lincoln green*,
And sent it by this lovely page
For a present unto the queen.

But when he went to court he made a distinction:

He clothed his men in *Lincoln green*,
And himself in scarlet red.

Pop. Ball., called *Robin Hood's Garland*, p. 43.

LINDABRIDES. A celebrated heroine in the romance called the *Mirror of Knighthood*, which is mentioned by Cervantes among the books found in the library of Don Quixote. B. i, ch. 6. From the great celebrity of this lady, occasioned by the popularity of the romance, her name was commonly used for a mistress. Jonson, having so introduced it, gives a sketch of her history:

A. Lindabrides! Aso. Ay, sir, the emperor Alicandro's daughter, and the prince Meridian's sister, in the knight of the sun; [Donzel del Phebo] she should have been married to him, but that the princess Claridiana, &c.

Cynthia's Rev., iii, 2.

Thus she is mentioned also by Rowley, in the *Match at Midnight*:

Lindabrides her name; that ancient matron is her reverend grannum. *Tim. Niggers*; I have read of her in the *Mirror of Knighthood*.

Act ii, O. Pl., vii, 7, 381.

This Spanish romance was translated into English by one Margaret Tyler, and published, in nine successive parts, between 1598 and 1602. Hence it was so well known at that period. The author of the novel of *Kenilworth* has taken advantage of this circumstance, to make his dialogue characteristic, when M. Lambourne says, "I will visit his *Lindabrides*, by St. George, be he willing or no." Chap. ii. Of the word *Dabrides*, which occurs in one old play, I can make nothing, unless it be a corruption or abbreviation of *Lin-dabrides*. The sense suits exactly:

On my life, he has some swinging stuff for our fresh *Dabrides*, who have invested themselves with the Platonic order.

Lady Alimony, i, 1 (1659).

†And she had but one eye neither, with as much zeal
As e'er knight-errant did his fair *Lindabrides*,
Or Claridiana.

Albertus Wallenstein, 1639.

†**LINE.** At line length.

Expulsum ludere, to strike a ball *at line length*, or to keepe up the ball from the ground.

Nomenclator, 1585, p. 296.

LINE OF LIFE. One of the lines in the hand, so termed in the cant of palmistry.

Go to, here's a simple *line of life*! here's a small tribe of wives! Alas! fifteen wives is nothing! eleven widows and nine maids, is a simple coming-in for one man.

Merch. Venice, ii, 2.

You live chaste and single, and have buried your wife,
And mean not to marry, by the *line of your life*.

B. Jons. Metam. Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 80.

†**LINEN-BALL.** Some instrument of torture mentioned in *Pathomachia*, 1630, p. 29.

LINENER. A linen-draper.

Precede all the dames at court by a fortnight, have council with taylors, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers.

B. Jons. Epicæne, ii, 5.

If she love good clothes and dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c.

Ibid., iv, 1.

†**LINGEL.** A sort of thong used by shoemakers and cobblers; from *lingula*.

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingell* and with aul,
And under ground he vamped many a boot.

B. & Pl. Knight of the B. Pestle, act v, p. 438.

His awl and *lingel* in a thong.

His tar-box on his broad belt hung.

Drayt. Ecl., iv, p. 1403.

If thou dost this, there shall be no more shoemending,
Every man shall have a special care of his own sole;
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His *lingel* and his nawl. *Ibid.*, *Women Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

Lingel is here a correction of the modern editors for *yugal*, in the old editions, which is certainly nonsense. The correction seems indubitable.

LINK. It seems odd enough that so awkward, inefficient, and dirty a method of restoring the blackness to a rusty hat, as that of smoking it by a link, should ever have grown into a common practice; but so it appears by the following passages:

Nathaniel's coat, sir, was not fully made,
And Gabriel's pumps were all uupink'd i' the heel;
There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat.

Taming of Shr., iv, 1.

This cozenage is used likewise in selling old hats found upon dunghills, instead of newe, *blackt over with the smoake of an old link*.

Greene's Mihil Mumchance, cited by Mr. Steevens.

†**LINK-EXTINGUISHERS.** Large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the link-men for extinguishing their links. Many of these were still (1849) to be seen in London, particularly in the neighbourhood of the old squares.

†**LINNE.** Flax. Chapman uses it in his translation of the epithet *λινόθωρηξ*.

Little he was, and ever wore a breastplate made of *linne*.
Il., ii, 459.

LINSTOCK, or LINT-STOCK. "A carved stick, with a cock at one end, to hold a gunner's match, and a sharp point at the other, to stick it upright in the ground." *Kersey's Dict.* A stock or handle to hold the lint. The match itself was called *lintel*, or *lint*. Coles has, "*Lintel*, funis igniarius, ad explodendas machinas bellicas." From *linum*, Latin.

And the nimble gunner
With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Henry V.*, Chorus 3.
I smelt the powder, spy'd what *linstock* gave fire, to
shoot against the poor captain of the gallifoyst.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 102.

Till you shall hear a culverin discharg'd
By him that bears the *linstock* kindled thus.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 390.

Dr. Johnson produces an instance from Dryden.

LION OF COTSWOLD. A sheep. See **COTSALE**, *i. e.*, Cotswold.

†**LIPARI.** Appears to have been formerly a favorite wine.

Luna. And I will drink nothing but *Lipary* wine.

Key to the Rehearsal, 1704, p. 32.

What can make our fingers so fine?

Drink, drink, wine, *Lipari-wine*.

The Slighted Maid, p. 83.

†**LIP-CLIP, or LIP-CLAP.** Kissing.

Some maids will get *lip-clip*, but let them beware of a *lip-clap*; for fear of maids they become mothers, and sing the doleful lullaby. *Poor Robin*, 1707.

Now the spring coming on, young wenches will grow wanton, and rather than live under a mothers nose, and a granams tongue, will venture a *lip-clap* and a *lap-clap* to get them a husband, when a little while after the cuckow sings at their door. *Ibid.*, 1693.

†**LIP-LABOUR.** Talk.

In briefe, my fruitlesse and worthy *lip-labour*, mixt with a deale of ayrie and non-substantiall matter, I gave his lordship, and the like requitall I bestowed on the right worshipfull Mr. Thomas Squibb, maior of Sarum. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LIPPIT. *To turn lippit*; a phrase which I have seen only in the following example. It seems to imply being wanton:

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night turn *lippit*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own. *Merry Devil*, O. Pl., v, 283.

It was suggested by a friend, that the Supplement to Lacombe's Dict. du Vieux Langage, gives *lippu*, as meaning "gourmand, friand;" but so obsolete a French word is not likely to have been commonly known in England. [See **TIPPET**, where this article is corrected by Nares himself.]

LIPSBURY PINFOLD, that is, Lipsbury pound. The sentence in which it occurs has the form of a proverbial saying; but no trace of its origin or direct signification has yet been discovered. Mr. Capell was very confident that he knew the meaning of it: "It is not come to knowledge where that *Lipsbury* is, which we see in page 38; but this we may know, and that with certainty, *that it was some village or other* fam'd for boxing, that the boxers fought in a ring, or enclos'd circle, and that this ring was called—*Lipsbury pinfeld*: this may satisfy as to the sense; and inquiry may help to further particulars, those that wish for them." *Notes on Lear*, p. 155. This would be well guessed, if any such place as *Lipsbury* had ever existed. The passage that occasioned these conjectures is the following, in the altercation of Kent with Gloster's steward:

If I had thee in *Lipsbury pinfeld* I would make thee care for me. *Lear*, ii, 2.

Lipsbury pinfeld may, perhaps, like *Lob's pound*, be a coined name; but

with what allusion, does not appear. It is just possible that it might mean the teeth, as being the pinfold within the *lips*. The phrase would then mean, "If I had you in my teeth." But it remains for some more fortunate inquirer to discover what is really meant. No various reading of the passage comes to the aid of the critic in this place.

LIQUOR. *The grand liquor* is used by Shakespeare for the great elixir, or aurum potabile, of the alchymists.

Where should they
Find this *grand liquor* that hath gilded them?
Tempest, v, 1.

There certainly is no reason to change liquor into *'lixir*, as Warburton proposed, an elixir being a liquor. See **GILDED**.

†**LIRICUMPHANCY.** The old popular name of some plant.

The tufted daisy, violet,
Hearts-ease, for lovers hard to get;
The honey-suckle, rosemary,
Liricumphancy, rose-parsley,
Prickmadam, rocket, galant pink,
And thousands more than I can think;
Which do this month adorn each field,
And sweet delight and pleasure yield.

Poor Robin, 1746.

LIRIPOOP, or LIRIPIPE, s. Part of the old clerical dress; in early times, apparently a tippet; latterly, a scarf. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1818, vol. ii, p. 217, where is a very elaborate article on the subject. It was supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *clero-peplus*. Kersey explains it, "a livery hood." Coles has "a *liripoop*, epomis, cleropeplus." In Du Cange's *Glossary*, *Liripipium* is thus illustrated: "Epomis, unde Belgis *lûre-pûpe*, seu potius longa fascia, vel cauda caputii. *Henricus de Knyghton de Event. Angl.*, l. iv. Dominarum cohors affuit, quasi comes interludii, in diverso et mirabili apparatu virili—in tunicis partitis—cum capuciis brevibus, et *liripipiis* [malè *liripiis* edit.] ad modum cordarum circa caput ad-volutis." It was Somner who corrected that passage.

With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripipium* about their necks.

Beekins, I 7, cited by Capell.
That they do not passe for all their miters, staves,
hats, crowns, cowles, copes, and *liripippes*.
Ibid.

In the mock library of Rabelais we have "*Lyrippii* [for *liripippii*] Sorbonicæ Moralizationes, per M. Lupoldum." Vol. ii, p. 74. *Ozell*.

It seems that this ornament was not confined always to the clergy, for Peck, speaking of the extravagance of dress used by the commons in the time of Edward III, says, "Their *lerrippes* reach to their heels, all jagged."

Liripoop and *leripoop* are sometimes used without any definite meaning, chiefly, I presume, from their droll and burlesque sound; as where a girl is called "a young *lirry-poope*." *B. and Fl. Pilgrim*, act ii, sc. 1. Lyly twice used it to express a degree of knowledge or acuteness:

Theres a girl that knows her *lerripoop*.

Mother Bomie, i, 3.

Thou maist be skilled in thy logic, but not in thy *lerypoope*.

Sapho & Phao., i, 3.

In this mode, however, it was very current. Cotgrave translates "*Qui sçait bien son roulet*," by "one that knows his *liripoope*." Probably it meant at first, having that knowledge which entitled the person to wear a *liripoop*, or scarf, as a doctor. Thus the treatise of Magister Lupold explained all the learning connected with the doctorial hood, or scarf, of the Sorbonne. Menage says it is "made from the Flemish *liere-piipe*."

LIST, s., in the sense of boundary, which is now disused, appears to have been deduced from the lists which kept off the spectators at tournaments. It occurs in this sense several times in Shakespeare's plays.

I am bound to your niece, sir. I mean, she is the list of my voyage.

Twelfth N., iii, 1.

The very list, the very utmost bound,

Of all our fortunes.

1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

The ocean, overpeering of his list.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

Which passage puts the sense of the following out of all doubt:

Confine yourself but in a patient list.

Othello, iv, 1.

Which Dr. Johnson erroneously explained *listening*.

2. *List*, for desire or inclination; from to *list*, or listen to, in the sense of to choose, or be disposed to do anything; or perhaps rather for lust.

I find it still when I have list to sleep.

Othello, ii, 1.

Dr. Johnson cites another instance from the Eikon Basilike, or some other work under the name of Charles I.

LISTEN, v. To attend to, as an active verb. This usage is common in the writings of Shakespeare, but is by no means peculiar to him. It was the language of the time, and not quite disused when Milton wrote, as Dr. Johnson shows.

He that no more must say is *listen'd* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose.

Rich. II, ii, 1.

As they had seen me with these hangman's hands
Listening their fear.

Macbeth, ii, 2.

Which she long *listning*, softly askt againe
What mister wight it was that so did plaine.

Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 10.

Listen the plaints of thy poor votaries.

Rowley's World Toss'd, &c., cit. St.

It occurs in Milton's Comus.

LITCH-OWL. See LICH-OWL.

LITE, for little.

From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite*,
The aged men, and boys of tender age.

Fairf. Tasso, xi, 26.

Sylvester has used by *litte and little*,
for by little and little :

For as two bellows, blowing turn by turn,
By *litte and little* make cold coals to burn.

Du Bartas, I, i, 2.

Lite, for little, is quoted also from Chaucer. See Todd.

†**LITERATE.** The converse of illiterate.

A. As learned, you follow the *literate*, who while they subtilly argue, teach others how to operate.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**LITHE.** Cheerful; glad.

Hee had mystaken his markes, in prophesying of suche notable tempest, considering it proved so *lythe* a day without appearance of any tempest to ensue.

Holinshed, 1577.

Supple; soft.

The billes of birds we see full oft,
Whiles they bee yong are *lith* and soft.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 438.

LITHER, adj. Soft, pliable, yielding; the comparative of *lithe*. From *lithe*, Saxon.

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall scape mortality.

1 Hen. VI, iv, 7.

I'll bring his *lither* legs in better frame.

Look about you, 1600, cit. St.

Well, and ye shift no better, ye losel *lyther* and lasye.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 72.

Or at lest hyre some younge Phaon for mede to dooe the thyng, still daube theyr *lither* cheekes with peintynge.

Chaloner's Morie Encom., sign. F 2.

Also idle :

For Charles the French king in his seats not *lither*,
When we had rendred Bayner, Maunts, and Maine,
Found meane to win all Normandie againe.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 344.

LITHERNESS. Softness, weakness, or, perhaps, idleness. See the second sense of *lither*, in Todd.

For as they that angle for the tortoys, having once caught him, are driven into such a *lythernesse*, that they loose all their spirites.

Euphues and his Engl., p. 24.

Here it is clearly weakness :

Have my weak thoughts made brawn-fallen my strong arms? or is it the nature of love,—to breed numbness or *lythernesse*, or I know not what languishing in my joints and sinews?

Lyly, Endymion, iv, 8.

†**LITHIE.** Pliable; soft.

Their *lithie* bodies bound with limits of a shell.

A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

LITTLE-EASE. A familiar term for a pillory, or stocks; or an engine uniting both purposes, the bilboes.

Nervus—a kind of stockes for the necke and the feete: the pillorie, or *little-ease*.

Abr. Fleming's Nomencl., 196, b.

Was not this a seditious fellow? was not this fellow's preaching a cause of al the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo, or *little-ease*.

Latimer, Serm., fol. 105, b.

[According to a work published in 1738, called, "The Curiosity, or the General Library," p. 60, it was "a place of punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'prentices."]

LITTEST. The regular superlative of little, though supplanted by least. Shakespeare has put it into the mouth of the player-king :

Where love is great, the *littest* doubts are fear.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

LIVE, for lief. Willingly.

I had as *live* as any thing I could see his farewell.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 293.

It was probably pronounced as *leave*.

LIVELIHOOD. Used for liveliness, active vigour, or lively appearance.

The remembrance of her father never approaches her, but the tyranny of her sorrow takes all *livelihood* from her cheeks.

All's Well, i, 1.

With this, she seizeth on his sweating palm

The precedent of pith and *livelihood*.

Shakesp. Venus and Adon., Suppl., i, 405.

Spenser writes it *livelihed*, which is equivalent. See Todd.

LIVELODE, for livelihood. Maintenance; from *life* and *lode*.

Ne by the law of nature

But that she gave like blessing to each creature,

As well of worldly *livelode* as of life.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 145.

†**LIVERINGS.** A sort of pork sausages.

Tomaculum, Juvenal. Farciminis genus è porcina. Saucisse, saucisson. A kinde of puddings made of hogges flesh, which some call *liverings*. *Nomenclator*

LIVERY, s. Delivery, or grant of possession; a law term.

1. Hence *livery of seisin* is a law term, implying the delivery of land, &c., into possession. *Livery and seisin* is

also used; *livery* being in each instance equivalent to delivery:

She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As being her owne by *livery* and *seisin*.

Sprng. P. Q., VI, iv, 37.

He sent a herauld before to Rome to demand *livery*
of the man that had offended him.

North's Plut., p. 150.

2. To *sue one's livery* was a phrase relative to the feudal tenures, according to which the court of wards seized the lands of any tenant of the crown upon his decease, 'till the heir *sued out his livery*, and by that process came into possession. The phrase occurs three times in Shakespeare's writings.

York says to Richard II,

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters-patents that he hath
By his attornies-general, to *sue*
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage,
You pluck a thousand dangers on your head.

Rich. II., ii, 1.

Bolingbroke afterwards says,

I am denied to *sue my livery* here,
And yet my letters-patents give me leave.

Ibid., ii, 3.

It should be made letters-patent in both places.

Of the same Bolingbroke it is afterwards said,

He came but to be duke of Lancaster,
To *sue his livery*, and beg his peace.

1 Hen. IV., iv, 3.

And this was not done till a minor came of age, it was occasionally used as an expression to denote maturity:

If Cupid
Shoot arrows of that weight, I'll swear devoutly,
H'as *sued his livery*, and 's no more a boy.

B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed, ii, 1.

†There was an ancient use in Babylon,
When as a womans stocke was spent and gone,
Her living it was lawfull then to get,
Her carkasse out to *liverie* to let,
And Venus did allow the Cyprian dames
To get their livings by their bodies shames.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†LIVES-MAN. A living man.

Still. O give the duke some of the medicine.

Fer. What medicine talk'st thou of? what ayles my son?

Jer. O lord, futher, and yee meane to be a *lives-man*
take some of this.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

LIZARD. It was a current opinion in the time of Shakespeare, and is not yet quite eradicated, that lizards, the most harmless of reptiles, were venomous. The English *lizard*, or eft, and the *water-lizard*, or newt, in many places lie under the same slander, and particularly the latter. An abhorrence of their singular form probably gave rise to this notion, as

happened also in the case of the toad.

Their sweetest prospects murdering basilisks,
Their softest touch, as smart as *lizards'* stings.

2 Hen. VI., iii, 2.

Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided

As venom'd toad, or *lizards'* dreadful stings.

3 Hen. VI., ii, 2.

Hence the *lizard's leg* was thought a fit ingredient in the witches' cauldron in Macbeth.

The *lizard* shuts up his sharp-sighted eyes
Among these serpents, and there sadly lies.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1538.

LOACH. A small fish; called also a groundling. *Cobitis barbatula*. Linn. One of the Carriers in 1 Henry IV says, "Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a *loach*." ii, 1. This has puzzled the commentators; but it seems as reasonable to suppose the *loach* infested with fleas as the tench, which may be meant in a preceding speech. Both sayings were, probably, founded upon such fanciful notions as make up a great part of natural history among the common people; but Holland's Pliny warrants the notion that some fishes breed fleas and lice, ch. xlvii. Had the Carrier meant to say "as big as a *loach*," he would have said, "breeds fleas like *loaches*." Warburton and Capell are far from the mark. Mr. Malone's suggestion, that it may mean "breeds fleas as fast as a *loach* breeds," that is, breeds loaches, is not improbable, as it was reckoned a peculiarly prolific fish.

In the Trip to the Jubilee, sir H. Wildair speaks of *loaches* being swallowed whole; "to swallow Cupids like *loaches*." This is curiously illustrated by Mr. Pennant, who says that this fish is frequent in a stream near Amesbury, "where the sportsmen, through frolic, swallow it down alive in a glass of wine." See Donovan's Fishes, Pl. xxii. [Nares is mistaken in this explanation. A loche was a solid form of medicine to be swallowed by sucking.]

Browne mentions the fish thus:

The miller's thombe, the hiding *loach*,
The perch, the ever-nibbling *loach*.

Brit. Past., B. i, S. 1, p. 29.

†LOACH. A simpleton.

And George redeemed his cloake, rode merrily to Oxford, having coine in his pocket, where this *loach* spares not for any expence, for the good fortune he had in the happy finding of his rapier.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

LOADSTAR, and LOADSMAN. See LODE-STAR, and LODESMAN.

†LOAFED-LETTUCE.

Lactus crespue, *loafed* or headed *lettice*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†To LOAT. The same as to LOUT.

And incredible it is, what obsequious *loating* and courting there is at Rome sundry waies to such persons as are without children.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

LOATHFUL. Either hating or hateful; abhorred. Many compounds of *loath* were formerly current, which since have been disused. It is common to write the adjective *loath* without the *a*; but there is no reason to distinguish it, in this respect, from the verb to *loathe*, both being from the Saxon *lath*. See Johnson on these words.

1. Hating, abhorring:

That the complaints thereof could not be told;
Which when he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure, but came his way.

Spens. Molk. Hubb. Tale, v. 1313.

2. Hateful, offensive.

He would attain the one without pouting dumpishness, and exercise the other without *loathfull* lightness.

Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., H 4, col. 2.

LOATHLY, *adj.* Hateful, detestable.

But barren hate,

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestrew
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it both.

Temp., iv, 1.

But if she lost it,

Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her *loathly*.

Othello, iii, 4.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,

Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 44.

LOATHLY, or LOTHLY, *adv.* Unwillingly.

Seeing how *lothly* opposite I stood

To his unnatural purpose.

Lear, ii, 1.

There is some licence in the use of the word in the above passage; it means, "With what unwillingness to enter into his views." It seems rather, by its position, to intimate that he opposed unwillingly.

This shews that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day.

Donne to the Countess of Bedford.

LOATHNESS, or LOTHNESS. Unwillingness. This word is little used, if at all; though there seems to be no reason why it should not.

And the fair soul herself

Weigh'd, between *loathness* and obedience, at

Which end the beam should bow.

Temp., ii, 1.

Pray you, look not sad,

Nor make replies of *lothness*. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 9.

Johnson gives an example from Bacon also.

LOAVE-EARS, for lave-ears. A corrupt form of the word. See LAVE-EAR'D.

But take especial care

You button on your night cap.

M. After th' new fashion,

With his *loave ears* without it,

Lady Alimony, act ii, sign. F.

See in LUGGED.

LOB. A lubber, or clown. Skinner derives it from *lapp*, German; Minshew and others from *λωβη*. Both etymologies are unsatisfactory. Dr. Johnson says, in his note on the passage cited below, *lob*, *lubber*, *looby*, *lobcock*, all denote both inactivity of body and dulness of mind.

Farewel, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone.

Mids. N. Dream, ii, 1.

Hold thy hands, *lob*. *Promos & Cass.*, Part ii, iii, 2.

It was such a foolish *lob* as thou.

Preston's Cambyzes, cited by Steevens.

Should find Esau such a lout or a *lob*.

Jacob and Esau, ditto.

Mad Coridon do buz on clownish otes,

As balde a verse as any *lob* can make.

An Ould Facioned Love, by J. T., 1594.

To LOB, *v. a.* To hang down in a sluggish and stupid manner. Made from the substantive.

And their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.

Henry V., iv, 2.

†LOB-COAT. A clown.

Cares not a groate

For such a *lob-coate*.

The Wit of a Woman, 1604.

†LOBCOCK. Anything clumsy; a lubber or clown.

Much better were the *lobcock* lost then wonne,

Unlesse he knew how to behave himselfe.

The Mous-Trap, 1606.

I am none of those heavy *lobcocks* that are good for nothing but to hang at the tail of a coach.

Caryll, Sir Salomon, 1671.

This hot weather shall make some so faint, that their lubbery-legs shall scarcely carry their *lobcock* body. Sweet speaking doth oft make a currish heart volent, and the best way is by humbleness to creep, where by pride we cannot march.

Poor Robin, 1713.

LOB'S-POUND. Phrase, *To be laid in Lob's pound*, to be "laid by the heels, or clap'd up in jail." *Old Canting Dictionary*. Also any close or confined place, as, in the following lines, it means "behind the arras:"

Who forced the gentleman, to save her credit,

To marry her, and say he was the party

Found in *Lob's pound*. *Mass. D. of Milan*, iii, 2.

Who *Lob* was, is as little known as the site of LIPSBURY PINFOLD. In Hudibras this term is employed as a

name for the stocks, into which the knight put Crowdero :

Crowdero whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threwst into *Lob's pound*. I, iii, 909.

Dr. Grey, in the notes, tells a ludicrous application of it, in the case of one Lobb, a dissenting minister.

†But in what a fine pickle shou'd I be, if Mr. constable and his watch shou'd pick m' up and in wi' me to *Lobs-pound*? Out o' which damn'd kitchen, to morrow must I be dish'd up for the whipping post; and not ha' the benefit o' the layety to plead i' m' own defence. *Plantus, made English, 1694.*

To LOBSTARIZE, *v.* To go backward.

A word most strangely coined by Sylvester, and applying rather to the motion of a crab than a lobster.

Thou makest rivers the most deafly deep
To *lobstarize* (back to their source to creep).

Du Bart., IV, iii, 2.

The author did well to explain it himself in a parenthesis; but he would have done better had he left it out.

A LOCK, or LOVE-LOCK. A pendent lock of hair, often plaited and tied with riband, and hanging at the ear, which was a very prevalent fashion in the age of Shakespeare and afterwards. Charles the First, and many of his courtiers, wore them; nor did he cut off his till the year 1646. See Grainger, vol. ii, p. 411. This lock was worn on the left side, and hung down by the shoulder, considerably longer than the rest of the hair, sometimes even to the girdle; as some of the following passages will show. Against this fashion, William Prynne wrote a treatise called *The Unloveliness of Love-locks*, in which he considered them as very ungodly.

And one deformed is one of them: I know him, he wears a *lock*. *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii, 8.

Which report Dogberry further blunders into a *lock* and *key*:

And also the watch heard them talk of one deformed: they say he wears a *key* in his ear, and a *lock* hanging by it. *Ibid.*, v, 1.

By the key we may suppose him to mean an earring, if anything.

Warburton saw a great deal of refined satire on the fashion, in these passages; but it is difficult, in many cases, to see as much as he fancied he discovered.

Cen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.

Mar. And a very good *lock*. *B. Jons. Epicans*, iv, 6.

And who knows but he
May lose his ribband by it, in his *lock*
Dear as his saint. *B. & Fl. Coronation*, act i, p. 13.
His fashion too too fond, and loosely light,
A long *love-lock* on his left shoulder plight,
Like to a woman's hair, well shewd, a woman's sprite.
Description of Aelges, in Fletch. Purple Is., vii, 23.

From their supposed effect in causing violent love, they seem to have been sometimes called *heart-breakers*. Butler therefore speaks of Samson's famous locks under that name:

Like Samson's *heart-breakers* it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Had.*, I, i, 263.

Prynne speaks of them with detestation:

And more especially in long, unshorne, womanish, frizled, love-provoking haire, and *lovelockes*, growne now too much in fashion with comly pages, youthes, and lewd, effeminate, ruffianly persons. *Histrionastix*, p. 209.

Wigs were made to imitate this:

He lay in gloves all night, and this morning I
Brought him a new periwig, with a *lock* at it.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, act ii, p. 451.

Farewel, signior,

Your *amorous lock* has a hair out of order.

Mor. Um! what an oversight was this of my barber! I must return now and have it corrected, dear signior.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 203.

It was originally a French custom:

Will you be *Frenchified*, with a *love-lock* down to your shoulders, wherein you may hang your mistres' favour?
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, D 2, b.

We have here an account of a very long one:

Why should thy sweet *love-locke* hang dangling downe,
Kissing thy girdle-steed with falling pride?

Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, Poems printed in 1594, cit. Capell.

LOCK, THAT OPENS WITH AMEN.

This seems to mean a padlock formed of rings marked with letters, which, when placed to form a certain word, will open, but not otherwise. This, therefore, is an older invention than might be supposed.

A cap-case for your linnen and your plate,
With a strange *lock*, that opens with *Amen*.

B. & Fl. Noble Gentl., act v.

Noticed also in some verses by Carew, addressed to May, on his comedy of the Heir:

As doth a *lock* that goes
With letters, for till every one be known,
The *lock's* as fast as if you had found none.

†A LOCK OF HAY. A bundle of hay.

For never would he touch a *locke* of hay,
Or smell unto a heape of provender
Untill he heard a noyse of trumpets sound,
Whereby he knew our meate was served in.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

So good cloaths ne'r lay in stable
Upon a *lock* of hay. *Musarum Deliciae*, 1656.

†LOCK. To be at his old lock, to follow his old practices.

Trum. s. Why look you, colonel, he's at *old lock*, he's at's May-bees again.

†**LOCK-SPITTING.** The term is still applied in Norfolk to a small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence.

Sets out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*. *Ogilby's Virgil*, 1668, p. 313.

LOCKRAM. A sort of linen of a cheap kind, but made of various degrees of fineness; used for caps, shirts, shifts, and handkerchiefs, by the lower orders. Phillips says expressly that it was *linen*, which refutes Johnson's etymology.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

To poor maidens' marriages—
—I give per annum two hundred ells of *lockram*,
That there be no strait dealings in their linnens,
But the sails cut according to their burthens.

B. & Pl. Spanish Curate, iv, 5.
Thou thought'st, because I did wear *lockram* shirts,
I had no wit.

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639, cit. St.
Let all the good you intended me, be a *lockram* coif,
a blue gown, and a clean whip.

Brome's Northern Lass, ditto.

That is, give me the dress and discipline of a woman in Bridewell.

I can wet one of my new *lockram* napkins with weeping.
Greene's Never too late, ditto.

Also, in his Vision.

His ruffe was of fine *lockram*, stitched very fair with Coventry blue.

LODAM. An old game on the cards; mentioned with primero and others. Sir John Harrington speaks of it as succeeding to *maw* in court fashion.

Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter [qu. barter?]

At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,
That unexpected, in a short abode,
They could not cleanly beare away their load.

Epigr., IV, 12.

She and I will take you at *lodam*.
Woman k. with Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 296.

In a note upon the latter passage, Mr. Reed says that "it is not yet quite disused." It is not described, however, nor mentioned in the Complete Gamester. The same passage seems to imply that it was played by three persons: "*She and I will take you.*"

†Players turn puppets now at your desire,
In their mouth's nonsense, in their tail's a wire,
They fly through clouds of clouts, and show'rs of fire.
A kind of losing *loadum* in their game,
Where the worst writer has the greatest fame.

Rockester's Poems, ed. 1710, p. 55.

†Now some at cards and dice do play
Their money and their time away;
At *loadum*, cribbage, and all-fours,
They squander out their precious hours.

Poor Robin, 1735.

LODESTAR. The pole-star, or cynosure; the leading star, by which mariners are guided; from *lædan*, Saxon, to lead. Thus the magnet is *loadstone*; that is, leading or guiding stone.

O happy fair!

Your eyes are *lode-stars*, and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear.

Mids. N. Dream, i, 1.

Whereat a waxen torch forthwith he lighteth,
Which must be *lode-star* to his lustful eye.

Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 484.

But, stay, what star shines yonder in the east?
The *loadstar* of my life, if Abigail.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 328.

To that clear majesty which, in the north,
Doth, like another sun, in glory rise,
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heav'nly worth;
Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes.

Sir J. Davies's Dedic. to Q. Elis.

LODESMAN, s. A guide; a word formed by the same analogy, and used by Hall, in his Chronicle, where Henry V promises his friends to be their

Guide, *lodesman*, and conductor.

It is also used in that sense by T. Churchyard:

My *loadsmen* lack the skill
To passe the strayghtes, and safely bring
My barke to quiet port.
Descr. of Warres of Flanders, in *Censura Lit.*, ix, p. 247.

A ridiculous blunder occurs in the reprinted edition of sir John Davies's Poem on Dancing, published in 1773, where, instead of

Reason the cynosure, and bright *load-star*
In this world's sea, t' avoid the rock of chance;
Stan. 94.

it is given "Reason the *connoisseur*," &c. The word is found in Chaucer, as a pilot, and in others. See Todd.

LOEGRIA. An old name for England, according to the fabulous division of it given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, as portioned out to the three sons of Brutus, Locrinus, Camber, and Albanact; from whom Loegria, Cambria, and Albania, respectively took their names.

Our historians make the oldest division of Britain to have been that which distinguishes it into *Loëgria*, Cambria, and Albania, or to express myself more clearly, England, Wales, and Scotland.

Gough's Camden, p. cxxviii.

His three sons, Locrine, Albanact, and Camber, divide the land by consent; Locrine had the middle part, *Loëgria*; Camber possessed Cambria, or Wales; Albanact, Albania, now Scotland.

Milton's Hist. of Engl., Book i

I am that Pinnar who, when Brutus' blood
Extincted was in bloody Porrex raigne,
Among the princes in contention stood,
Who in the British throne by right should raigne;

'Mongst whom by might a part I did obtaine,
That part of Albion call'd *Logria* hight
I did long time usurp against all right.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 81.

The verse shows that *Logria* is a misprint for *Loëgria*.

LOFT, *adj.* Used, in the following passage, for lofty.

In neither fortune *loft*, nor yet repress,
To swell in wealth or yield unto mischance.

E. of Surrey's Poems, 1557, E 1.

LOFT, *s.* Seems to be used for the flooring of a room, by Spenser.

All so dainty the bed where she should lie,
By a false trap was let adowne to fall
Into a lower roome, and by and by
The *loft* was rays'd againe that no man could it spie.

F. Q., V, vi, 27.

It was commonly used for a floor, in the sense of *story*, or division of a house; as, "the third *loft*." *Acts*, xx, 9.

LOGGAT, or **LOGGET**, *s.* A small log, or piece of wood; a diminutive from *log*.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like *loggets* at a pear-tree.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 6.

Hence *loggats*, as the name of an old game among the common people, and one of those forbidden by a statute of the 33d of Hen. VIII. It is thus described by Mr. Steevens: "This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play throw *loggats* at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins:" "I have seen it played," he adds, "in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the farmer's maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present." Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Capell after him, and Dr. Johnson himself, make it the same as nine-pins, or skettles, which the former calls *kittle-pins*. They were probably mistaken, as the two games are distinguished in the same passage.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them?

Hamlet, v, 1.

To play at *loggats*, nine holes, or ten pinnes.

An Old Collect. of Epigrams, &c., cit. St.

LOITER-SACK, *s.* A loiterer, a lazy fellow.

If the *loiter-sacks* be gone springing into a tavern,
I'll fetch him reeling out.

Lyly's Mother Bombs, ii, 2.

This may serve to illustrate **HALTER-SACK**, being a similar compound. The adjunct *sack*, seems to denote an inert or lumpish person.

†**LOKE**. A lock, in the sense of a fleece of wool.

This shepheard ware a sheepe gray-cloke,
Which was of the finest *loke*

That could be cut with sheere.

Drayton's Shep. Garland, 1593.

†**To LOLL**. To preach?

A smooth-tongu'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect,
Unto these times great praises did afford,
That brought, he said, the sun-shine of the Word.
The sun-shine of the Word, this he extoll'd;
The sun-shine of the Word, still this he *lold*.

Cutgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 288.

†**LOLPOOPING**. Idling. A lazy fellow is still called a *loll-poop* in the dialect of East Anglia.

And now to view the loggerhead,
Cudgell'd and *lolpooping* in bed.

Homer's Iliad Burlesqu'd, 1723.

LOMBARD, *s.* A banker. It is well known that the Italian bankers who settled in the city of London, gave rise to the name of Lombard street; but it is not so generally understood, that the merchants held their meetings there, till the Exchange was built; or that those *Lombard bankers* were, in general, Jews; though, from the almost exclusive activity of that people in traffic in early times, it might easily be conjectured that they were. Stowe gives us the former intimation:

Then have ye *Lombard* street, so called of the Longobards and other merchants, strangers of diverse nations, assembling there twice every day, which manner continued untill the 22 of December in the year 1568, on which day the said merchantess beganne their meeting in Cornhill at the Burse, since by her majestie named the Royall Exchange.

Survey of London, p. 157.

The latter may be confirmed from this passage:

So an usurer,
Or *Lombard Jew*, might, with some bags of trash,
Buy half the western world.

B. & Fl. Laws of Candy, iv, 2.

LOMEWHYLE. A mere press error in the quarto edition of the Faery Queen, 1590, which would not be worth notice, had not Capell very innocently entered it as an old word in his School of Shakespeare, p. 213.

Church, and other editors, silently altered it to *somewhyle*, which is evidently right.

Above all the rest,
Which with the prince of darkenes fell *somewhyle*,
From heaven's blis, and everlasting rest.

F. Q., III, viii, 8.

To LONG, v. To belong, of which it has generally been thought an abbreviation. Mr. Todd, however, shows that it was used from the earliest times without such mark.

That by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature, and of nations, *long*
To him, and to his heirs. *Hen. V.*, ii, 4.
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them *longing*, have put off
The spinsters, &c. *Hen. VIII.*, i, 2.
But he me first through pride and puissance strong
Assayld, not knowing what to arms doth *long*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 8.

Also *B. III, C. iii, St. 58.*

The present heate doth strait dispatch the thing
With all those solemn rites that *long* thereto.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii, 108.

Longing seems to be put, in the following passage, for longed for, or that which is the subject of longing:

To take a note of what I stand in need of,
To furnish me upon my *longing* journey.
Two Gent. of Ver., ii, 7.

Or it may mean the journey which belongs to me, "my own journey."

†Quod he, maystresse,
No harme doutelesse;
It *longeth* for our order,
To hurt no man, &c. *Sir T. More*, 1557.

[*For long of*, on account of.]

†Sayth she, I may not stay till night,
And leave my summer hall undight,
And all *for long of* thee. *Drayton's Shop. Gar.*, 1593.

†**LONG BOX.** Wandering booksellers carried about their popular books for sale in a long box. The door of the theatre appears to have been a favorite station for them.

Catch. I shall live to see thee
Stand in a play-house doore with thy *long box*,
Thy half-crown library, and cry small books.
By a good godly sermon, gentlemen—
A judgment shewn upon a knot of drunkards—
A pill to purge out popery—the life
And death of Katherin Stube—
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**LOOBY.** A clown.

The spendthrift, and the plodding *looby*,
The nice sir Courtly, and the booby.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

To LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the wind. Now pronounced by seamen *luff*. Falconer's Marine Dictionary gives *luff* only, in this sense; but *loof* is said to occur in Hackluyt.

She once being *looft*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 8.

[Phaer uses it adverbially.]

†Against Italia and Tyber's mouth lay *loof* at seas
aright. *Virg. Æn.*, i, 16.

To LOOK BABIES IN THE EYES; that is, to look *for* babies there. To look closely and amorously into the eyes, so as to see the figures reflected in them. See **BABIES**. This seems to have been a common sport of lovers, since it is abundantly alluded to by various writers.

Can ye *look babies*, sister,
In the young gallants' eyes, and twirl their band-
strings? *B. & Fl. Loyal Subject*, iii, 2.

Viol. Will he play with me too?
Alin. *Look babies* in your eyes, my pretty sweet one;
There's a fine sport! *Ibid.*, iii, 6.

See also the Woman Hater, iii, 1.

When a young lady wrings you by the hand,—thus;
Or with an amorous touch presses your foot;
Looks babies in your eyes, plays with your locks, &c.
Massinger's Renegado, ii, 5.

In Poole's English Parnassus, among the phrases expressing the ways of lovers, is set down, "*Looking of babies in each other's eyes*," p. 420. Drayton makes it looking for Cupids:

While in their chrystal eyes he doth *for Cupids look*.
Polyolbion, Song xi.

To LOOM. To appear large, as objects at sea, refracted through a dense medium, and therefore seeming larger than they really are.

They stand far off in time; through perspective
Of clear wits, yet they *loom* both great and near.
Fanshew's Lusiad, viii, 2.

"She *looms* a great sail, magna videtur navis." *E. Coles' Dict.*

†To behold one of the 3 gallant spectacles in the world, a ship under sayle, *looming* (as they tearme it) indeede like a lyon pawing with his forseet, heaving and setting, like a Musco beare bayted with excellent English dogs. *Sir T. Smith's Voiage in Russia*, 1605.

LOON, or LOWN, s. A term of reproach; as a stupid rascal, or the like; from the Dutch *loen*. *Loon* is yet common in Scotland, and seems only the northern pronunciation of *lown*. Neither word can strictly be called obsolete, though they are not much used, at least in the south of England.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-fac'd *loon*!
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Macb.*, v, 3.
King Stephen was a worthy peer,

His breeches cost him but a crown,
He held them sixpence all too dear,
With that he call'd the taylor *lown*. *Othello*, ii, 3.
You that are princely born should shake him off,
For shame, subscribe! and let the *loon* depart.

Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 328.
The sturdy beggar, and the lazy *lown*,
Gets here hard hands, or lac'd correction.

Honest Wh., P. 2, O. Pl., iii, 466.
LOOS. Praise; from *laus*, Latin. A Chaucerian word.

Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world therby should glorifie his name.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 12

See Church's Spenser. Several editions read *praise* instead.

Los is the same, in old French, and is probably the immediate origin of the English word :

A ta sainte divinité
Soit *los*, honneur, et potesté.

Mystere, Voy. Roquefort.

To LOOSE, *v. n.* To discharge an arrow. Ascham spells it *louse*, or *lowse* :

Lowsing must be much like. So quicke and harde that it be without all girdes, so soft and gentle, that the shaft fly not as it were sent out of a bowcase.

Toroph., p. 203.

See him also *passim*.

2. To weigh anchor, or slip the cables :

And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, *loosing* thence, they sailed close by Crete.

Acts, xxvii, 13.

Also ver. 21.

LOOSE, *s.* (from the preceding verb).

The act of discharging an arrow from the string; a technical term in archery. Thus Drayton, speaking of archers :

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And, shot they with the round, the square, or forked pile,

The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1175.

A surely levell'd shaft if Sent-clear had not seen,
And, in the very *loose*, not thrust himself between
His sovereign and the shaft, he our revenge had try'd :
Thus, to preserve the king, the noble subject dy'd.

Ibid., ix, p. 834.

The quotation from lord Bacon, given by Johnson, alludes also to archery, for the string is mentioned.

It is not true, therefore, that it means generally "dismissal from any restraining force." In the following speech it is used metaphorically :

Her brain's a very quiver of jests! and she doth dart them abroad with that sweete *loose*, and judicall aime, that you would—here she comes, sir.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., iii, 9.

So it is pointed in the folio, but Mr. Whalley, not understanding the term, converted *loose* into an adjective, by pointing it, in his edition, "that sweet, loose, and judicall aime;" as if a loose aim could be a commendation. Mr. Gifford has inadvertently followed him.

Here we find it in the plural :

From every wing they heare their *looses* jarre.

Heywood, Brit. Troy, iii, 57.

LOOSE-BODIED GOWN. This being a very customary dress of abandoned women, was sometimes used as a phrase for such ladies :

Yet if I go among the citizens' wives, they jeer at me; if I go among the *loose-bodied gowns*, they cry a pox on me, because I go civilly attired; and swear their trade was a good trade, 'till such as I am took it out of their hands.

Hon. Wh., Part 2, O. Pl., iii, 479.

What wench is't? tush, *loose-bodied* Margery.

More Fools yet, cited by Reed.

†LOP. A flea; probably from its leaping.

Episcopacy minc't, reforming Tweed

Hath sent us runts, even of her churches breed;

Lay-interlining clergy, a device

That's nick-name to the stuff call'd *lops* and lice.

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

LOPE, *v.* To leap. Provincial. Also as the preterite of leap.

With spotted wings like peacock's train

And laughing *lope* to a tree.

Spens. Shop. Kal., March, 81.

†LOPE, *s.* A leap.

He makes no more to run on a rope,

Than a Puritan does of a bishop or pope,

And comes down with a vengeance at one single *lope*.

Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 323.

LOPE-MAN, *s.*, if from the verb *lope*, must mean a leaping man. It seems, in the following passage, to be put for *skipper*, as applied to a Dutch sailor; though *skipper* properly means *ship-man*.

God what a style is this!

Methinks it goes like a Duchy *lope-man*,

A ladder of a hundred rounds will fail

To reach the top on't. *B. & Fl. Nob. Gent.*, iii, 4.

The shrouds of the ship seem to suggest the idea of a ladder.

LOPE-STAFF. A leaping pole.

Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade,

The doubtful fords and passages to try,

With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade.

Drayt. Barons Wars, I, 43.

This strengthens the interpretation of LOPE-MAN.

†LOQUENCE. Talking; chattering.

Thy tongue is loose, thy body close; both ill;

With silence this, with *loquence* that doth kill.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

LORD, *phr.* O Lord, sir, was a foolish and affected phrase, used on all occasions, properly and improperly, and on that account abundantly ridiculed by Shakespeare in *All's Well that Ends Well*, act ii, sc. 2. The clown describes it as an answer that will fit all questions. He says, "It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the brawn-buttock, or any buttock;" the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock,

but being hard run by the countess in her questions upon it, he says, "I ne'er had worse luck in my life with my *O Lord, sir*: I see things may serve long, but not serve for ever." ii, 2.

Cleveland, in one of his songs, makes his gentleman

Answer, *O Lord, sir*! and talk play-book oaths.

Cited by Steevens.

O God, sir, was equivalent; and Ben Jonson describes his character Orange, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, as going little further in his conversation:

'Tis as dry an Orange as ever grew; nothing but salutation; and *O God, sir*; and, it pleases you to say so, sir, &c. Act iii, sc. 1.

Accordingly, throughout the ensuing scenes, we find him perpetually answering, *O Lord, sir*; and, *O God, sir*.

Onion also has the latter, in Ben Jonson's *The Case is Alter'd*, act iii, vol. vii, p. 346, Whalley.

LORD HAVE MERCY UPON US.

This was the inscription formerly placed upon the doors of houses that were infected with the plague, as a warning not to approach them.

Write, *Lord have mercy on us* on those three;
They are infected, in their hearts it lies;
They have the plague, and caught it of your eyes.
Love's Labour L., v, 2.

It seems they were sometimes printed:

It is as dangerous to read his name on a play door,
as a printed bill on a plague door.

Histriomastix, cit. St.

It [a prison] is an infected pest-house all the yeere long: the plague sores of the law are the diseases here hotly reigning. The surgeons are attornies and pettifoggers, who kill more than they cure. *Lord have mercy upon us* may well stand over these doores, for debt is a most dangerous and catching city pestilence.

Overbury's Characters, P 2, b.

The titles of their satyrs fright some, more
Than *Lord have mercy* writ upon a door.

West's Verses prefixed to Randolph's Poems.

LORDING, s. A lord. Originally rather a diminutive of endearment, than of ridicule, being the common address of minstrels to request attention. Thus:

Listen, lively lordings all.

Percy's Rel., i, p. 288.

This mode of address Spenser has imitated:

Then listen, lordings! if ye list to weete

The cause why Satyrane and Paridell

Mote not be entertayn'd.

F. Q., III, ix, 8.

Here, too, it is a diminutive of endearment:

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks and yours, when you were boys;
You were pretty lordings then! *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

We find it also in serious and heroic language:

He [Godfrey] call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:

Lordings, you know, I yielded to your will.

Fairf. Tasso, v, 3.

Let lordings beware how aloft they do rise,
By princes and commons their climbing is watcht.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 85.

As he at counsell sat upon a day,
With other lordings, in the fatall tower. *Ibid.*, p. 756.

In later times we find it used in ridicule.

LORE, s. Learning, knowledge, discipline. Saxon. Still current in poetic language.

The lore of Christ both he and all his train
Of people black have kept and long imbrac'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 21.

Put for manner, or order:

About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely lore.

Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 42.

LORE, part. Left; from the same Saxon origin as **LOKN**, *infra*. It is used in the following passage as the preterite of a verb:

Neither of them she found where she them lore.

Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 44.

Here it is a participle [lost]:

But lo she hath in vayne her time and labour lore.

Romeus & Jul., Suppl. to Shakesp., i, 319.

LOREL, s. A good-for-nothing fellow, an abandoned profligate. *Lorean*, Saxon.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd lorel
Of heav'n to demen so. *Spens. Sh. Kal.*, July, 93.
Nor could affect such vain scurrility,
To please lewd lorrels in their foolery.

Drayt. Shep. Garl., Ecl., 3, ed. 1593.

In the later editions of Drayton, the language is modernised, and *lorrel* has disappeared.

That cruel Clifford lord, nay lorel, wilde.

Mirr. for Mag., 364.

Jonson has given the name of *Lorell* to a clownish character in the *Sad Shepherd*. He is described in the dram. pers. as "*Lorell* the rude, a swinard, the witch's son." *Lorel*, and *lorel*, though so similar, are surely distinct words, not one corrupted from the other. See Todd.

†Some ranne one way, some another, divers thoughte
to have bin housed, and so to lurke in *lorelles* denne.

Holinshed, 1577.

†**LORICE.**

The tortoise useth origanum against the vipers poison.
The foxes with the teares of *lorice* doe heale their wounds.
And so almost every creature I beleeve hath a particular remedie.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

LORING. Instruction; from *lore*, knowledge.

That all they as a goddesse her adoring,
Her wisdom did admire, and listen to her *loring*.
Spens. P. Q., V, vii, 42.

LORN. Left, forsaken, lost; from *locean*, Saxon.

Who after that he had faire Una *lorne*,
Thro' light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.*, I, iv, 2.
For she doth love elsewhere, and then thy time is *lorne*.

Romans and Jul., Suppl. to Sh., i, 282.
And thou, caitiffe, that like a monster swarved
From kind and kindnes, hast thy master *lorne*.

Mirror for Magist., p. 451.

Lorn was also used as an adjunct to other words: thus, *lass-lorne* meant forsaken by his lass; also *love-lorn*, forsaken by his love. Milton in *Comus*.

Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Tempest*, i, 4.

LOSANGER. A flatterer, properly, from *los*, old French, and *losange*, of similar meaning; but used by Holinshed as if synonymous to *losel*. See Roquefort. It is found in Chaucer.

Even to a faire paire of gallows, there to end their lives with shame, as a number of such other *losengers* had done before them.

Holinshed, History of Scotland, D8, col. 1.

LOSEL, s. A worthless fellow, one lost to all goodness; from the Saxon *losian*, to perish or be lost.

Now, ware thy throte, *losel*, thouse pay for all.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 45.

Peace, prating *losell*. *George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, 36.
The whiles a *losell*, wandring by the way,
One that to bountie never cast his mynd.

Spens. P. Q., II, iii, 4.

Provided common beggars, nor disordered *lossels*, who
Men know provided for, or can, but labour none will do.
Alb. England, chap. xxxix, p. 193.

Written also *lozel*:

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.

See other instances in the note on the above.

†**LOSING.** A lozenge.

For to make *losings* to comfort the stomach.

Pathway to Health, bl. 1.

LOST AND WON, phr. This combination of words was commonly used, where *we* should employ but one of them, and formed a very customary phrase. There are other instances of such Pleonastic expressions; as, **BOUGHT AND SOLD**.

When the hurly-burly's done,

When the battle's *lost and won*. *Macbeth*, i, 1.

Thus in an ancient rhyme preserved by Holinshed:

At the creeke of Bagganburne

Ireland was *lost and wunne*.

Descr. of Ireland, A 2, col. 2.

LOTHBURY. This street was anciently inhabited by turners of brazen can-

dlesticks, and such noisy trades as produced great annoyance to the neighbours and passengers, whereby it became almost proverbial.

From the candlesticks in *Lothbury*,
And the loud pure wives of Banbury, &c.

Bless the sov'reign and his hearing.

B. Jonson, Masque of Witches Metam., vol. vi, p. 113.

Stowe's account of *Lothbury* forms the completest comment on the above passage:

This streete is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlestickes, chafingdishies, spice mortars, and such like copper or laton workes, and do afterwards turne them with the foot and not with the wheele, to make them smooth and bright with turning and scrating (as some do tearme it), making a *lothsome noyce* to the by passers, that have not beene used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called *Lothberie*. *Survey of Lond.*, p. 220.

As if you were to lodge in *Lothbury*,

Where they turn brazen candlestickes.

New Trick to Cheat the Devil, 1636, cit. St.

Few or none compassionate his [the alchemist's] infelicitie, save only the metall-men of *Lothburie*, who expected for their grosser metalls ready vent by meanes of his philosophy. *Clitus's Whimcies*, p. 97.

Shakespeare has alluded to the noise of this place, without mentioning the name:

I had rather hear a brazen candlestick turn'd.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

Lothbury seems to be put occasionally in a proverbial sense to express unwillingness, being *loth*:

Though such for woe, by *Lothbury* go,

For being spide about Cheapside. *Tusser*, p. 146.

†**LOTS.** A game formerly played with roundels on which short verses were written. They were dealt out like cards, the writing below, and great diversion was excited by the satirical distiches supposed to be descriptive of the characters of the persons who obtained them.

†**LOVE.** This word enters into many popular phrases.

Sha. No more of that, good Andrew, as you love me,
Keep in your wit. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.

Niso. For loves sake, doe not presse me to relate

So long a story now, when I have left

So short a time to live. *Phyllis of Scyros*, 1655.

When passions are let loose without a bridle,

Then precious time is turnd to love and idle;

And that's the chieftest reason I can show,

Why fruit so often doth on Tyburne grow.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LOVES, phr. *Of all loves, or for all loves.* This was frequently used as a kind and tender adjuration, instead of the commoner form, *by all means*. Coles has it in his Latin Dictionary, and renders it by *amabo*. It means, for the sake of all love.

But Mrs. Page would desire you to send her your little page, *of all loves*; her husband has a marvellous infection to the little page. *Merry W W.*, ii, 2.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;
Speak, *of all loves*; I swoon almost with fear.

Mids. Night's Dr., ii, 3.

For all the loves on earth, Hodge, let me see it.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 76.

Conjuring his wife, *of all loves*, to prepare cheer fitting for such honourable trencher-men.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 267.

Of all the loves betwixt thee and me, tell me what thou thinkest of this.

A Woman killed with Kindness, O. Pl., vii, 310.

Vecio, go, runne quickly to my father; desire him, *of all love*, to come over quickly to my house.

Menechmus, 6 pl., i, 141.

Mrs. Arden desired him, *of all loves*, to come back againe.

Holinsk., p. 1064.

†LOVE, FAMILY OF. See FAMILY.

This sect had a great reputation during the earlier half of the seventeenth century, at the time when the puritans were in the ascendancy, and the opponents of the latter had it continually in their mouths as a general reproach on all who pretended to dissent from the church on account of religious scruples. The name, and the pretended tenets, of the sect, gave rise to scandalous stories which are a frequent subject of allusion in the popular writers of the day.

Page. This; hee thinkes with the atheist there's no God but his mistresse, with the infidell no heaven but her smiles, with the papist no purgatory but her frownes, and with the familie of love, hold it lawfull to lie with her, though she be another mans wife.

Day's Ile of Gulls, 1633.

†LOVE-BAG. A charm to procure love.

Another ask't me, who was somewhat bolder,
Whether I wore a *love-bagge* on my shoulder?

Musarum Deliciae, 1656.

†LOVE-BRAT. A bastard.

Now by this four we plainly see,
Four *love brats* will be laid to thee:
And she that draws the same shall wed
Two rich husbands, and both well bred.

Old Chap-book.

LOVE-DAY, *s.* A day of amity or reconciliation. Mr. Todd has sufficiently shown that this was an expression current in earlier times, which satisfactorily explains these lines:

You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends.
This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora.

Titus Andr., i, 2.

See Todd's Illustrations of Chaucer; Glossary.

LOVE-LOCK. A lock of hair, curled and ornamented in a particular manner, so as to be pendent by the ear.

Your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders *Lyly's Mydas*, iii, 2.

See LOCK.

LOVELESS. Void of love. A word

formed by a very fair and common analogy, yet never much in use.

A monument that whosoever reads
May justly praise, and blame my *lovelesse faire*.

Daniel, Sonnet 2, to Delia.

Shenstone has used it. See Johnson.

LOVE-SOME, *a.* Lovely. Of this word the same may be said as of the preceding.

To love that *lovesome* I will not let,
My harte is holly on her set.

Skelton's Magnificence, cit. by Capell.

Dryden also used it. See Johnson's Dict. It is found in Chaucer's works.

†LOVE-TOOTH. *A love-tooth in the head*, an inclination to love.

Believe me, Philautus, I am now old, yet have I in my head a *love tooth*, and in my minde there is nothing that more pearceth the heart of a beautifull lady, then writing, where thou maiest so set downe thy passions, and her perfection, as she shall have cause to thinke well of thee, and better of her selfe.

Lylic, Euphues and his England.

†LOVE-TRICK.

Lord, if thy peevish infant fights and flies,
With unpar'd weapons, at his mother's eyes,
Her frowns (half mix'd with smiles) may chance to shew

An angry *love-trick* on his arm, or so.

Quarles's Emblems.

LOVEL, was a name commonly given to dogs.

Then come on at once, take my quiver and bowe,
Fette *Lovell* my hound, and my horne to blowe.

Historie of Jacob and Esau, 1568, cit. St.

One Collingbourne, in the time of Richard the Third, was executed for making this foolish rhyme, which became very popular:

A cat, a rat, and *Lovel* our dog,
Rule all England under a hog.

By which symbols he meant to point out Catesby, Ratcliffe, lord Lovel, and Richard himself. In the Mirror for Magistrates he is introduced complaining of his fate, which surely was a hard one, and thus explains his reason for calling lord Lovel a dog:

To *Lovel's* name I added more, *our dog*,
Because most dogs have borne that name of yore.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 462.

LOVER, *s.* Though we say a couple of lovers, we do not now often apply the name of lover to a female. This, however, was formerly not uncommon.

Fewness and truth 'tis thus:
Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd.

Measure for Meas., i, 5.

How doth she tear her heare! her weede how doth she rent!

How fares the *lover*, hearing of her *lover's* banishment?
Romeus & Juliet, Suppl. to Shak., i, 303.

LOVER, LOOVER, or LOUVER. An opening in a building, to let in light and air, or to let out smoke. *L'ouvert*, French. [From *lucanar*.]

Ne lighted was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candlelight.

Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 42.

For all the issue, both of vent and light,
Came from a *loover* at the tower's toppe.

Death of R. E. of Hunt., sign. L 3.

Exemplified also by Todd, from Fuller and Carew.

Used likewise for the apertures in a dove-cote, at which the bird enters :

Like to a cast of faulcons that pursue
A flight of pidgeons through the welkin blew,
Stooping at this and that, that to their *loover*,
To save their lives, they hardly can recover.

Syls. Du Bart., I, iii, 2.

Todd's example from Fuller is exactly in this sense.

†A *lover* where the smoke passeth out, *fumarium*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 183.

†That he should decline the huge multitude of those that fled, no lesse than the fall of some ill framed and disjoynted *loover* of an high building.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†The huge frame of the amphi-theatre strongly raised up and wrought with Tiburtine stone, closely layed and couched together; up to the top and *loover* whereof hardly can a man see.

Ibid.

†There is a steepe declivay way lookes downe,
Which to th' infernall kingdome Orpheus guides,
Whose *loover* vapors breathes.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†If your ladyship be talking in the same room with any gentleman, I can read on a book, sing love songs, look up at the *loover-light*, hear and be deaf.

Field's Amends for Ladies, 1618.

†*Ala*. And, dost hear? bid him
Provide new locks and keys, and bars and bolts,
And cap the chimney, lest my lady fly
Out at the *lover-hole*: so commend us to
The precious owl, your master.

Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

LOVERY, s. Perhaps the same as LOUVER, or something like it. The sense is obscure in both the following examples: [Warton (iii, 433), who quotes both these examples, explains it as "a turret usually placed between the chancel and the body of the church."]

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?
And ruin'd house where holy things were said,
Whose free-stone walls the thatched rooffe upbraid,
Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his *lovery*,
While the rest are damned to the plumbery?

Hall, Satires, v, 1, p. 87.

Tuscus is trade-falne; yet great hope he'll rise,
For now he makes no count of perjuries,
Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black *loveries*,
Glased his braided ware, cogs, sweares, and lies.

Marston, Scourge of Vill., ii, 5, p. 196.

LOUGH, s. A lake; pronounced *lock*, or rather with the northern guttural *gh*, which we cannot exactly imitate. It is an Irish and Erse word, still very current in Scotland.

Whom Ireland sent from *loughs*, and forests hoar,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore.

Fairfax, Tasso, i, 44.

To Cheshire highly bound for that his watry store,
As to the grosser *loughs* on the Lancastrian shore.

Drayton, Polyolb., Song xi, p. 861.

†For passing over Haerlam Mere, a huge inland *lough*, in company of his father, who had bin in Amsterdam.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

LOVING-LAND. A part of Suffolk, almost insulated between the river Yar and the sea, at the north-eastern extremity of the county; now called by a very opposite name, *Lothingland*, from the lake Lothing, or Luthing, which bounds it on the south, near Lowestoffe. The river Waveny bounds it on the west.

Camden thus describes it:

Jam Wavcnius, mare propius accedens, dum duplicem in oceanum viam sibi frustra molitur, peninsulam efficit non exiguam, quam *Lovingland* dicunt.

Edit. 2, p. 300.

When Waveny to the north——

In Neptune's name commands, that here their force should stay,

For that herself and Yar, in honour of the deep,
Were purposed a feast in *Loving-land* to keep.

Drayt. Polyolb., xix, sub fin.

For he that doth of sea the powerful trident wield,
His tritons made proclaim a nymphall to be held
In honour of himself, in *Loving-land*, where he
The most selected nymphs appointed had to be.

Ibid., B. xx, l. 3.

In Gough's edition of Camden it is called *Luthing-land*, and the lake Luthing.

LOURD, LOURDEN, LURDANE, or LURDEIN. A heavy, lumpish, lazy fellow; from *lourd*, heavy, and *lour-din*, a heavy clown, French. Some of our old authors derive it from *lord Dane*, and suppose it to have been formed in hatred and derision of the Danes; and this notion, though perfectly erroneous, was formerly very much received. Lambarde, among others, has it in his perambulation of Kent:

The Danes were once againe (and for ever) repulsed this countrie, in so much that soone after the name (*lord Dane*), being before tyme a woord of great awe and honour, grewe to a terme and bywoord of soule despight and reproach, being tourned (as it yet continueth) into *lourdaine*.

Page 111.

The false derivation is here versified:

In every house *lord Dane* did then rule all,
Whence laysie lozels *lurdanes* now we call.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 588.

And here also:

Each house maintained such a Dane, that so they might prevent

Conspiracies, if any were, and grope how minds were bent:

Lord Dane the same was called then, to them a pleasing name,

Now odiously *lur-dane* say we, when idle mates we blame.

Warner's Albion's Engl., iv, 21, p. 102.

Spenser has *loord* :

A laesy *loord*, for nothing good to donne,
But stretched forth in yuleness always.

P. Q., III, vii, 12.

Siker, thous but a lasy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swink.

Ibid., *Sheph. Kal.*, July, v. 83.

There was greater store of lewd *lourdaines* then of
wise and learned lords, or of noble priuces and
governors.

Puttenham, *Art of Engl. Poesie*, lib. i, ch. 13.

And those sweet strains of tunefull pastoral,
She scorneth as the *lourdayns* clownish layes.

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, K 2, edit. 1593.

Also any great, lumpish body, as in
the following passage a heavy lighter
is so called :

The well-greas'd wherry now had got between,
And bad her farewel sough unto the *lurden*.

B. Jons. Epigr., 134, vol. vi, p. 287.

Milton has used it :

Lourdan, quoth the philosopher, thy folly, is as great
as thy filth. *On Reformation*, B. ii, p. 266, fol. ed.

†Heare what the poet affirms in an epigram upon a
low-pac'd lurdain. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†Now comes the time, when honest farmers ply
Their wheat and barley, while the weather's dry;
Whilst lazy *lurdens* under hedges sleep,
And, in reward, a hungry Christmas keep.

Poor Robin, 1730.

[Hence the jocular expression of
fever-lurden.]

†The 151 chapiter doth shew of an evyll fever the
which doth comber yonge persons, named the *fever
lurden*.—Among all the fevers I had almost forgotten
the *fever lurden*, with the which many yonge men,
yonge women, maydens and other yonge persons be
sore infected now a dayes.

The cause of this infirmitie.—This fever doeth come
naturally, or else by evill and slouthfull brynging up.
If it doo come by nature, then this fever is uncurable,
for it can never out of the flesh that is bred in the
bone: if it come by slouthfull brynging up, it may be
holpen by diligent labour.

A remedy.—There is nothing so good for the *fever
lurden* as is unguentum baculinum, that is to saye.
Take a sticke or wan of a yeard of length and more,
and let it be as great as a mans fynger, &c.

Andr. Borde, ed. 1575.

To LOUT, *v. n.* To bow, to pay
obeisance to. *Hlutan*, to bend,
Saxon.

Tho' to him *louting* lowly did begin
To plaine of wrongs which had committed bin.

Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 13.

Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low like a forster green.

B. Jonson.

To LOUT, or LOWT, *v. a.* Apparently,
to make a *lout* or a fool of; which is
Capell's interpretation.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid,
And I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier.

1 Hen VI, iv, 3.

The speaker alludes to the duke of
Somerset, who had disappointed him
in a supply of horse which he was to
send. Johnson says to overpower; but
the following passage, which Mr. Todd
first noticed, seems to agree with that

from Shakespeare, as meaning "fooled,
disgraced."

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and *lowted*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 303.

†To LOUTER. To loiter.

Vagabond, in its proper sense, is one that wandreth
about: and a rogue and a vagabond seeme to be all one,
for the Latine words, *vagus* and *vagabundus*, signifie
the one and the other. So as whosoever wandreth
about idely and *loutringly*, is a rogue or vagabond,
although he beggeth not.

Dallan's Countrey Justice, 1620.

LOW-BELL, *s.* A hand bell, used in
fowling, to make the birds lie close,
till, by a more violent noise, and a
light, they are alarmed, and fly into
the net.

The day being shitt in, the air mild, without moon-
shine, take a *low-bell*, which must have a deep and
hollow sound, for if it be shrill it is stark naught.

Gentleman's Recreation, Fowling, p. 39, 8vo.

Here note, that the sound of the *low-bell* makes the
birds lie close, so that they dare not stir whilst you
are pitching the net, for the sound thereof is dreadful
to them; but the sight of the fire much more terrible,
which makes them instantly to fly up, and they
become entangled in the net. *Ibid.*

Other directions are added. To this
it is that allusion is made in Grubb's
well-known ballad of St. George.

As timorous larks amazed are
With light and with a *low-bell*.

Percy's Rel., iii, 321.

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep.

King's Art of Love, l. 47.

It is not clear whether this kind of
low-bell, or any other, is meant, where
Petruchio says to Maria,

Peace, gentle *low-bell*. *B. and Fl. Wom. Prize*, i, 3.

Attempts have been made to derive it
from Dutch, &c., but it was probably
named from its *low*, or deep sound.

LOW-MEN. False dice, so constructed
as always to turn up low numbers.
See HIGH-MEN.

Ascham indignantly enumerates va-
rious sorts of false dice :

What false dyse use they! As dyse stopped with
quicksilver and heares, dyse of vantage, flattes,
gourdes to chop and change when they liste, to let
the true dyse fall under the table, and so take up the
false. *Toxoph.*, p. 50, repr.

Both high and low were fullams, being
filled accordingly, so to come high or
low numbers. See FULLAM.

This [cheating] they do by false dice, as high-fullams,
4, 5, 6; *low-fullams*, 1, 2, 3. *Compl. Gamester*, p. 9.

Bristle-dice are there also fully ex-
plained, which should have been given
under that article :

Bristle-dice are fitted for their purpose, by sticking a
hog's-bristle so in the corners, or otherwise in the
dice, that they shall run high or low as they please;
this bristle must be strong and short, by which
means, the bristle bending, it will not lie on that side,
but will be tript over. *Ibid.*

LOWER, s. A lowering look, a frown.

How blisse or bale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flowre.

Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so
mighty a *lower* as that face could yield.

Sidney, cited by Todd.

LOWIN, JOHN. An early actor in the plays of Shakespeare, particularly famous for personating Falstaff. He has been supposed to be the original; but if the date of his birth, 1576, which appears on a picture of him in the Ashmolean Museum, be accurate, he must have been too young for that part, when the First Part of Henry IV appeared. He figures in the induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, with other players. See *O. Pl.*, iv, p. 11, &c. His name occurs in many plays of James the First's time. It appears that he played also *Morose*, in the *Silent Woman*; *Volpone*, in the *Fox*; *Mammon*, in the *Alchemist*; *Melantius*, in the *Maid's Tragedy*; *Aubrey*, in the *Bloody Brother*; and many other parts. See the edition of Shakespeare of 1813, vol. iii, p. 354; also p. 533. He and Taylor were managers after Heminge and Condell. Lowin and Taylor published the *Wild-goose Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher, when it was recovered in 1652; prefixing a dedication "to the Honour'd Few, Lovers of Dramatic Poesie." It was printed in folio, to add to the edition of 1647, not having been to be found when that was published, which contains thirty-three plays, besides masques.

†**LOWMOST.** For lowest.

It skylleth not whither that good mens soules have gone, neyther into what place their karkases have bene throwen; aungels shall synde them out, and gather them together from the lower quarters of the world, and againe from the hyghest pole of heaven, to the *lowmoste*. *Paraphrase on Erasmus, 1548.*

†**LOZE.**

Bay of Cadiz, where the earl of Essex, in the *Swiftsure*, a good sailer, gave a *loze* from the fleet, and came into the bay a mile before them.

Letter dated 1625.

LOZELL. See **LOSEL.**

†**LUBBERD.** A lubber.

P. Thou slovenly *lubberd*, and toyish fellow, what idle toys goest thou fantasticating.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Thus, whining, pray'd this great old *lubberd*,
The chinkes in's cheeks with tears all blubberd.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

LUBBERLAND. There was an old proverbial saying about "*Lubberland*, where the pigs run about ready roasted, and cry, Come eat me." To this Ben Jonson alludes in the following passage:

Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry, *we, we?*
Barth. Fair, iii, 2.

This was something like the *pays de Cocagne*, or our land of Cockney; and, in fact, Florio renders *Cocagne*, in his Dictionary, by *Lubbarland*. It was properly called *Lubberland*, because lubbers only would believe in its wonders.

†This month the weather being too hot for the lazy to work, it will be good for them to go into *Lubberland*, where the rocks are all of sugarcandy, and the rivers ebb and flow with pure canary; the timber of their houses is venison-pasty crust, the mortar, of their custard, paragelled with sack posset; minc'd pies grow upon trees, and capons ready roasted fly about the country. Their faggots are made of Westphalia hams of bacon, and instead of withs, is bound about with sausages. There is also an high mountain made of Parmezan grated cheese, whereon dwell a people who do nothing else but make mackerons, boiling them with capon-broth, and is continually hurling them about to whosoever can catch them.

Poor Robin, 1755.

†**LUBECK.** The beer of Lubeck was celebrated, and appears to have been very strong.

I think you're drunk
With *Lubeck beer* or Brunswick mum.

Albertus Wallenstein, 1639.

LUBRICAN, it seems, was a spirit; but of his properties we are not fully informed. More of him may perhaps be found in the old Demonologies. His groans are spoken of as deadly, or at least ominous.

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the *Lubrican's* sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-houses rattling.

Drayton, Nymphidia, p. 464.

He is more particularly mentioned here, and is called Irish, merely because it is an Irishman who is alluded to:

As for your Irish *Lubrican*, that spirit,
Whom by prepostrous charms thy lust hath raised
On a wrong circle, him I'll damn more black
Than any tyrant's soul.

Decker, Hon. Wk., P. 2, O. Pl., iii, p. 419.

LUBRICK, adj. Incontinent; from *lubricus*, Latin.

I'll be no pander to him; and if I find
Any loose *lubrick* 'scapes in him, I'll watch him,
And, at my return, protest I'll shew you all.

Witch of Edmonton, 1658.

This has been quoted as referring to *Lubrican*, but erroneously. *Lubrick* is exemplified in this sense from Dryden, and in cognate senses, from Crashaw and others. See Todd.

LUCB. An old name for a pike or jack; from *lucius*, Latin, or *lus*, French. Dr. Johnson says, a full-grown pike; but the distinction, if there be any, is between jack and both these names, not between pike and *luce*. Jack is a young fish, pike or *luce* the same fish full grown. Isaac Walton, who, in such matters, is great authority, says,

The mighty *luce* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.

Part I, chap. viii, p. 155.

The *luce* is the fresh fish; the salt fish is an old coat.

Merry W. W., i, 1.

The meaning of the latter passage has been much disputed; perhaps justice Shallow was intended to say that the *salt luce*, or *sea-pike*, is an older bearing than the *luce*, simply so called, which is the fresh pike. It has been generally thought, that in all that sportive dialogue about *lucers* or pikes, as the arms of justice Shallow, Shakespeare meant to allude to those of his Warwickshire neighbour, sir *Thomas Lucy*; and to convey a little good-humoured satire in comparing him to this foolish justice. The blunder or equivocal between *luce* and louse, which sir Hugh Evans makes, occurs also in a lampoon on sir Thomas Lucy, which Oldys produces as Shakespeare's, on the authority of a Mr. Jones:

If *lowsie* is *Lucy*, as some folks miscall it,
Then *Lucy* is *lowsie* whatever befall it.

This idle satire is said to have occasioned the removal of the great bard from Warwickshire to London, to which we owe his infinitely superior writings. See Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. i, p. 409, &c. Three *lucers* hauriant, argent, in a field sprinkled with crosslets, were certainly the arms of the *Lucys* of Charlecot, as may be seen in Dugdale's Warwickshire. But Shakespeare has given Shallow a dozen of these fishes. The Fishmongers' Company is de-

scribed by Stowe as having horses painted like *sea-luces*, in a procession in 1298:

Then four salmons of silver on foure horses, and after them six and fortie armed knightes riding on horses made like *lucers of the sea*. *Survey of Lond.*, p. 71.

The sea-pike, or *luce*, was the cod. See Cotgrave, in *Brochet de mer*, and *Pike*, in the English Dictionary subjoined. *Merlus*, one of the French names for cod, is *lus de mer*, or *lus marin*.

Puttenham gives us some rhyming Latin verses, in which pope Lucius is satirised, by comparing him to the fish *lucius*:

*Lucius est piscis rex et tyrannus aquarum,
A quo discordat Lucius iste parum.*

Art of Poesie, B. i, ch. 7, p. 9.

False quantities were not much regarded by the poet or the critic, otherwise they might have put very easily,

Rex atque tyrannus,

without destroying the other *beauties* of the line. There is, however, another such error in six lines only that are cited.

LUCERN, s. A sort of hunting dog; perhaps as coming from the canton of *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.

Let me have

My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
Beasts of most rapine.

Chapman's Bussy D'Ambois, act iii, Anc. Dr., iii, 280.

Also an animal whose fur was much valued:

The polecat, masterne, and the rich skind *Lucerne*
I know to chase. *B. & Pl. Beggar's Bush*, iii, 3.

In the life of sir Thomas Pope is mentioned a "black sattin gown, faced with *Luserne* spots." On which Warton says, in a note, "The spotted fur of a Russian animal called a *Lucern*, anciently much in use and esteem;" p. 7, where he quotes other authorities. Minsheu thus describes it:

Lucerns, which is the skin of a beast so called, being neare the bignes of a wolfe, of a colour betwene red and browne, something mayled like a cat, and mingled with blacke spots, bred in Muscovie and Russia, and is a very rich furre. *In the word Furre*.

[Chapman uses the word in *Il.*, xi, 417, where the original is *θῶες*, wolves, or perhaps jackalls.]

†As when a den of bloody *lucerns* cling
About a goodly palmed hart. . . . But mustered
of his wound,
Embossed within a shady hull the *lucerns* charge him
round.

†LUCULENT. Clear, or fair. Lat.

Now to this aforesaid pavilion wearied with toyle and travail, the great unresistable champion of the world, and the uncontrollable patron saint George comes: and seeing so bright and *luculent* a goddess, (according as his necessity required) demanded entertainment, whereby he might be refreshed after his laborious achievements and honourable endevours.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

LUCY, ST. The day of this saint was the 13th of December, and is still marked in our kalendars. See Brady's *Clavis Calend.*, ii, 322. Donne considers it as the shortest day, which it would be before the style was changed, which put the solstice eleven days later. By the year 1689, the shortest day was become the 11th of December. See the almanacks of that year. This saint was of Syracuse, and an early martyr to the profession of Christianity.

St. Lucie is thus celebrated by Veratagan, in his *Triumpe of Feminyne Saintes*:

Because the idoles to adore
Lucia did refuse,
Shee threatned was shee should be thrust
Into the common stewes.
No, no, quoth shee, the mynd being pure
The body is unstaynd,
Then with the sword shee martird was,
And glorie so shee gaynd. *Poems*, 1601, p. 66.
'Tis the year's midnight, and it is the day's,
Lucie's, who scarce seven hours herself unmaaks.
Donne's Nocturnal upon St. Lucie's Day, being the Shortest Day, vol. ii, p. 43, ed. of 1779.
Think that they bury thee, and think that rite
Lays thee to sleep but a *St. Lucie's* night.
Ibid., *Progress of the Soul*, vol. iii, 76.

LUCY, BLACK. A lady of a very different character, spoken of by Ben Jonson:

Till he do that, he is but like the 'prentice, who being loth to be spied by his master coming forth of *black Lucy's*, went in again, to whom his master cried, the more thou runnest that way to hide thyself, the more thou art in the place.

Discoveries, vol. ix, p. 204, ed. Giff.

It is not much to be regretted, that we have no further account of this disreputable lady.

LUGGE, s., for a slug, or sluggard. Anything heavy or lumpish. R. Ascham applies it to a bow, which was of a sluggish nature:

The same reason I find true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, &c.—the other is a *lugg*, slowe of caste, followinge the stringe, more sure for to last, than pleasant for use.

Taropā., p. 6, repr.

Of these bows he tells us, the first was spoiled by being left bent, but

As for my *lugg*, it was not one wlat the worse, but shotte by and by as well and as farre as ever it did.

Ibid., p. 7

2. A perch or rood to measure land, containing 16 feet and a half:

And eke that ample pit yet far renownd
For the large leape which Debon did compell
Coulde to make, being eight *lags* of ground.

Spens. F. Q., II, x, 11.

3. An ear, or rather the pendent part of the ear. Coles renders it in Latin, "*Auris lobus, auricula infima.*" In this sense it is hardly obsolete, but unpolished. It occurs in the whimsical drama of Midas:

Can you think your clumsy *lags* so proper to decide, as
The delicate ears of justice Midas.

Sole him, seize him by the lug, are phrases used in Lincolnshire, when a mastiff is set upon a hog.

LUGGED, part. adj. Pulled or seized by the ears; from *lug*.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat, or a *lugg'd* bear.

1 Hen. IV., i, 2.

The bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill.

Hudibr., i, iii, 281.

So in a poem by captain John Smith:

Thy wants, wherewith thou long as tug'd,
And been as sad as bear that's *lug'd*.

Wit Restored, p. 10.

His ears hang laving, like a new-*lugg'd* swine.

Hall, Satires, IV, 1.

You know how pitifully a *lugg'd* sow looks.

Gayl. Fest. N., p. 62.

Head-lugg'd, Lear, iv, 2, is a different thing. It means only pulled by the head.

LUMBER, or LOMBARD PYE. A high-seasoned meat pye, of veal or lamb, for which receipts are given in Salmon's Family Dictionary, and other books of the kind. A small book, called *The Young Cook's Monitor*, printed in 1690, terms it a *Lombard pye*, which is probably right; i. e. an Italian pye. It was made of minced meat and beef suet, with forced meat and other seasonings, and directed to be rolled up in the caul of veal in the form of sausages, and put into a pye.

†And it is further ordered therefore that the provision be as followeth, vizt. pullett and white broth, roasted beefe, pasty of beefe, roast turkey, *lumberpie*, capon, custard, and codling tart, and 14 mess of each.

Accounts of Carpenters' Company, Election Dinner, 1663.

†A *lumber pie*.—Take three or four sweet-breads of veal, parboil and mince them very small, then take the curd of a quart of milk, turned with three eggs, half a pound of almond-past, and a penny-loaf grated, mingle these together, then take a spoonful of sweet herbe minced very small, also six ounces of orangado, and mince it, then season all this with a quarter of sugar, and three nutmegs, then take five dates, and a quarter of a pint of cream, four yolks of eggs, three spoonfuls of rose-water, three or four marrow-bones,

mingle all these together, except the marrow, then make it up in long bolcs, about the bigness of an egg, and in every bole put a good piece of marrow, put these into the pie; then put a quarter of a pound of butter, and half a sliced lemon, then make a caudle of white wine, sugar and verjuice, put it in when you take your pie out of the oven, you may use a grain of musk and ambergriee.

True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†LUMPE. To look sullen.

It did so gaule her at the harte, that now she beganne to froune, *lumpe*, and lowre at her housebande.

Riche his Farewell, 1581.

†LUMP-LOVE. Interested love.

Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd,

And all the delights of *lump-love* he enjoy'd;

His meat, and his mistress, and eke too his liquor,
Were all fit to please a fat rector or vicar.

Derry down, down, &c.

Old Song.

LUNES, *plur. s.* Lunacy, frenzy.

French. Thought to be peculiar to Shakespeare. He has used it, according to the modern editors, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*:

Why, woman, your husband is in his old *lunes* again.

iv, 2.

But here the quarto, 1630, and the folios, 1623 and 1632, read *lines*; the older quartos, *vaine*.

In the *Winter's Tale*:

These dangerous unsafe *lunes* o' the king! beshrew them—

He must be told on't and he shall.

ii, 2.

There it is authorised by the old editions.

In *Troilus and Cressida* we have,

Yea, watch

His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if

The passage and whole carriage of this action

Rode on his tide.

ii, 3.

In this place again it is Hanmer's emendation from *lines*; but certainly very probable.

Lastly it is in *Hamlet*:

The terms of our estate may not endure,

Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow

Out of his *lunes*.

iii, 3.

This is also an emendation of a modern editor, namely, Theobald. The old quartos read *brows*, the folio *lunacies*; so that, in fact, out of four passages, only one presents us with this word on the authority of the old editions; and yet, in all the places, the reading is certainly probable, and better than those for which it is substituted. Could we find any other authority for the word, it would greatly increase the probability.

▲ LUNGIS, *s.* A long, awkward fellow. *Longis*, French. It is thus curiously defined by Minshew: "A

slimme, slow-back, a dreaming gangrill, a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making." As to his *gan-gril* and *slangum*, I believe they are mere *slang*. Almost the same words are in *Cotgrave*. Coles has it, "A *lungis*, procerus, bardus."

Knaves, varlet! what, *lungis*! give me a dozen of stools there.

Decker's Satiromastix, Orig. of Drama, iii, 119.

How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lungies* laid unmercifully on thee.

B. & Pl. Knight of Burn. Pestle, act ii.

If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs for catching cold, it was no place for a *lungis*.

Euph. and his Engl., P 1.

LUNGS, *s.* A fire-blower to a chemist.

That is his fire-drake,

His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.

B. Jons. Alch., ii, 1.

In scene the second he several times addresses Face by the name of *Lungs*.

The art of kindling the true coal, by *Lungs*;

With Nicholas Pasquill's, meddle with your match.

B. Jons. Execl. on Vulcan, vol. vi, 407.

Among the members of his philosophic college, Cowley mentions "two *lungs*, or chemical servants."

†To LURCH. To absorb.

Which *lurcheth* all provisions and maketh everything dear.

Bacon, Essay xlv.

Each worde (me thought) did wound me so,

Each looke did *lurche* my harte.

Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.

LURCH-LINE. The line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over, to enclose the birds.

But when he heard with whom I had to deale,

Well done (quoth he) let him go beate the bush,

I and my men to the *lurch-line* will steale,

And pluck the net even at the present push.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 248.

LURDAIN. See LOURDEN.

LUSH, *adj.* Of uncertain derivation, but evidently meaning rich, luxuriant, succulent, as applied to vegetation. Hanmer had explained it otherwise, and Johnson followed him.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green!

Tempest, ii, 1.

It has been attempted to introduce the word also into *Mids. N. Dr.* instead of *luscious*, but without sufficient reason.

It is not in the old Dictionaries, but has been found in some other authors; as,

Then greene and void of strength, and *lush* and foggy is the blade,

And cheers the husbandman with hope.

Golding's Ovid, xv.

Also,

Shrubs *lush* and almost like a grystle.

Ibid., cited by Todd

from this, there being no more certain origin for it.

A LUSK, s. A lazy, lubberly fellow; derived, with some probability, from *lache*, French, or from *vin lousche*, the dregs of wine. Cotgrave renders *falourdin*, "A *luske*, lowt, lурden, a lubberly sloven, heavie sot, lumpish hoyden."

So, ho, so, ho, Appetitus! faith now I think Morpheus himself hath been here; up, with a pox to you; up, you *lusk*!

The *luske* in health is worsen far
Than he that keeps his bed.

Kendal's Poems, 1577, I 7, cit. Cap.

†What thou great *luske*, said I, art thou so farre spent, that thou hast no hope to recover? what hast thou lost thy witte together with thy wealth?

Terence in English, 1614.

To LUSK, v., from the former. To loll about idly, to be lazy, and indulge laziness; to lie or bask at ease.

Not that I meane to faine an idle god,
That *lusk*s in heav'n and never looks abroad,
That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice.

Sylv. Du Bart., I, vii.

He is my foe, friend thou not him, nor forge him armes, but let

Him *luske* at home unhonoured, no good by him we get.

Warner, Alb. Engl., vi, 30, p. 147.

Leaving the sensuall

Base hangers on, *lusing* at home in slime.

Murston, Sc. of Vill., iii, 8.

†Nay, now you puff, *lusk*, and draw up your chin,
Twirle the poor chain you run a feasting in.

Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 311.

LUSKISH, adj. Lazy; from LUSK.

Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful May,
For shame, come forth, and leave thy *luskish* nest.

Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, p. 1292.

In the edition of 1619 it is *luskie*.

Than any swine-herd's brat, that lowsie came
To *luskish* Athens. *Murston, Sc. of Vill.*, i, 3, p. 184.
Eyther for a diligent labourer to be planted in a bar-
rayne or stony soyle, or for a *luskishe* loyterer to be
settled in a fertill ground.

Holinshed's History of Ireland, C 2, col. 1, cit. Cap.

LUSKISHNESS, s. Laziness.

But when he saw his foe before in vew

He shook off *luskishnesse*. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, i, 35.

†**LUSTER.** A den of a wild beast.
From Lat. *lustrum*.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam

He shews abhorred death. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xvii.

LUSTICK, adj. Lusty, healthy, cheerful. The Dutch word *lust* is the same as the English, and *lustick* is only the English pronunciation of the adjective *lustigh*, which is derived from it, and answers to our *lusty*. The folio edition of Shakespeare spells it *lustique*.

Here comes the king. *Laf. Lustick*, as the Dutchman says: I'll like a maid the better while I have a tooth in my head; why he's able to lead her a corrantio.

All's well that ends w., ii, 3.

To make his heart merry, as he has made ours;
As *lustick* and frolick as lords in their bowers.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 340.

Can walk a mile or two

As *lustique* as a boor.

Hans Beer-pot's Invisibile Comedy, 1618,
cited by Steevens.

What all *lustick*, all frolicksome?

Witches of Lancashire, ditto.

A Flemish peasant is represented as saying to his mistress,

Come yffrow, dye man is away gane, but ource be
frolick, *lustick*, high speel, zing and daunce.

Weakest goes to the Wall, D 4, b.

†**To LUSTRATE.** To go round. Lat.

Thrice through Aventines mount he doth *lustrate*,
Thrice at the stonic gate in vain he beats,
And from the hill, thrice tired, he retreats.

Virgil, by Vicers, 1632.

†**LUSTY-GAILLANT.** The name of an old daunce, and probably of a popular ballad in the sixteenth century.

After all they danst *lustie gallant*, and a drunken
Danish lavalto or two, and so departed.

Nash's Terrors of the Night, 1594.

LUSTYHED, s. Lustiness, or rather lustfulness. The old termination *-hed*, or *-hood*, instead of *-ness*.

Like a young squire, in loves and *lustyhed*
His wanton days that ever loosely led.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 3.

It is common in Spenser's writings.

That whisper still of sorrow in their bed,
And do despise both love and *lustyhead*.

Drayt. Ecl., 7, vol. iv, 1419.

†**LUSTY-JUVENTUS.** This was the title of an early morality play, the object of which was to picture especially "the frailty of youth." Hence the title became popular in the signification of a gay young man.

Old lad, and bold lad, such a boy, such a *lustie juvenus*.

Well to their worke they goe, and both they jumble
in one bed:

Worke so well they like, that they still like to be
working. *Barnesfield's Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

†**LUSTY-LAWRENCE.** A good wench-er. The term occurs in this sense in Dekker's *Wonder of a Kingdom*.

†**To LUTE.** To stop up with clay.

Than put all this composition into some violl, whiche
must be well *luted* or clayed about the mouth, or so
emplastred that the clayeng or lutyng be higher than
the violl.

Secretes of Mayster Alexis, 1559.

Let them stand so seven days well covered and stopt,
then after distill the same in ashes with an easie
fire, all being well *luted*, for the space of four hours
(lest the honey boile).

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†**LUX.** Expensiveness. Fr. *lux*.

For the learning, the prudentiall state, knowledge,
and austerity of the one, and the venerable opinion
the people have of the abstemious and rigid condition
of the other, specially of the Mendicants, seem to make
som compensation for the *lux* and magnificence of the
two last.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

It is probable that *luscious* is derived

LUXUR, s. A luxurious or lustful person ; from *luxury*, in the sense of incontinence.

And, 'stead of heat, kindle infernal fires,
Within the spendthrift veins of a dry duke,
A parch'd and juiceless *luxur*.

Revenge's Tragedy, O. Pl., iv, 307.

LUXURIOUS, adj. Lustful.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed,
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty.

Much Ado a. N., iv, 1.

O most insatiate, *luxurious* woman.

Titus Andron., v, 1.

What worse disgrace did ever king sustain,
Than I by this *luxurious* couple have?

Webster and Rowley's Thrac. Wonder, i, 1.

LUXURY, s. Lewdness, incontinence.

This is the sense of the word *luxuria*, in the usage of the schools. Hence *lussuria*, in Italian, has the same meaning, and *luxure*, in French. Capell calls it the *proper* sense of *luxuria*; but there his classical knowledge failed him. It never was so used, in the Latin language, before its decline.

How the devil *luxury*, with his fat rump, and potatoe finger, tickles these together! *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 2.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for *luxury* and damned incest. *Hamlet*, i, 5.

But soft, I hear

Some vicious fool draw near,
That cries, we dream, and swears there's no such thing

As this chaste love we sing,

Peace, *luxury*! *B. Jons. Forest Ep.*, xii.

About his wrist his blazing shield did fry
With sweltring hearts in flames of *luxury*.

Fletcher, Purple Island, vii, 20.

It is the description of Fornication, or *Porneius*.

When women had no other art than what nature taught 'em;—when *luxury* was unborn, at least untaught the art, to steal from a forbidden tree.

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, i, 1.

[Chapman, *Iliad*, xxi, uses this word in a remarkable sense:]

†Would to heaven, Hector, the mightiest
Bred in this region, had imbrued his javelin in my breast,

That strong might fall by strong. Where now weak water's *luxury*

Must make my death blush; one heaven-born shall like a hogherd die,

Drowned in a dirty torrent's rage.

LYAM, or LYME. A string to lead a hound in. See LIME-HOUND.

My dog-hook at my belt, to which my *lyam's* ty'd.
Drayton, Nymphal 6, p. 1492.

And again:

My hound then in my *lyam*. I, by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly hie-palm'd hart.
Ibid.

LYBBET, s. A stick or staff.

A beesome of byrche, for babes very feete,
A long lasting *lybbet*, for loubbers most meete;
A wyth to wynde up that there will not keepe,
Bynde it all up in one and use it to sweepe.

Caveat for Common Cursitors, A 4, b.

These lines are there illustrated by a woodcut, representing the parts and composition of a birch-broom. [See LIBBET.]

LYDFORD LAW, prov. The law of Lydford, Devon; a proverbial saying, expressive of too hasty judgment, as where the judge condemns first, and hears the cause afterwards. Ray gives the proverb thus:

First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by *Lidford law*.

Prov., p. 239.

There is a facetious ballad preserved among the Harl. MSS., 2307, in which this law is the particular subject of inquiry. It begins,

I oft' have heard of *Lydford law*,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgement after.
At first I wond' red at it much,
But since I find the reason's such
As yt deserves no laughter.

It is then jocularly accounted for by the badness of the castle, where imprisonment was worse than death. There were, probably, stannary courts there. Ray thinks it a strong satire on the inhabitants of Lydford; but it was, possibly, no more than an exaggerated reflection on the summary proceedings of the stannary laws. The ballad is attributed to William Browne, the author of the pastorals, in Prince's Worthies of Devon, where it was first printed. It was reprinted by Shaw, in the Topographer, vol. ii, p. 380, with some additional remarks.

See SCARBOROUGH WARNING.

LYFEN, v. Of uncertain meaning, observed only in these lines:

And with such sighs,
Laments, and acclamations *lyfen* it.

Marston, Antonio's Revenge, sign. E 2.

Can it mean enliven, or revive?

LYM. See LIME-HOUND.

LYMBO. See LIMBO.

LYMMER. Apparently a plunderer.

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him, by those *lymmers* and robbers.

Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., B b 4, col. 2.

LYMPHAULT, from *limp*, and *halt*.
Lame.

Or Vulcanus the *lympault* smith.

Chaloner's Moria Encom., C b.

He [Vulcan] plaieth the jester, now wyth hys *lymp-haultyne*, now with skoffing, &c.

Ditto, cit. by Capell.

Lymphaultyne, is probably a press error for *lymp-haultyng*.

LYRIBLIRING. A sort of cant or factitious word for warbling or singing.

So may her ears be led,
Her ears where musike lives,
To heare and not despise
Thy lyribliring cries.

Pembr. Arcadia., iii, p. 395.

M.

MACAROON, *s.* An affected busybody; from *maccaroni*, Italian. I have not seen any instances of it, except the following, which are given by Mr. Todd:

Like a big wife, at sight of lothed meat,
Ready to trvail; so I sigh and sweat
To hear this *macaron* talk in vain.

Donne's Poems, p. 132.

A *macaroon*,

And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.

Elegy on Donne, ed. 1650, *ibid*

This is nearly the same sense as persons of a certain age remember to have been given to the adopted word *macaroni* itself; namely, a first-rate coxcomb, or puppy; which has now another temporary appellation, *dandy*, corrupted or abbreviated, I presume, from *Jack-a-dandy*.

MACE, *s.*, was anciently a term for a sceptre; it means, however, in the following passages, a more destructive weapon, a club of metal. *Massue*, French, as Dr. Johnson has it in his Dictionary.

O murderous slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Julius Cæs.*, iv, 3.

Thus also:

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 542.

In the sense of a sceptre, we find it in several places:

Who mightily upheld that royal *mace*.
Spenser, cited by Steevens.
Proud Tarquinius
Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly *mace*.
Marius and Sylla, 1594, cit. St.

†**MACE-ALE.**

Let his diet be very good warme meates. Two mornings next following give him a little Mithridatum in clarified *mace ale*, and cause him to sweate an houre or two in his bed.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

MACHACHINA, *s.* A dancer of mat-tachine dances; from *Mattaccino*, Italian, a buffoon who danced in a mask. It is used by Harrington, in his translation of Ariosto, but is not

warranted, in that place, by the original:

A foule, deformd, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to antike worke devised,
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew,
Like masking *Machachinas* all disguised,
Some look like dogs, and some like apes in vew.

B. vi, St. 61.

Harrington elsewhere writes the name of the dance in the same manner:

I compared the homely title of it unto an ill-favoured vizor, such as I have seen in stage-playes, when they dance *Machachinas*, which covers as sweet a face sometimes, as any is in the companie.

Anatomic of Ajax, sign. L, ii, 6 [1596].

But see **MATTACHIN**.

†**By MACK.** A popular oath.

Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd,
And yet, by *Mack*, you see she troubles the bowle.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1636, p. 130.

†**MACKINS.** Perhaps a diminutive of the preceding.

There is a new trade lately come up to be a vocation, I wis not what; they call 'em boets, a new name for beggars I thinke, since the statute against gypsies. I would not have my zonne Dick one of those boets for the best pig in my sty, by the *mackins*! Boets? heav'n shield him.

Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse, 1643.

MACON, for Mahomet. An old English form; as also **MAHOUND**, q. v.

Praised, quoth he, be *Macon*, whom we serve,
This land I see he keeps, and will preserve.

Fairfax, Tasso, xii, 10.

But he that kil'd him shall aby therefore,
By *Macon* and *Lanfusa* he doth swear.

Harringt. Ariosto, xvi, 54.

MACULATION, *s.* Spot, stain, or corruption; an uncommon word, not so properly obsolete, as never thoroughly in use; from *macula*, Latin.

For I will throw my glove to death himself
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.

Tro. and Cress., iv, 4.

†**MAD.** Like mad, furiously, madly.

So that the Belgians, hearing what a clutter the Albionians made of their victory which they had got but by one spot of a die, they fell a making a bonfires and fire-works like mad, and rejoicing and triumphing for the great victory.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†**MAD.** An earthworm. See **MOOLES**.

†**MADGE.** A popular name for an owl, sometimes called a *madge-howlet*.

The skritch-owl, us'd in falling towers to lodge,
Th' unlucky night-raven, and thou lasie *madge*
That fearing light, still seekest where to hide,
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside.

Du Bartas.

T' accompany his all-lamented herse,
In hobling, jobling, rumbling, tumbling verse,
Some smooth, some harsh, some shorter, and some long:

As sweet melodious as *madge-howlets* song.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MADRILL, for Madrid; whether by corruption, or on any authority, I have not discovered.

Your enterprizes, accidents, untill
You should arrive at court, and reach *Madrill*.

Bp. Corbet to the D. of Buck., *Poems*, p. 70.

It is not peculiar to that author, but was perhaps common. It occurs twice in one scene of Beaumont and Fletcher.

Were you ever in Spaine?—I would have you go to *Madrill*, and against some great spectacle, when the court lies there, provide a great and spacious English oxe and roaste him whole. *Fair Maid of the Inne*, iv, 2.

Again :

For a rare and monstrous spectacle to be seen at *Madrill*. *Ibid.*

I cannot account for this termination of the name, which does not appear to be exemplified in any other language.

MAGE, *s.* Magician. *Magus*, Latin; *mago*, Italian.

First entering, the dreadfull *mage* there fownd,
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.

Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 14.

Spenser's *Archimage* means chief magician.

†**MAGGOT-MAN**.

My *maggot-man* Sam at the first Temple-gate
Will further inform you; if not, my wife Kate.

Carr's Comes Amoris, 1687.

†**MAGGOT-PATED**. Whimsical.

Mercury ill placed, gives a troublesome witt, a kind of a fantastick man, wholly bent to fool his estate and time away, in prating and trying of nice conclusions, and *maggot pated* whimsies, to no purpose.

Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 60.

MAGNIFICAL, *adj.* Magnificent, splendid, pompous.

Bestowed upon him certaine gifts after the Turkish manner, and in *magnificall* tearmes gave him answere.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, p. 993.

Pandosto, whose mind was fraught with princely liberality, entertained the kings, princes, and noblemen with such submissee courtesie and *magnificall* bounty.

Dorastus and Faunia, A 3, cit. Cap.

Used also in our translation of the Bible, 1 Chron., xxii, 5.

†**MAGNIFIQUE**. Used in the same sense.

This king at Boloigne was victorious;
In peace and warre, *magnifique*, glorious;
In his rage bounty he did oft expresse
His liberality to bee excesse.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MAGNIFICO, *s.* A title given to the grandees of Venice, who were also called *clarissimos*. See Coryat, vol. ii, pp. 7, 15, 32, repr.

Twenty merchants,
The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him.

Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

For, be sure of this,
That the *magnifico* is much beloved. *Othello*, i, 2.

In the dramatis personæ of Ben Jonson's *Fox*, Volpone is called a *magnifico*, and he says to Mosca,

Mosca, go
Straight take my habit of *clarissimo*,
And walk the streets. *Act v*, sc. 3.

Which shows that they were synonymous.

How, father! is it not possible that wisdom should be found out by ignorance? I pray then, how do many *magnificoes* find it? *Hog has lost*, &c., O. Pl., vi, 403.

Florio's Italian Dictionary, under *Magnifico*, has, "nobly-minded, magnificent. Also a *magnifico* of Venice;" and Minshew, in *Magnificent*, says, "the chief men of Venice are, by a peculiar name, called *magnifici*, i. e., *magnificoes*."

MAGORES. The country of the great Mogul, formerly called Maghoore. See Howe's Continuation of Stowe's Chronicle, p. 1003, where he considers it as a corruption to call that prince *Mogul*.

My almanack, made for the meridian
And height of Japan, giv't th' East India company;
There they may smell the price of cloves and pepper,
Monkeys, and china dishes, five years ensuing,
And know the success of the voyage of *Magores*.

Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 146.

MAGOT-PIE. The bird now called, by abbreviation, a *mag-pie*. Most probably from the French, *magot*, a monkey, because the bird chatters and plays droll tricks like a monkey.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By *maggot-pies* and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st blood of man. *Macbeth*, iii, 4.

Augurs seems to be put there for auguries.

He calls her *magot o' pie*.

More Dissemblers besides Women, cit. Farm.

Minshew and Cotgrave both have *maggatapie* in several places; it is possible, therefore, that it was called *maggoty pie*, from its whimsical drollery in chattering, &c., quasi, comical pie, or fantastic pie.

MAHOUND, or **MAHOUN**. Another corrupted name of Mahomet. See **MACON**. Supposed to be formed from *Mahomed*; but Skinner says, "Credo Gallos ipsos olim Mahometem *Mahon* appellâsse, licet vox jam in desuetudinem abiit;" in confirmation of which the two parts of Lacombe's Dictionnaire have *Mahom* and *Mahon* for Mahomet. Roquefort also has *Mahom*, *Mahon*, *Mahons*, and *Mahum*, all as ancient terms for Mahomet, or Mahometans.

And oftentimes by Termagaunt and *Mahound* swore.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 47.

And fowly said; by *Mahonne*, cursed thiefe
That direfull stroke thou dearly shalt aby.

Ibid., 11, viii, 33.

Mars, or Minerva, *Mahound*, Termagant,
Or whoso ere you are that fight against me.

Selinus, Emp. of the Turks, C 4, cit. Cap.

Of sundry faith together in that town,

The lesser part in Christ believed well,

The greater far were vot'ries to *Mahoun*.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 84.

MAID-MARIAN. See MARIAN.

MAIDEN, *adj.*, as applied to a fortress,
or fortified town, meant properly one
that had never been taken, or was
deemed impregnable. This is the
true interpretation, and I believe still
holds, in military language. Of
Beauvais, on the Oise, the French
writers say, "Elle se glorifie de
n'avoir jamais été prise; ce qui l'a
fait nommer *la Pucelle*." This ex-
planation has been overlooked. See
Todd.

†A MAIGNIE. A many.

A *maignie* of them the desier of bodyly health had
occasioned so to doe; a good numbre, the straunge-
nease of miracles did move; and verae manye did
the vertue and power of the heavenly doctrine drawe
unto him.

Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

To MAIL a hawk. To pinion her, or
fasten down her wings with a girdle.

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circingle,
And *mail* you, like a hawk.

B. and Fl. Philaster, act v, p. 171.

†MAIN. A *main pace*, quick walking.

But the left wing of the horsemen (considering a
great number of them were yet disparkled asunder)
being with much difficultie brought together, marched
a *main pace*. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†MAIN. A throw at dice.

And not unlike the use of foule gamesters, who having
lost the *maine* by true judgement, thinke to face it
out with a false oath.

Lylie's Euphues and his England.

†MAINEPERNER. A bail.

Thou knowest well ynough that I am thy pledge,
borowe, and *mayneperner*.

Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV*, fol. 12.

†MAINTAIN. To back, as in betting,
&c.

He shall not want those will *maintain* him for any
sum.

Shirley's Coronation, i, 1.

†MAINTENANTLY. Presently. From
the Fr.

The Scottes encouraged a fresh, assayled theyr enemies
with more egre mindes than they had done at the
firste, so that *mayntenantly* both the winges of the
Brytishe armie were utterly discomfited.

Holinshed, 1577.

To MAKE, *v.* To do, to be occupied
in anything; a familiar use of the
word. *What make you here?* that
is, what brings you here? what is
the occasion of your coming or being
here? what are you about? It is

very frequently used by Shake-
speare.

Now, sir! *what make you here?* *As you like it*, i, 1.
But, in the beaten way of friendship, *what make you*
at Elsinour? *Ros.* To visit you, my lord; no other
occasion. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

So, in *Love's Labour Lost*, the King
asks, "what *makes treason here?*"
that is, "what business has treason
in this place?" See also *Timon of*
Athens, iii, 5, and *Hamlet*, i, 2.

What *mak'st thou here*, Time? thou, that to this
minute

Never stood still by me?

B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, vol. x, 563.

Night's bird, quoth he, what *mak'st thou in this place*,
To view my wretched miserable case?

Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, p. 1310.

You that are more than our discreter fear

Dares praise, with such full art, what *make you here?*

Davenant to the Q. at Lady Anglesey's.

Johnson, in *Make*, No. 16, gives in-
stances of this usage from Dryden.
It is, however, no longer current.

2. To fasten, or secure a door, &c.
This is still used in Staffordshire, and
other counties.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out
at the casement.

As you like it, iv, 1.

Why, at this hour, the *doors* are *made* against you.

Com. of Errors, iii, 1.

3. To *make*, for to compose verses.

Poesy is his skill or craft of *making*; the very fiction
itself, the reason or form of the work.

B. Jons. Discov., vol. vii, p. 146, Whalley.

Addicted from their births so much to poësy,
That, in the mountains, those who scarce have seen
a book,

Most skilfully will *make*, as though from art they
took.

Drayton, Polyolb., Song iv, p. 731.

This word, and *maker*, are used in
this sense by Chaucer; who has also
makings, for poetical compositions.

4. To *make all split*, a phrase to ex-
press great violence.

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in,
to *make all split*.

Mids. Night's Dr., i, 2.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all split*.

B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, p. 311.

Her wit I must employ upon this business, to prepare
my next encounter, but in such a fashion as shall
make all split.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 153.

This expression is similar:

I love a sea-voyage, and a blustering tempest,

And *let all split*.

B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase, v, 6.

5. To *make danger*, to try, a Latinism,
facere periculum; which would be
better rendered "to make experi-
ment."

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, sir,

A foolish lobby out o' the way, *make danger*,

Try what they are, try.—

B. and Fl. Loyal Subject, iii, 4.

Thou talk'st as if

Thou wert lousing thyself; but yet I will *make danger*,
If I prove one o' th' worthies, so.

B. and Fl. Prophetess, iv, 3.

After seeing the above passages, there can be little doubt that the following, from the same authors, must be pointed so as to have the same meaning :

Mir. You must now put on boldness, there's no avoiding it ;
And stand all hazards, fly at all games bravely,
They'll say you went out like an ox, and return'd like an ass, else.

Bel. I shall *make danger*, sure. *Wildgoose Chase*, i, 2.
'That is, I shall surely try ; otherwise pointed, it seems inconsistent.

6. To *make nice*, to scruple, or make objections to anything.

And he that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.

K. John, iii, 4.

7. To *make fair weather*, to coax a person, and bring them into good humour by flatteries.

And by an holy semblance bleare men's eyes
When he intends some damned villanies.
Ixion makes faire weather unto Jove,
That he might make foule worke with his faire love,
And is right sober in his outward semblance,
Demure and modest in his countenance.

Marston's Satires, Sat. 1.

†To MAKE. "You are upon a businessse that will either *make* you or mar you," *Howell*, 1659, i. e., on a business of so much risk that, if it succeed, it will make your fortune, but if otherwise, will entirely ruin you.

To *make a dog*,

Those who said they were noble, and degenerated from it, were not exempted from the just effects of my choler ; I did instruct them, that to be noble was not to ride a horse well, or to handle a sword, to man a hawk, or to *make a dogg*, nor to jut it in the streets with rich accoutrements. *History of Francion*, 1655.

To *make much of*,

M. Suffer me, I have begun to *make much of* him ;
O *Chremes* helpe me out with it still that it cease not.
C. Well, say that you spake with me, and conferred of the marriage.

Terence in English, 1614

To *make a shoe*,

A. To take away also purse, and money, they call it, to *make a shoes* ; or else, to make a little liver.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MAKE, *s.* A mate, companion, lover, husband, or wife ; from *maca*, Saxon. It was used in the following proverb :

There's no goose so gray in the lake,
That cannot find a gander for her *make*.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 4.

All your parishioners,

As well your laicks, as your quiristers,
Had need to keep to their warm feather-beds,
If they be sped of loves ; this is no season
To seek new *makes* in. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, i, 1.
And of faire Britomart example take,
That was as true in love, as turtle to her *make*.

Spens. F. Q., III, xi, 2.

Yet never durst he for his lady's sake

Break sword or lance, advanc'd in lofty sell,
As fair he was as Citharea's *make*. *Fairf. Tasso*, iv, 46.
Among whose spoils, great Solyman's fair *make*,
With her deare children, we did captive take.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 642.

To persons unacquainted with this word, the following quaint witticism would not be intelligible. In Ben Jonson's New Inn, the Host contrives to form a hieroglyphic to express this sentence, "a heavy purse makes a light heart ;" which he thus interprets :

There 'tis exprest ! first, by a purse of gold,
A heavy purse, and then two turtles, *makes*,
A heart with a light stuck in't, a light heart.

Act i, sc. 1.

For want of knowing this word, R. Dodsley thought it necessary to change it to *mates*, in the expression of "New Custome and his *makes*." *O. Pl.*, i, 269.

MAKE-BATE, *s.* A disturber of peace, a causer of quarrels ; from to *make*, and *bate*, a quarrel. The same as BREED-BATE.

So that love in her passions, like a right *make-bate*,
whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel.

Pembr. Arcadia, B. ii, p. 150.

Disdaining this fellow should play the preacher, who had been one of the chiefest *make-bates*. *Ibid.*, p. 200.
For when men at length begin to be weary, and to repent of their needless quarrels,—they will certainly find out, detest, and invert the edge of their displeasure upon these wretched *make-bates*.

Barrow, Sermon on Rom. xii, 18.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of Virgil, calls Erinnyes a *make-bate*. Hall has a similar compound, *make-fray* :

If brabbling *make-fray*, at each fair and size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize.

B. iv, Sat. 4.

In Flecknoe's Enigmatical Characters, that of a *make-bate* is drawn at length. P. 86.

Swift is one of the latest authors who have used it, and he is cited for it by Johnson. The passage at large forms no bad definition of the word :

This sort of outrageous party-writers—are like a couple of *make-bates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories, and by keeping friends at a distance, hinder them from coming to a good understanding ; as they certainly would, if they were suffered to meet and debate between themselves. *Examiner*, No. 15.

It is used also by Richardson, in his Familiar Letters (Lett. 35), who uses *make-debate* in the same sense (Lett. 55).

Analogously to this, Shakespeare has the word *make-peace* :

To be a *make-peace* shall become my age.

Rich. II, i, 1.

MAKE-LESS. One deprived of his or her mate; from *make* in that sense.

Ah, if thou issueless shalt hap to die,
The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife,
The world will be thy widow still and weep.

Shakesp., Sonnet ix, Suppl., i, p. 588.

This word is used by Chaucer. It is also in Coles' Dictionary, but is there rendered *incomparabilis*, i. e., one who cannot have a *make*, or match.

MAKER. A poet. See to **MAKE**, No. 3.

But now let us see how the Greekes have named it, and how they deemed of it. The Greekes named him ποιητήν, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages: it cometh of this word ποιέω, to *make*: wherein I know not whether by lucke or wisdom, wee Englishmen have met with the Greekes in calling him a *maker*.

Sidney's Defence of Poesie, p. 506.

First, we require in our poet or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit.

B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 148.

Thus have you seen the *maker's* double scope To profit and delight. *Ibid., Epil. to Staple of News.* A poet is as much to say as a *maker*. And our English name well conformes with the Greeke word: for of ποιέω, to *make*, they call a *maker* poeta.

Puttenham. Art of Engl. Poesie, p. 1.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte, another manner of exornation, which resteth in the fashioning of our *maker's* language and stile.

Ibid., B. III, ch. i, p. 114.

Where he her soveraigne Ouse most happily doth meet,

And him the thrice-three maids, Apollo's offspring, greet

With all their sacred gifts; thus expert being grown In musick, and besides, a curious *maker* known.

Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 948.

So also he says of Ben Jonson:

And for a chair may 'mongst the muses call,
As the most curious *maker* of them all.

Elegies, vol. iv, p. 1257.

Notwithstanding all these instances, and some in Todd's Johnson, even as late as Dr. Warton, the word cannot be said to have been ever established in our language in that sense. As introduced by Warton, it is merely a technical explanation of the word poet.

†Our elder poets graces had, those all
She now determined to unite in one,
So to surpass herself, and called him Browne;
That beggar'd by his birth, she's now so poor,
That of true *makers* she can make no more.

Verses prefixed to Browne's Pastorals.

†After this noble earle his untimely decease, sir Anthony Sentleger was returned into Irelande lord deputie, who was a wise man and a wary gentleman, a valiant servitour in warre, and a good justicer in peace, properly learned, a good *maker* in the Englishe, having gravitie so enterlaced with pleasantnesse, as with an exceeding good grace he would attaine the one without pouting dumpishnesse, and exercise the other without loathfull lightnesse. *Holinshead, 1577.*

MALE, or MAIL, s. A bag or trunk to carry goods in travelling. *Malle*, French. Still used for the post-bag,

and thence for the carriage which conveys letters. See Minshew in "a *male*, bouget, or budget."

No l'envoy, no salve in the *male*, sir.

Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Who invented these monsters first did it to a gostly ende,

To have a *male* readie to put in other folkes stuff.

Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 220.

Open the *males*, yet guard the treasure sure.

Tamburline, 1590, cit. St.

Foul *male* some cast on fair board, be carpet nere so clean.

Tusser's Husb., p. 131.

Mr. Todd has found *malet* in this sense, for which he cites Shelton's Don Quixote, iii, 9.

MALE-COTOON, or MELICOTTON.

A sort of late peach. *Malum cotoni-atum*, a cotton apple, from the rough coat. Bacon mentions it as coming in September.

Peaches, apricots,

And *male-cotoons*, with other choicer plumbs,

Will serve for large-siz'd bullets.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 230.

A wife here, with a strawberry breath, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melicotton*.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 2.

MALEFICES. Bad actions. *Maleficia*, Latin.

He crammed them with crums of benefices,
And filled their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.

Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, 1163.

MALENGINE, s. Wicked ingenuity or art; from *mal*, and *engine*, or *ingene*, ingenuity.

But the chaste damzell that had never priefe
Of such *malengine*, and fine forgery,
Did easely beleve her strong extremitye.

Spens. F. Q., III, i, 53.

Also as a name:

For he so crafty was to forge and face,
So light of hand, and nymble of his pace,
So smooth of tongue, and subtile in his tale,
That could deceive one looking in his face;
Therefore by name *Malengin* they him call.

Ibid., V, ix, 5.

It is old French also. See *Lacombe*. **MALGRADO, adv.** In despite of, notwithstanding. The Italian word answering to *maugre*, which has been more commonly adopted.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beards
That must rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again.

Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 360.

To MALICE, v. a. To bear malice.

Who, on the other side, did seem so farre
From *malicing*, or grudging his good houre,
That, all he could, he graced him with her.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ix, 39.

Offending none, and doing good to all,
Yet being *malic'd* both of great and small.

Ibid., Hymn of Heavenly Love, v. 237.

His enemies, that his worth *maliced*,
Who both the land, and him, did much abuse.

Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 48.

Thou blinded god (quod I) forgive me this offence,
Unwittingly I went about to *malice* thy pretence.

B. of Surrey's Songes and Sonnettes, p. 7.

I am so far from *malicing* their states,
That I begin to pity them.

B. Jons. Every M. out of his H., v, 11.

†**MALICE**. Sorcery; witchcraft. It is the old law-term, *malitia*.

It is some *malice* hath laid this poison on her.

Shirley's Love Tricks, ii, 2.

MALICHO, *s.* It seems agreed, that this word is corrupted from the Spanish *malhecor*, which signifies a poisoner; and this certainly is very suitable to the dumb-show preceding, in which the poisoner of the King is represented; therefore, when Ophelia asks,

What means this, my lord?

Hamlet answers,

Marry, this is *miching malicho*; it means mischief.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

By "*miching malicho*" he means "a skulking poisoner." See to **MICH**. Or it may mean *mischief*, from *malheco*, evil action; which seems to me more probable: consequently, if *mincing malicho* be the right reading, its signification may be *delicate mischief*. See **MINCING**.

To **MALIGN**, *v. a.* To regard with malignity, or to act accordingly.

Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state.

Pericles, v, 1.

But now it is come to that extreme folly, or rather madness, with some, that he that flatters them modestly or sparingly is thought to *malign* them.

B. Jons. Discov., p. 104.

See Johnson.

South is the latest author quoted by Johnson as authority for this word, which if it be not quite obsolete, is very little in use. Nor is the adjective *malign* much more current, except in poetical use.

MALISON, *s.* Curse; as *benison*, for blessing. It is old French. See *Roquefort*.

God's *malison* chawe, cocke and I, byd twenty times light on it.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 13.

It belongs properly to the time of Chaucer.

MALKIN. A diminutive of Mary; of *mal*, and *kin*. Used generally in contempt. Hence, as Hanmer says, a stuffed figure of rags was, and in some places still is, called a *malkin*. It signified likewise a kind of mop made of rags, used for coarse pur-

poses, which was probably so called from performing the tasks otherwise belonging to Molly. *Malkin* and *maukin* are the same. See Minshew. Other derivations have been attempted, but with much less probability.

The kitchen *malkin* pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

None would look on her,

But cast their gazes on Marina's face;

While ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin*

Not worth the time of day. It pierc'd me through.

Pericles, iv, 4, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 115.

Marian, the lady of the morris-dance, sometimes had this name:

Put on the shape of order and humanity,

Or you must marry *Malkin*, the May-lady.

B. & Pl. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

In Middleton's *Witch* is also a spirit called *Malkin*:

Malkin, my sweet spirit, and I.

Act iii, sc. 2.

Hence *grimalkin*, or *grey malkin*, the name of a fiend, shaped like a cat; or, in burlesque language, a cat in general. See **GRIMALKIN**.

MALL, *s.* A hammer, or mallet; from *malleus*, Latin.

Eftsoones one of those villeins did him rap

Upon his headpeece, with his yron *mall*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, v, 42.

i. e., a smith's hammer.

Also a giant's club:

At last by subtile sleights she him betraid

Unto his foe, a gyaunt huge and tall,

Who him disarmed, dissolute, dismaid,

Unwares surprised, and with mighty *mall*

The monster mercilesse him made to fall.

Ibid., I, vii, 51.

Dr. Johnson explains this a *blow*, or *stroke*; but, as a hammer-like club is always the attribute of a giant, I am inclined to prefer the interpretation here given. There is, however, no doubt, that a *mall* did also mean a violent blow. "A *mall*, mallei ictus." *Coles' Dict.*

To **MALL**, *v.* To beat down, as with a hammer. Hence the more modern word, to *maul*. *Coles* has "to *mall*, *batuo*, *tundo*." *Batuo* is a Plautine word.

But the sad steele seiz'd not, where it was hight,

Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall,

And lighting on his horse's head, him quite did *mall*.

Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 8.

MALLENDERS, *s.* A disease incident to horses, consisting of cracks in the knees, producing ulcers; a term still in use among those who have the care of horses.

Body o' me, she has the *mallanders*, the scratches, the crown scab.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, act ii.

MALLIGO, s. A corruption of Malaga, or the wine there produced.

Your strong sakes are of the islands of the Canaries, and of *Malligo*. *G. Markham, Engl. Housew.*, p. 162. And *Malligo* glasses for thee. *Spanish Gipsy*, iii, 1.

MALT-HORSE, s. Twice used by Shakespeare as a term of reproach. The *malt-horses* were probably strong, heavy horses, like dray-horses.

Mome, *malt-horse*, capon, coxcomb, ideot, patch! *Com. of Errors*, iii, 1. You peasant swain! you whoreson *malt-horse* drudge! *Taming of Shrew*, iv, 1.

MALT-WORM, s. A familiar word for a lover of ale, one who lives on the juice of malt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued *malt-worms*. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

See also *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle, Even as a *mault-worme* shold.

Old Ballad, in *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 21. You shall purchase the prayers of all the alewives in town, for saving a *malt-worm* and a customer.

Life and Death of Jack Straw, 1593, cit. St.

So Drunken Barnaby:

Qui per orbem ducens iter
Titulo *ebrii* insignitur.

Which he himself translates,

Who thro' all the world has traced,
And with stile of *Malt-worm* graced. *Journ.*, P. iv.

MALTALENT, s. Spleen, bad disposition or inclination.

So forth he went,
With heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrai'd great grudge and *maltalement*.
Spens. P. Q., III, iv, 61.

One of Chaucer's words.

†**MAM and DAD**, childish words for mother and father, are of considerable antiquity in our language.

Thou untir'd travelling admired jemme,
No man that's wise will liken thee to them.
The calfe, thy booke, may call thee sire and dam,
Thy body is the dad, thy minde the *mam*.
Thy toyle some carkasse got this child of worth,
Which thy elaborate wit produced forth.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To MAMMER, v. To hesitate, to stand muttering, and in doubt. I never saw a more unhappy conjecture than that of Hanmer, that this word is formed from the French *m'amour*; "which," says he, "men were apt often to repeat when they were not prepared to give a direct answer." Capell's is probable: he explains it, to speak with hesitation, like infants just beginning to prattle, whose first word is *mam, mam*.

I wonder in my soul
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on. *Othello*, iii, 3.
Ye, when she daynes to send for him, than *mammering*
he doth doute. *Drant's 3 Sat. 2 B. of Horace*,
1567, cited by Steevens.

MAMMERING, s., from the above. Hesitation, confusion.

It would not hold,
But burst in twaine, with his continuall hammering,
And left the pagan in no little *mammering*.

Harringt. Ariosto, xlv, 106.

Euphues perused this letter oftentimes, beeing in a *mammering* what to answer

Euphues & his Engl., Y 3, b.

†Whom should I aske for her? what way were it best for mee to goe? I stand in a *mammering*.

Terence in English, 1614.

†But is not this Thais which I see? Its even she. I am in a *mammering*: ah, what should I do! *Ibid.*

MAMMET, s. A puppet, or doll; a diminutive of *mam*. "Quasi dicat parvam matrem, seu matronulam." *Minsheu*. "Mammets, puppets, icunculæ." *Coles*. "Icunculæ — *mammets*, or puppets that goe by devises of wyer or strings, as though they had life and moving." *Abr. Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 308. It has been supposed to be a corruption of *movement*.

This is no world,

To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Cæsar acted by *mammets*.

Every Woman in her Humour, 1609, cit. 8^o.

Nash the ape of Greene, Greene the ape of Euphues, Euphues the ape of Envy, the three famous *mammets* of the press.

Harrey's Pierce's Supererog., Book iii, beg.

Often used as a jocular term of reproach to young women:

And then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining *mammet*, in her fortunes tender,
To answer I'll not wed—I cannot love.

Romeo & Jul., iii, 5.

'Slight! you are a *mammet*! O I could touse you now.

B. Jons. Alchemist, v, 6.

It was sometimes written *maumet*:

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swinge 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.

B. & Fl. Island Princess, act iv, p. 346.

This is the true reading, not "*Mahumet* gods," as some copies have it. The following passage illustrates it:

He made in that compace, all the goddes that we call
maumetts and ydolles.

Romance of Virgilius, cit. by Steevens.

Holinshed also speaks of "*maumets* and idols." *Hist. of Engl.*, p. 108. Ruddiman, in the Glossary to Douglas's Virgil, favours the derivation from Mahomet, in *Maumentis*. [See MAUMET.]

MAM-PUDDING, MOTHER. A personage so called, who kept a tippling and victualling house, in Tower-street ward. The buildings, says Stowe, which had once been a lodging for the princes of Wales, had in his time

Fallen to ruine, and beene letten out for stabling of horses, to tiplers of beere, and such like: amongst others, one *Mother Mam-pudding* (as they termed her) for many yeares kept this house (or a great part thereof) for victualing. *Stowe's Survey*, p. 101.

MAMUQUE, s. One of the names of the birds of Paradise; taken from the French.

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques,
Those passing strange and wondrous birds *mamuques*.
(Wondrous indeed, if sea, or earth, or sky
Saw ever wonder swim, or goe, or fly.)
None knows their nest, none knows the dam that
breeds them;
Foodless they live, for th'aire only feeds them;
Wingless they fly, and yet their flight extends,
Till with their flight their unknown lives-date ends.

Sylv. Du Bart., I, 5.

This is most literally from the original; and all these fables were currently believed till of late years. They are again alluded to in a description of Wisdom:

Last Wisdom comes, with sober countenance,
To th' ever-bowrs her oft aloft t'advance,
The light *mamuques* wingless wings she has.

Ibid., II, ii, 4.

The "wingless wings" are explained by the former passage.

MAN, was sometimes used with latitude, to denote other beings, particularly in low and jocular language. The devil was often so called.

Heaven prosper our sport! No *man* means evil but the *devil*, and we shall know him by his horns.

Merry W. W., v, 2.

You're the last *man* I thought of, save the *devil*.

Jerónimo, Part 1st, O. Pl., iii, 85.

Exp. But was the *devil* a proper *man*, gossip? *Mirth.*
As fine a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw
trusted to the stage, or anywhere else.

B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st Intermean.

The speakers there mean, however, the man who acted the devil; yet the expression was clearly suggested by the customary use of that form.

So Death, in an old epitaph, quoted in the Memoirs of P. P.:

Do all we can,

Death is a *man*,

That never spareth none.

Even God himself also:

Well said, i' faith, neighbour Verges; well, God 's a
good *man*. *Much Ado ab. Nolt.*, iii, 5.

This was proverbial:

Tush, what he will say I know ryght well,

He will say, that God is a good *man*,

He can make him no better, and say the best he can.

Old Interl. of Lusty Juventus, Origin of Drama, i, 141.

For God is hold a right wise *man*.

A Merry Geste of Robin Hood, bl. let., cit St.

†He is his owne *man*: he liveth as he list; he is
under no mans controulment.

Terence, MS. trans. 1619.

MANCHET, s. The finest white rolls. *Michette*, French. *Skinner*. Or from *main*, because small enough to be held within the hand. *Minshew*.

It has surely no reference to *cheat*, which was coarser bread.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate please,
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertil leaze;
The finest of that kind, compared with my wheat,
For fineness of the bread, doth look like common
cheat. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvi, p. 959.

The *manchet* fine, on highe estates bestowe,
The courser cheate, the baser sorte must prove.
Whitney's Emblems, Part I, p. 79.

See CHEAT-BREAD.

Howbeit in England our finest *manchet* is made without leaven. *Haven of Health*, cap. iv, p. 25.
Right, sir; here's three shillings and sixpence, for a pottle and a *manchet*. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 283.

See JOHNSON.

†Lady of *Arundels manchet*.—Take a bushel of fine wheat-flower, twenty eggs, three pound of fresh butter, then take as much salt and barm as to the ordinary *manchet*, temper it together with new milk pretty hot, then let it lie the space of half an hour to rise, so you may work it up into bread, and bake it, let not your oven be too hot.

True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†Take a quart of cream, put thereto a pound of beef-suet minced small, put it into the cream, and season it with nutmeg, cinnamon, and rose-water, put to it eight eggs, and but four whites, and two grated *manchets*; mingle them well together, and put them in a butter'd dish; bake it, and being baked, scrape on sugar, and serve it.

The Queen's Royal Cookery, 1713.

MANCIPATE, part. adj., for mancipated. Enslaved. Latin, *mancipium*.

Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remayned styll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men. *Holinshed*, vol. i, m 8, col. 1.

MANCIPLE, s. A purveyor of victuals, a clerk of the kitchen, or caterer. The office still subsists in the universities, where the name is therefore preserved; but I believe nowhere else. One of Chaucer's pilgrims is a *manciple* of the Temple, of whom he gives a good character, for his skill in purveying. *Cant. Tales*, v. 569. Milton irreverently speaks of the church dignitaries, as coveting the highest offices of the state; "though," says he, "they come furnisht with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*, or more profoundly at the colledg audit, or the regent house." *Of Reformation*, B. ii, p. 273, folio prose works.

†**MANDILION.** A soldier's cloak or cassock. "A loose cassock, such as souldiers used to wear." *Blount*. It was called also a *mandevile*. The name was derived from the Italian.

A loose hanging garment, much like to our jacket or jumps, but without sleeves, only having holes to put

the arms through ; yet some were made with sleeves,
but for no other use than to hang on the back

Randle Holme.

Thus put he on his arming truss, fair shoes upon his
feet,

About him a *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warm-
ful nap,

A garment that 'gainst cold at night did soldiers use to
wrap.

Chapm. II., x, 120.

Then on he puts his painted garment new,
And peacock-like himself doth often view,
Looks on his shadow, and in proud amaze
Admires the hand that had the art to cause
So many severall parts to meet in one,
To fashion thus the quaint *mandilion*.

Du Bartas.

His blankets are two souldiers *mandilions* ; his cradle
is the hollow backe-peere of a rustie armour.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

Hee looketh as though he quenched his thirst with
whay and water rather then with wine and stout beere,
and his *mandilion* edged round about with the stig-
maticall Latine word, fur. *Man in the Moone, 1609.*
A Spaniard having a Moore slave, let him goe along
time in a poore ragged *mandilian* without sleeves,
one asking him why he dealt so sleevele-ly with the
poore wretch, he answered: I crop his wings, for
feare he flie away.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

MANDRAGORA, properly **MANDRA-
GORAS**, *s.* The Latin name of the
herb called also *mandrake*, *mandrage*,
or *mandragon*. Hill says, very truly,
"The ancients used it when they
wanted a narcotic of the most power-
ful kind." *Mat. Med.* Hence it is
often mentioned as a soporific. Lyte
says, in his translation of Dodoens,

It is most dangerous to receive into the body the
juyce of the roote of this herbe, for if one take never
so little more in quantitie, than the just proportion
which he ought to take, it killeth the body. The
leaves and fruit be also dangerous, for they cause
deadly sleepe, and peevish drowsiness, like opium.

Lyte's Dodoens, p. 438, ed. 1578.

And Gerard :

Dioscorides doth particularly set downe many facul-
ties hereof, of which notwithstanding there be none
proper unto it, save those that depend upon the
drowsie and sleeping power thereof.

Herbal, in Mandragoras.

Give me to drink *mandragora*.

Char. Why, madam ?

Cleop. That I might sleep out this great gap of time
My Antony is away.

Ant. & Cleop., i, 5.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,

Nor all the droway syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep

Which thou ow'dst yesterday.

Othello, iii, 3.

I am deaf, I do not hear you ; I have stopt mine ears
with shoemaker's wax, and drank lethe and *mandra-
gora* to forget you.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 291.

Come, violent death,

Serve for *mandragora*, and make me sleep.

Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

This quality is also mentioned under
its other name of **MANDRAKE**.

MANDRAKE, *s.* The English name of
the above-mentioned plant, **MANDRA-
GORAS**, concerning which some very
superstitious notions prevailed. An
inferior degree of animal life was at-

tributed to it ; and it was commonly
supposed that, when torn from the
ground, it uttered groans of so pern-
icious a nature, that the person who
committed the violence went mad or
died. To escape that danger, it was
recommended to tie one end of a
string to the plant and the other to a
dog, upon whom the fatal groan
would then discharge its whole malign-
ity. See Bulleine's *Bulwarke of
Defence against Sicknesse*, p. 41.
'These strange notions arose, probably,
from the little less fanciful compari-
son of the root to the human figure ;
strengthened, doubtless, in England
by the accidental circumstance of
man being the first syllable of the
word. The ancients, however, made
the same comparison of its form :

*Quamvis semihominis, vesano gramine sorta,
Mandragoræ pariat flores.*

Columella, de l. Hort., v. 19.

The white *mandrake*, which they
called the male, was that whose root
bore this resemblance. Lyte says of
it, "The roote is great and white,
not muche unlyke a radishe roote,
divided into two or three partes, and
sometimes growing one upon another,
almost lyke the thighes and legges of
a man." *Transl. of Dodoens, p. 437.*
Here it is supposed to cause death :

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent, &c. *2 Hen. VI., iii, 2.*

Would when I first saw her

Mine eyes had met with lightning, and in place
Of hearing her enchanting tongue, the shrieks
Of *mandrakes* had made music to my slumbers.

Massinger's Renegado, ii, 5.

†And here and there a *mandrake* grows, that strikes
The hearers dead with their loud fatal shrieks.

Chalkhill's Thealma and Clearchus, p. 80.

Here only madness :

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth,
That living mortals hearing them run mad.

Romeo and Jul., iv, 3.

I have this night dig'd up a *mandrake*,
And am grown mad with it.

Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

In the following, horror only fol-
lows :

Murder—that with cries

Deafs the loud thunder, and solicits heaven
With more than *mandrakes* shrieks for your offence.

*Sir John Oldcastle, P. I., v. 9, Suppl. to Shakesp.,
ii, 360.*

The cries of *mandrakes* never touch'd the ear

With more sad horror than that voice does mine.

Atheist's Tragedy, cit. St.

The plant was consequently supposed
to be of great efficacy in magical use :

The venom'd plants
 Wherewith she kills, where the sad *mandrake* grows
 Whose groans are deathful. *B. Jons. Sad Sheph.*, ii, 8.
 And groans of dying *mandrakes*
 Gather'd for charms. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 147.
 A very diminutive or grotesque
 figure was often compared to a man-
 drake; that is, to the root, as above
 described:

Thou whorson *mandrake*, thou art fitter to be worn
 in my cap, than to wait at my heels. *2 Hen. IV*, i, 2.
 He stands as if his legs had taken root,
 A very *mandrake*, *Wits*, O. Pl., viii, 469.

It was sometimes considered as an
 emblem of incontinence; probably,
 because it resembled only the lower
 parts of a man:

Yet lecherous as a monkey, and the whores called
 him *mandrake*. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.
 Upon the place and ground where *Caltha* grew,
 A mightie *mandrag* there did *Venus* plant;
 An object for faire *Primula* to view,
 Resembling man from thighs unto the shank.

Its soporific qualities are noticed
 under this name as well as the other:
 I drank of poppy, and cold *mandrake* juice,
 And being asleep, belike they thought me dead,
 And threw me o'er the walls.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 384.
 Thou (sleep) that amongst a hundred thousand
 dreams,
 Crown'd with a wreath of *mandrakes*, sit'st as queen.
Muleasses the Turk, cit. St.

MANGONEL, *s.* An engine for throw-
 ing large stones and missiles, before
 the invention of cannon. It occurs
 in Chaucer; and, in French, in the
 Roman de la Rose; but when the
 thing was disused, the word became
 rare. See Todd.

To MANGONIZE, *v.* To sell slaves, or
 pamper them for sale; from *mango*,
 a low trader, or huckster, Latin; and
mangonizo, to furbish goods up for
 sale.

No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from
 them; you'll sell them for enghles, you.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 4.

MANKIND, *adj.* Masculine, man-like,
 mannish, impudent, ferocious.

†Mas, masculus Masle. Malekind or man-
 kind. *Nomenclator*.

Out!

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' doors.
Winter's Tale, ii, 3.

I would I had the power
 To say so to my husband. *Sicin*. Are you *mankind*?
Fol. Ay, fool;—is that a shame?—Note but this
 fool.—

Was not a man my father? *Coriolan.*, iv, 2.
 Pallas, nor thee I call on, *mankind* maid,
 That at thy birth mad'st the poor smith afraid.

B. Jons. Forest, x, vol. vi, 319.

You brach,

Are you turn'd *mankind*?

Massing. City Madam, iii, 1.

'Twas a sound knock she gave me,
 A plaguy *mankind* girl, how my brains totter!
B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 6.

A woefull Arcadia, to whom the name of this man-
 kind curtisan shall ever bee remembered as a procurer
 of thy greatest losse!

Pembr. Arcad. continued, B. V, p. 467.

Hall, in his epigram against Marston,
 seems to use it for vicious, or un-
 ruly:

I ask'd phisitions what their counsell was
 For a mad dogge or for a *mankind* nasse?

Marston, iii, 10.

†**MANLESS**, as the reverse of manful,
 occurs in Chapman, *Il.*, iii, 39, and
 ix, 64.

MANNER, *phr.* To be taken with or in
 the manner. To be caught in a
 criminal fact; originally in a theft,
 with the thing stolen in hand. Cowel
 thus explains it: "*Mainour*, alias
manour, alias *meinour*, from the French
manier, *i. e.*, manu tractare; in a legal
 sense, denotes the thing that a thief
 taketh or stealeth. As to be taken
 with the *mainour* (*Pl. Cor.*, fol. 179)
 is to be taken with the thing stolen
 about him: and again (fol. 194) it
 was presented that a thief was deli-
 vered to the sheriff or viscount, to-
 gether with the *mainour*." *Law Dic-*
tionary, in *Mainour*.

O villain, thou stol'st a cup of sack eighteen years
 ago, and wert taken with the manner, and ever since
 thou hast blush'd extempore. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

The manner of it is, I was taken with the manner.

Love's L. L., i, 1.

With the manner, the reading of the
 old editions, is therefore more proper
 than *in the manner*; and accordingly
 Latimer writes correctly:

Even as a theife that is taken, with the maner that
 he stealeth. *Sermons*, p. 110.

The *maner* was the thing *with*, or in
 possession of which, they were taken.
 The other form, however, was often
 incorrectly used; as in these passages:

How like a sheep-biting rogue, taken i' th' manner,
 And ready for the halter, dost thou look now.

B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., act v, p. 463.

How would a man blush and be confounded to be
 taken and seen in the manner, as we speak.

Jos. Mede, B. i, Disc. 37, p. 20.

In the margin he adds, ἐπ'αυτοφώρῳ.
 [After you is manners, a common vul-
 gar phrase, when a person wishes jo-
 cularly to imply his inferiority. It is
 of some antiquity, being found in
 Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659,
 p. 61.]

MANNINGTON, GEORGE. A man
 who was executed at Cambridge, of
 whom it was said that he once cut off

a horse's head at a single blow. He was celebrated in a ballad entered in the Stationers' books, Nov. 7, 1576, entitled, "A woeful Ballad made by Mr. *George Mannynnton*, an houre before he suffered at Cambridge Castell." Some verses introduced in an old play are said to be in imitation of that ballad:

It is in imitation of *Mannington's*; he that was hanged at Cambridge, that cut off the horse's head at a blow. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 294.

The mention of *Mannington*, and his feat, is repeated again in these verses:

O *Mannington*, as stories show,
Thou cutt'st a horse-head off at a blow;
But I confess I have not force
For to cut off th' head of a horse;
Yet I desire this grace to win,
To cut off the horse-head of sin.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 296.

MANNINGTREE OX. Manningtree, in Essex, formerly enjoyed the privilege of fairs, by the tenure of exhibiting a certain number of stage plays yearly. It appears also, from other intimations, that there were great festivities there, and much good eating, at Whitsun ales, and other times; we may, therefore, conclude safely, that roasting an ox whole, a very old and established piece of British magnificence, was not uncommon on those occasions. To this, therefore, Shakespeare alludes in the following passage. The pudding was, perhaps, a fanciful addition of the poet, or such instances might, in fact, be known:

That roasted *Manningtree* ox, with the pudding in his belly. *1 Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

We may further remark, that *Manningtree oxen* were, doubtless, at all times famous for their size. Such are the cattle throughout the county, and the pastures of Manningtree are said by Mr. Steevens, an Essex man, to be remarkable.

You shall have a slave eat more at a meale than ten of the guard; and drink more ale in two days than all *Manningtree* does at a Whitsun-ale.

Decker's News from Hell, cit. St.

Or see a play of strange moralitie
Shewen by bachelrie of *Manning-tree*,
Whereto the countrie franklins flock-meale swarme.
T. Nashe's Choosing of Valentines, cit. Mal.

We find, too, that the pudding accompanied the ox at other fairs:

Just so the people stare
At an ox in the fair
Roasted whole with a pudding in 's belly.
Ballad on a New Opera, 1658, *Nich. Poems*, iii, 202.

MAN-QUELLER, s. A murderer, a killer of men; from *man* and *cwellan*, to kill, Saxon. More anciently it meant an executioner. Dame Quickly adds *woman-queller*, which shows that she understood the first word. To *quell*, now means to conquer.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? O thou honey-seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-seed; a *manqueller* and a *womanqueller*. *2 Hen. IV.*, ii, 1.

†**MANRED** is explained in the examples.

That gentleman that had the *manred*, as some yet call it, or the office to lead the men of a towne or parish. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 502.

As, with your consell, schuld be seen mooste expedient for the orderung the men, and the *manred* theroff. *State Papers*, i, 315, Weber.

To MANTLE, v. A technical term in hawking, describing an action of the bird. It is thus explained in the Gentleman's Recreation: "*Mantleth* is when the hawk stretcheth one of her wings after her legs, and so the other." Page 7, *Falc. Terms*.

Ne is there hauke which *mantleth* her on perch
Whether high tow'ring, or accoasting low.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 32.

†**MANTLE-TREE.** The beam of wood over the opening of the fireplace.

Tom. I have heard a ballad of him sang at Ratclif cross. *Mol.* I believe we have it at home over our kitchin *mantle-tree*. *Jovial Poems*, p. 49.

†**MANTLER.** One clothed only in a mantle.

In Antwerp they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish *mantler*, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back, with the king her father carrying the cradle after her; and every one of these pictures had severall motto's expressing their malice. *Wilson's History of Great Britain*, 1655.

†**MANTLIN.** A little mantle.

A spoon to feed the bantling,
A cow to give it milk,
And wrap it in a *mantlin*
Use will as soft as silk.

The Loyal Garland, 1686.

MANTO, s. A gown. Evidently an English spelling of the French word *manteau*. Mr. Todd says, "from the Italian," and quotes sir P. Ricaut for it. I have observed, in a much more recent author, the word *mant* in the same sense:

To reestablish a disordered lock, to recall a straggling hair, to settle the tucker, or compose the *mant*.

Murphy, Gray's Inn Journ., Works, v, p. 16.

†Hast thou any *mantoes* for ladies made after thine own fashion, which shall cover all their naked shoulders, and breasts, and necks, and adorn them all over. *England's Vanity*, 1683, p. 80.

†**MANTOON, s.** Apparently a large mantle. Webster, ii, 25, mentions "cutworks and *mantoons*."

†**MANTRY.** The mantle-piece.

Masonry of a chimney, manteau de cheminée.

Pultgrave.

MANY, s. A multitude. *Mænig*, Saxon. See Johnson and Lye. It is now but little used as a substantive. It seems very clear to me, that *many*, and *meiny*, though from their similarity they have been thought the same, are quite distinct words. *Many*, originally, and still in common use, an adjective, comes from the Saxon. *Meiney* (pronounced *meaney*) is clearly from the old French *mesnie*, which signified a country house, or the family inhabiting it. But it is true that the two words were early confounded in spelling. I shall add here only the instances in which the adjective *many* is made a substantive, as it still is occasionally; and place the rest, however spelt, under **MEINY**.

O thou fond *many*! with what loud applause
Did'st thou heat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke.
2 Hen. IV, i, 3.

And after all the raskall *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement.
Spens. P. Q., I, xii, 9.

So Dryden.

"The *many*," in the above examples, is exactly equivalent to the *oi πολλοί* of the Greeks; that is, "the mob," "the multitude." But "the *many*" of, or belonging to, a certain person, must signify his attendants or followers, of whatever name; and should be written *meiny*, to distinguish it. "Many a man," and "many a one," mean only "many men," or "many ones;" that is, "a man, or a one, many times repeated." See the Glossary to Gavin Douglas, in the word *Mense*. In those instances, and others like them, *many* is still an adjective.

†**MAQUERELA, and MAQUERELLE.**
A bawd. Fr. and Ital.

A *maquerelle*, in plain English, a bawd, is an olde char-colo that hath beene burnt herselfe, and therefore is able to kindle a whole greene coppice.

Overbury's New and Choice Characters, 1615.

As some get their living by their tongues, as interpreters, lawyers, oratours, and flatterers; some by tayles, as *maquerelles*, concubines, curtesanes, or in plaine English, whores. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

After these, a *maquerelle*, two wenches, two wanton gamsters. *Shirley's Triumph of Peace*, 1633.

The pander did his office, but brought him a citizen clad in damoiselle's apparell, so she and her *maquerell* were paid accordingly. *Howell's Familiar Lett.*, 1650.

MARABLANE, s. An evident corruption of *myrobalane*, an Oriental aromatic, long retained in the Pharmacopœias of Europe under the name of *myrobalane*. The name was originally Greek, and meant aromatic acorn or nut; but what was latterly imported from the East was rather a dried fruit, something like a date, or a plumb. It was used in confections, as well as in medicine.

In conserves, candies marmalades, sinkados, ponados, *marablane*, &c. *Ford's Son's Darling*, ii, 1.

The English physicians confounded it with *behen*, or *ben*. See Holland's Pliny, xii, 21, and Mosan's Gen. Pract. of Phys., Index 2, under *Behen*; and Miushew, in *Mirabalan*.

MARBLES, s. plur. A colloquial name for what is also called the French disease, &c. &c.

Look into the spittle and hospitalls, there you shall see men diseased of the French *marbles*, giving instruction to others.

B. Greene's Theroes falling out, &c., *Hart Misc.*, viii, 392.

It is repeated in the same page; but he elsewhere calls it *marbles*, without the epithet French:

Neither do I frequent whore-houses to catch the *marbles*, and so grow your patient.

Ibid., Quip for an Upstart Courtier, *Hart Misc.*, vi, p. 406.

It is however, little worth while to explain all the low jargon of R. Greene's pamphlets, except when it illustrates other writers; nor have I attempted it.

To **MARCH, v.** To be contiguous to; from **MARCHES**, *infra*.

Of all the inhabitants of this isle the Kentishmen are the civillest, the which countie *marcheth* altogether upon the sea. *Euphues*, Eng., D 4, b.

So Davies says, that the king of an island should have no *marches* but the four seas. Cited by Johnson.

†**MARCH-ALE.** A choice kind of ale, made generally in the month of March, and not fit to drink till it was two years old:

But not a man here shall taste my *March beer*,
Till a Christmas carol he does sing,
Then all clapp'd their hands, and they shouted and sung.

'Till the hall and the parlour did ring

Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

†**MARCH-HARE.** Hares are said to be unusually wild in the month of March, which is their rutting time.

And neither took the gifts he brought here,
Nor yet would give him back his daughter,
Therefore e're since this cunning archer
Hath been as mad as any *March hare*.

Homer a la Mode, 1685.

As mad as a March hare; where madness compares,
Are not Midsummer hares as mad as *March hares*?

Heywood's Epigrammes, 1567.

MARCHER, s. A president of the marches or borders. Explained in **MARCHES**.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called *lords marchers*, and had royal liberties.

Davies on Ireland, cited by Johnson.

To stop the source whence all these mischiefs sprung,
He with the *marchers* thinks best to begin,
Which first must lose, ere he could hope to win.

Drayt. Baron's Wars, I, 49.

MARCHES, s. plur. The borders of a country, or rather a space on each side the borders of two contiguous countries. *Marche*, French. The word is also Gothic, Saxon, German, and in low Latin, *marcha*, which see in Du Cange. Hence the noblemen who were appointed to preserve the boundaries and guard the frontiers, were called *lords marchers*. See Stat. 2 Hen. IV, cap. 18, 26 Hen. VIII, cap. 6, and, for their extinction, 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 26.

They of those *marches*, gracious sovereign,
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

Hen. V, i, 2.

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them.

Davies, cit. Johnson.

MARCH-LAND, s. An old name for the division of England called Mercia, of which it seems a corruption [a translation]. See Laneham's Letter on Kenilworth, frequently.

MARCH-PANE, s. A sweet biscuit composed of sugar and almonds, like those now called macaroons; called also *massepains* in some books, as Rose's Instructions for Officers of the Mouth, p. 282; though he also has *marchpane*. The word exists, with little variation, in almost all the European languages; yet the derivation of it is uncertain. Skinner says it is "*quasi dicas massa panis*;" i. e., a mass of bread. Lye will have it from the Dutch, in which besides *marcepeyn*, which he considers as a corruption, there is *massereyn*, which means pure bread; but this is not

very satisfactory. In the Latin of the middle ages, they were called *Martii panes*, which gave occasion to Hermolaus Barbarus to make some inquiry into their origin, in a letter to cardinal Piccolomini, who had sent some to him as a present. *Politian's Epistles*, Book xii. Balthasar Bonifacius says they were named from *Marcus Apicius*, the famous epicure: "Ab hoc Marco, panes saccharo conditi vulgo etiamnum dicuntur *Marci panes*, ut notat Balthasar Bonifacius IX, 5 *ludicræ*: vel potius ab alio quodam juniore, M. Gavio Apicio, qui sub Augusto et Tiberio fuit ad omne luxûs ingenium mirus," &c. *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.*, ed. Ernest., vol. ii, p. 468. Minsheu will have them originally sacred to *Mars*, and stamped with a castle, which is nearly the opinion of Hermolaus.

Whatever was the origin of their name, the English receipt-books all show that they were composed of almonds and sugar, pounded and baked together. Here is one for a specimen:

To make a marchpane.—Take two poundes of almonds being blanched, and dryed in a sieve over the fire, beate them in a stone mortar, and when they bee small mixe them with two pounce of sugar being finely beaten, adding two or three spoonefulls of rosewater, and that will keep your almonds from oiling: when your paste is beaten fine, drive it thin with a rowling pin, and so lay it on a bottom of wafers, then raise up a little edge on the side, and so bake it, then yce it with rosewater and sugar, then put it in the oven againe, and when you see your yce is risen up and drie, then take it out of the oven and garnish it with pretie conceits, as birdes and beasts being cast out of standing moldes. Sticke long comfits upright in it, cast bisket and carrowaies in it, and so serve it; guild it before you serve it: you may also print of this *marchpane* paste in your molds for banqueting dishes. And of this paste our comfit makers at this day make their letters, knots, armes, escutcheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.

Delightes for Ladies, 1608, 12mo, sign. a 12.

Of course there were many varieties of so fanciful a composition; and receipts occur in all old books of cookery.

Marchpane was a constant article in the desserts of our ancestors, and appeared sometimes on more solemn occasions. When Elizabeth visited Cambridge, the university presented their chancellor, sir William Cecil,

with two pair of gloves, a *marchpane*, and two sugar loaves. *Peck's Desid. Curiosa*, ii, 29. See also *Menage in Massepain*.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.

Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

None of your dull country madams, that spend Their time in studying receipts to make *Marchpane*, and preserve plumbs.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 511.

Next, some good curious *marchpanes* made into The form of trumpets.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 229.

Metaphorically, anything very sweet and delicate :

I was then esteem'd. *Phi.* The very *marchpane* of the court, I warrant you! *Pha.* And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not?

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 1.

A kind of *march-pane* men, that will not last, madam.

B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., act iii, p. 42b.

Castles, and other figures, were often made of *marchpane* to decorate splendid desserts, and were demolished by shooting or throwing sugar-plumbs at them :

They barred their gates,
Which we as easily tore unto the earth
As I this tower of *marchpane*.

B. & Fl. Faithful Friends, iii, 2.

Taylor the water-poet has more particularly described such an encounter :

Lip-licking comfit makers, by whose trade
Dainties (come thou to me) are quickly made,
Baboones, &c.

Castles for ladies, and for carpet knights,
Unmercifully spoild at feasting fights,
Where battering bullets are fine sugred plums.

Praise of Hempseed, p. 66.

†MARD. See MERD.

If after, thou of garlike stronge
The savour wilt expell,
A *mard* is sure the onely meane
To put away the smell.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

MARE, s. A sort of imp, or demon ; supposed to be from *mara*, a northern spirit. Hence *night-mare*.

From foul Alecto,
With visage blacke and blo,
And from Medusa that *mare*
That lyke a seende doth stare. *Skelton, Phil. Sparrow*.
Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon*, cited by Johnson.

See NIGHT-MARE.

†Of the *mare*.—*Ephialtes* in Greeke, in Latine *incubus* and *incubo*. It is a disease, where as one thinketh himselfe in the night to be oppressed with a great weight, and beleeveth that something cometh upon him, and the patient thinketh himselfe strangled in this disease. It is called in English the *mare*.

Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†MARE'S NEST. A ridiculous discovery. In Ireland, it is said, when a person is seen laughing immoderately without any apparent cause, it is usual to say, "O, he has found a *mare's nest*, and he's laughing at the eggs."

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found?

Bonduca, act v, sc. 2.

MARGARELON, properly MARGARITON. A Trojan hero, of the legendary history; called by Shakespeare "bastard," and described by him as performing deeds of prowess which seem to imply gigantic stature.

Bastard *Margarelon*

Hath Doreus prisoner,
And stands, Colossus like, waving his beam
Upon the pashed corse of the kings.

Troilus and Cress., v, 5.

The name should be *Margariton*, which we find in Lydgate's Boke of Troy, where a person of that name is mentioned as a son of Priam, but not said to be a natural son. Lydgate makes him attack Achilles, and fall by his hand :

The whych thyng when *Margaryton*
Beheld, &c.
He cast anone avenged for to be
Upon Achilles for all his great might,
And ran to him full lyke a manly knight,
On horse backe for the townes sake.

Book iii, sign. S 1 b.

As the first edition of *Troilus and Cressida*, which was the quarto, was printed surreptitiously, even before it had been acted, the mistake in the name might easily be made. Mr. Steevens quotes two lines on *Margariton*, as from Lydgate; but they are, in fact, from the much modernised and much amplified edition, formed into stanzas, and published in 1614, by Thomas Purfoot, London, with the new title of *The Life and Death of Hector, &c. &c.* It is where this hero is rushing on against Achilles, by whom he is soon slain.

Which when the valiant knight *Margariton*,
One of king Priam's bastard children,
Perceived and saw such havocke of them made,
Such grief and sorrow in his heart he had.

B. III, ch. vi, p. 194.

The poem is here augmented to above 30,000 lines, yet the author is unknown. This is Shakespeare's authority for calling him bastard; the poem, therefore, must have been published in an earlier edition, or he could not have seen it. Warton says that he suspects the edition of 1614 to be a second. *Hist. Poetry*, ii, p. 81. The name, which is not classical, was probably coined to express "the pearl of knighthood;" from *Margarita*.

MARGARITE, s. A pearl; from *mar-garita*, Latin.

I long to view
This unknown land, and all their fabulous rites,
And gather *margarites* in my brazen cap.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 469.

Hence Drummond, in an epitaph of one named *Margaret*:

In shells and gold, pearls are not kept alone,
A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone;
A *Margaret* that did excell in worth
All those rich gems the Indies both send forth.
Poems, 1656, p. 186.

Margarita, in Rule a Wife and have a Wife, is thus spoken of:

But I perceive now
Why you desire to stay, the orient heiress,
The *Margarita*, sir. Act i, sc. 2.

Alluding to orient pearl. So again:
That such an oyster-shell should hold a pearl,
And of so rare a price, in prison. Act iv, sc. 2.

A pamphlet published by Thomas Lodge, in 1596, was entitled, "A *Margarite* of America."

MARGE, and MARGENT. Both these are rather antiquated forms of the word *margin*. They have been longest preserved in poetry. Dr. Johnson has given sufficient instances of their use.

MARIAN. *Maid Marian*, a personage in the morris dances, was often a man dressed like a woman, and sometimes a strumpet; and therefore forms an allusion to describe women of an impudent or masculine character. Though the morris dances were, as their name denotes, of Moorish origin, yet they were commonly adapted here to the popular English story of Robin Hood, whose fair Matilda, or Marian, was the very person here originally represented. See MORRIS-DANCE. Heywood's play of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, part the first, is thus entitled: "Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall, afterwards called Robin Hood of merry Sherwoode, with his love to chaste Matilda, the Lord Fitzwater's Daughter, afterwards his fair *maid Marian*." Her change of name is thus stated in the play:

Next 'tis agreed (if therto she agree)
That fair *Matilda* henceforth change her name;
And while it is the chance of Robin Hoode
To live in Sherewodde a poore outlawes life,
She by *maid Marian*'s name be only cal'd.

To which she replies:

I am contented, read on, Little John,
Henceforth let me be nam'd *maid Marian*.
Downf. of R. E. of H., sign. F 1 b.

She is also mentioned by Drayton:

He from the husband's bed no married woman wan,
But to his mistress dear, his loved *Marian*,
Was ever constant known. *Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1175.

In some of the popular ballads called Robin Hood's Garland, she is named Clorinda; but they are of no great antiquity, nor of any authority.

The degraded *maid Marian* of the later morris dance, more male than female, is alluded to in the following passage:

And for woman-hood, *maid Marian* may be the
deputy's wife of the ward to thee. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

And in this:

Not like a queene, but like a vile *maide Marian*,
A wife, nuy slave, unto a vile barbarian.
Harringt. Ariosto, xlii, 37.

Robin Hood's *maid Marian* was a huntress, like Diana, chaste as the goddess herself, and very amiable. See Jonson's Sad Shepherd, &c., where she is drawn with some beautiful touches of character.

†**MARIGOLD.** A gold coin.

I'll write it an' you will, in short-hand, to dispatch
immediately, and presently go put five hundred
mari-golds in a purse for you, Come away like an
arrow out of a Scythian bow.

Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

†**To MARINATE.** To salt or pickle fish.

You spoke to me for a cook, who had seen the world
abroad, and I think the bearer hereof will fit your
ladships turn. He can *marinat* fish, make gellies,
he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the haugou;
besides, madame, he is passing good for an ollia.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

MARISH, s. and adj. A marsh, marshy; from *marais*, Fr.; whereas *marsh* is from *mersh*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson has amply illustrated the use of these words; but he has omitted to say that they are both fallen into disuse, and that Milton is the latest writer of eminence that has used them. I shall content myself with a very few instances.

As when a captain doth besiege some hold
Set in a *marish*. *Fairf. Tasso*, vii, 90.
Bring from the *marish* rushes, to o'erspread
The ground whereon to church the lovers tread.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, ii, p. 50.

†It being then of so great importance, wee will injoy
this serenitie, in turning towards the east, not cor-
rupted by the fogs, nor vapours of lakes, stands,
marishes, caves, durt, nor dust.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

It was used also as an adjective:

Then fen, and the quagmire, so *marish* by kind,
And are to be drayned, now win to thy mind.

Tusser's Husb.

MARITINE, for maritime. Whether this be an antiquated form, or a licence of the poet here cited, I have

not discovered. Great liberties, as to rhyme, were thought allowable at that period of the language.

This Cumberland cuts out, and strongly doth confine,
This meeting there with that, both meely *maritime*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxx. p. 1224.

†**MARKET-PENNY.** Money for liquor on the market day.

Crispin falls very lucky this year, for being on a Saturday, they can go to market, buy victuals, and spend the *market penny* in the morning, dine at noon, drink and enjoy themselves all the afternoon, and they that are sober husbands may go to bed at a proper hour nevertheless. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

MARKET-STED. Market-place; from *market*, and *stede*, a place, Saxon.

And their best archers plac'd
The *market-sted* about. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, xxii, p. 1081.

So home-sted, still in use, and **GIR-DLE-STEAD**, *supra*.

MAROCCO. See **MOROCCO**.

†**To MARLE.** To marvel, or wonder.

And such am I; I slight your proud commands;
I *marle* who put a bow into your hands.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

Lead on, I follow you.—I *mar'le*, my lord,
Our Amazons appeare not, with their brace.
Maine's Amorous Wurre, 1648.

†**To MARLE.** To manure with marl.

These were in former times digged, as well for the use of the chalke towards building, as for to *marle* or amend their arable lands therewith.

Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 445.

†**MARON.** The large chestnut. Fr.

A. I will eate three or soure chestnuts, what will you do?

P. They like me so, so; they are hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, they doe binde, and if they be *marones* or great chestnuts, they would be the better; and the longer time they are kept, the more savorie and healthfull they are.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. See **LETTERS OF MARQUE**.

MARQUESSE, s. Shakespeare has taken the liberty to use *lady marquesse* for marchioness. *Marquesse*, in the early editions, is only equivalent to marquis, which was always the official orthography of the title, and is now again employed.

You shall have

Two noble partners with you: the old dutchess of Norfolk,

And lady *marquis* Dorset; will these please you?
Hen. VIII, v, 2.

Yet marchioness was then in use, and occurs three or four times in the same play.

†**MARROT.**

Fill full thy sailes, that after-times may know,
What thou to these our times dost friendly show;
That as of thee the like was never heard,
They crowne thee with a *marrot*, or a mard.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MARROW, s. An equal, mate, or companion; a lover, husband, or wife.

A word still completely in use in the Scottish and northern English dialects. The following account of it is given in the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's Virgil: "The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two; as of shoes, gloves, stockings: also eyes, hands, feet, &c. Either from the French *camerade*, Angl. *camrad* (i. e., comrade), socius, sodalis, by an aphæresis; or from the French *mari*, Latin *maritus*, in which sense the word is also taken. Thus Scot, a husband or wife is called *half marrow*, and such birds as keep chaste to one another are called *marrows*," &c. Skinner unaccountably derives it from *maraud*, French. The first derivation forming *merade* from *camerade*, and thence *marrow*, is perfectly ridiculous: the second is probable, and was adopted by Dr. Johnson. Minshew give us one from the Hebrew, which is as near as possible in its radical letters, and may be pronounced with the very same sound; מר, *mero*, or *maro*, a companion (from the root מר), nor do I see why it should be quite rejected.

Birds of a fether, best flye together;

Then like partners about your market goe;

Marrowes adew: God send you fayre wether.

First Part Promos & Cassand., ii, 4, Six pl., i, 21.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,

To such as have skil how to buie and to sel:

Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend,

With thee of his *marrow*, for fear of ill end.

Tusser's Husb., August, § 40.

In the edition of 1744 this is thus explained: "Because it is the common practice of all thieves; and two horse-stealers who live a hundred miles from each other, shall chop and change their stolen goods unpunished for a long time."

Cleon, your doves are very dainty,

Tame pigeons else are very plenty.

These may win some of your *marrows*,

I am not caught with doves and sparrows.

Drayt. Muses' Elys., Nym. ii, p. 1459.

Coles has, "the gloves are not *marrows*;" which he renders in Latin, "*chirothecæ non sunt pares*." It shows, however, that the phrase was current; otherwise he would not have thought it necessary to translate it.

Marrow is also used for strength, or internal vigour :

Now the time is flush
When crouching *marrow*, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself, no more. *Timon of A.*, v, 5.
†The moon's my constant mistress,
And the lovely owl my *marrow*.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 151.

MARRY, interj. In many instances a corruption of *Marie*, as an asseveration confirmed by the name of the Virgin Mary. Thus Coles says, "*Marry* [oath] per Mariam." Such is the origin of *marry come up*, originally *marry guep, gip, or gup*. But of *guep, gip, or gup*, what is the origin? I suspect it to be a corruption of *go up*, which it seems was contemptuous. Thus the children said to Elisha, "*go up, thou bald-head, go up.*" *2 Kings*, ii, 23.

Marry guep was undoubtedly an interjection of contempt :

Is any man offended? *marry gep*
With a horse-night cap, doth your jadeship skip?
J. Taylor's Motto, p. 44.
I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step
For fear.—Quoth Eccho, *marry guep*.
Hudib., I, iii, 202.

Ben Jonson has *marry gip* :

Marry-gip, goody She-justice, mistress French hood.
Barth. Fair, act i.
†Fair and softly son at her, *marry gap*, pray keep
your distance, and make a fine leg every time you
speak to her; besure you behave yourself handsomly.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

Marry come up, is now used instead of *Mary go up*. See **MARY**.

†*Tru. s.* Give my son time, Mr. Jolly? *marry come up*—
Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

MARRY TRAP. Apparently a kind of proverbial exclamation, as much as to say, "By Mary," you are caught. It might be particularly used when a man was caught by a bailiff, or nut-hook; but the phrase wants further illustration :

Be aviz'd, sir, and pass good humours; I will say
marry trap, with you, if you run the nuthook's
humour on me. *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.

†**MARSHALL.** A common corruption of martial.

His soft, milde, and gentle inclination in his ripe
yeeres, and his indisposition to *marshall* affaires.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Which when Vespasian and young Titus saw,
They cride kill, kill, use speed and *marshall law*.
Ibid.

MART, s. War. Originally for Mars, the god of war; and so used by Spenser :

Come both, and with you bring triumphant *Mart*,
In loves and gentle jollities arrayd,
After his murderous spoils. *F. Q.*, I, 3, Induct.

It was always a poetical word, and does not appear ever to have been common otherwise :

And cryd, these fools thus under foot I tread
That dare contend with me in equal *mart*.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 36.

My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal *mart*) by his fraud circumvented,
Became his captive. *Mass. Bashf. Lov.*, ii, 7.
But if thou long for warre, or young Iulus seeke
By manly *mart* to purchase praise, and give his foes
the gleeke. *Turberv. Ovid's Ep.*, F 5 b.

It was probably this usage of *mart* that led so many authors to use *letters of mart*, instead of *marque*; supposing it to mean *letters of war*, whereas it really comes from *marcha*. Under this persuasion, Drayton put "*scripts of mart*" as equivalent :

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that went,
And had command the coast of France to keep,
The coming of a navy to prevent.
Battle of Agincourt, P. 12.

But see **LETTERS OF MART**.

To MART, v. To sell or traffic; from the substantive *mart*, a market.

I would have ransack'd
The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance; you have let him go
And nothing *marted* with him. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
To sell and *mart* your offices for gold. *Jul. Cæs.*, iv, 3.

So Marston :

Once Albion lived in such a cruell age,
That men did hold by servile villenage,
Poore brats were slaves, of bone-men that were borne,
And *marted*, sold. *Scourge of Villanie*, I, 2.

Mr. Todd quotes also bishop Hall for it.

To MARTEL, v. To hammer; from *marteau*, French. Used as a neuter verb.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 42.

MARTERN, s. The animal more commonly called a *martin*. *Marte*, French. A kind of weasel. *Mustela foina*. *Linn.*

The pole-cat *martern*, and the rich-skin'd lucern,
I know to chase. *B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iii, 3.
†I give unto Humphrey Bouchier, my son, my gown
of tawny damask furred with jennets, and my coat of
black velvet furred with *marterns*.

Test. Vetust., p. 658.

MARTIALIST, s. A martial person, a soldier. This word was once very common, and is amply exemplified by Mr. Todd.

He was a swain whom all the graces kist,
A brave, heroick, worthy *martialist*.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 5.
And straine the magicke muses to rehearse
The high exploits of Jove-borne *martialists*.
Fitz Geoffrey on Sir Fr. Drake.

MARTLEMAS, s. A corruption of Martin-mas; that is, the feast of St. Martin, which falls on the 11th of November. Falstaff is jocularly so called, as being in the decline, as the year is at that season:

And how doth the *Martlemas* your master.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 2.

Martlemas was the customary time for hanging up provisions to dry, which had been salted for winter provision; as our ancestors lived chiefly upon salted meat in the spring, the winter-fed cattle not being fit for use.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine;
Or dried fitches of some smoked beeve,
Hang'd on a writhen wythe since *Martin's eve*.
Hall, Sat., B. iv, S. 4.

So Tusser:

For Easter, at *Martilmas*, hang up a beefe;
With that and the like, yer [ere] grasse beef come in,
Thy folke shall look cheerefully, when others look thin.
Novemb., § 11.

You shall have wafer-cakes your fill,
A piece of beef hung up since *Martlemas*,
Mutton, and veal. *George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, 48.

At this feast it was common to sell rings of copper gilt, which were given as fairings or love-tokens. These are often alluded to:

Like *St. Martin's rings*, that are faire to the eye, and
have a rich outside, but if a man break them asunder
and looke into them, they are nothing but brasse and
copper. *Compter's Commonw.*, 1617, p. 28.
I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith *saint
Martin's rings* be but copper within, though they be
gilt without, sayes the goldsmith.

Plain Percivall, cited in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*,
ii, 26, 4to ed.

See in ALCHEMY.

MARVEDI, or MARAVEDI. A small Spanish coin. *Maravedi*, Spanish. Their value was about half a farthing. *Steevens's Dict.*

Refuse not a *marvedie*, a blank.
Middlet. Span. Gipsy, ii, 1.

If you distrust his word, take mine, which will pass
in Spain for more *maravedies*, than the best squire's
in England for farthing tokens.

T. Heywood's Chall. for Beauty, ii, 1.

MARY, interj. An abbreviated oath, meaning by the Virgin Mary; corrupted afterwards to *marry*, as above. See MARRY.

Marie, fie on him, fie!
Body of our Lord, is he come into the countrey?
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 275.

But what shall he learn? *Mary*, to shoot noughtlie.
Ascham, Tozoph., p. 115.

†**MARY.** A not uncommon corruption of *marrow*; so we have *mary-bone*.

Age. You knowe that the worde of God is a two edged
swords, and cutteth through (sayeth saith Paule)
even to the dividing asunder of the soule and the
spirite, and of the joyntes, and the *marie*.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1677.

Take and make almond milke with the broth of beefe
mary-bones, and of a cocke that is well boyled.

Pathway of Health, bl. 1.

Some more devont clownes, partly guessing
When he's almost come to the blessing,
Prepare their staves, and rise at once,
Say'ng Amen, off their *mary-bones*.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

MARY AMBREE. See AMBREE.

MARY-BUDS, s. The flowers of the *mary-gold*, which were remarked to open in the morning, and shut up in the evening.

And winking *mary-buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes. *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

MARY-MAS. The feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March. The *Marymas fast* was the preceding day, the 24th, that feast, like others, being preceded by a fast.

At fast or loose, with my Giptian, I meane to have a
cast,
Tenne to one I read his fortune by the *Marymas fast*.
First Part of Promos and Cassandra,
ii, 5, 6 Plays, i, 24.

MAS. A colloquial abbreviation of master.

And you, *mas broker*,
Shall have a feeling. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, ii, 4.
Mas Bartolomew Burst,
One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,
And now a gamester. *Ibid.*, *New Inn*, iii, 1.
I carouse to *Prisius*, and brinch you *mas Sperantus*.
Lyly's M. Bombie, ii, 1.

Hence also *mashyp* was used for mastership:

You may perceyve by the wordes he gave
He taketh your *mashyp* but for a knave.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 79.

Sir, I beseech your *mashyp* to be
As good as ye can be unto me. *Ibid.*, p. 92.

I find it also in the plural, written *masse*, for masters:

And now to you, gentle-craft, you *masse* shoemakers.
Greene's Quip, &c., *Harl. Misc.*, v, 411.

†**MASH.** *All to mash*, i. e., all to bits.

Hold thy hand, hold thy hand, said Robin Hood,
And let our quarrel fall;
For here we may thrash our bones *all to mash*,
And get no coin at all.
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner.

†**To MASKER.** To confuse; to stupify.

Where, after they had seized into their hands and
carried away household-stuffe of much worth, because
they of the house being sodainely taken, and their
wits *masked*, had not defended the master therof,
slew a number, and before returne of the day-light
departed and went their wayes a great pace.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1606.

MASKERY, s. Masking, masquerading.

And, Celso, pry'thee let it be thy care to-night
To have some pretty show to solemnize
Our high installment; some musick, *maskery*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 97.

All these presentments
Were only *maskeries*, and wore false faces.
Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, C 2, cit. Cap.

MASKIN. A diminutive of mass; as Malkin of Mall, and Peterkin of Peter, &c.

By the *maskin*, methought they were so indeed.

Chapm. May-day, Auc. Dr., iv, p. 94.

MASKS. Black masks were frequently worn by ladies in public in the time of Shakespeare, particularly, and perhaps universally, at the theatres. They are expressly mentioned here:

We stand here for an epilogue;

Ladies, your bounties first; the rest will follow:

For women's favours are a leading alms.

If you be pleas'd look cheerly, throw your eyes

Out at your *masks*. *B. & Pl. Beggar's Bush*, act v.

Shakespeare is thought twice to have made the speakers in his drama allude to the *masks* of the audience; but, in the first instance, "these black *masks*" might possibly mean "such as these," supposing Isabella to have one on at the time:

As these *black masks*

Proclaim an enshield beauty ten times louder

Than beauty could display'd. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.

These happy *masks* that kiss fair ladies' brows,

Being black, put us in mind they hide the fair.

Rom. and Jul., i, 1.

Hence, if a theatrical company had not a boy or young man, who could perform a woman's part, the character might be performed in a mask, which, being a fashion so much in use, gave no uncommon appearance in the scene. Quince proposes this expedient to Flute, in *Mids. Night's Dr.*:

Fl. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman, I have a beard coming. *Quin.* That's all one; you shall play it in a *mask*, and you may speak as small as you will. i, 2.

The mistakes of persons, in the comic drama, were often made more probable than they now seem, by this custom. The mask was partly worn to preserve the complexion:

But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling *mask* away,
The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
And pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face,
That now she is become as black as I.

Two Gentl. of Fer., iii, 3.

Rosaline has a *mask* on, in *Love's Labour Lost*:

Biron. Now fair befall your *mask*!

Ros. Fair fall the face it covers!

ii, 1.

†**MASTER-PRIZE.** The best trick or move, in wrestling.

It behoved him to play his *master-prize* in the beginning, which he did to the life, for he had divers opinions, humours and affections to grapple with, as well as nations, and 'tis a very calm sea when no billow rises.

Wilson's James I.

†**MASTER-VEIN.** A principal artery.

To staunch blood when a *maister* vein is cut.

Pathway to Health, bl. 1.

†**MASTERFUL.** Arbitrary; wilful.

He became a *masterfull* theefe amongst them.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.

†**MASTERY.** To prove mastery, to try who was strongest.

He would often times run, leape, and prove *masteries* with his chiefe courtiers.

Knolles' History of the Turks, 1603.

MASTLIN, or MASLIN. Anything composed of mixed materials, instead of being formed of one kind only; as, metal of different ores united, or bread made of different kinds of grain. Dr. Johnson supposes it to be a corruption of *miscellane*; but it is rather from the Dutch *masteluyn*: or, if *messelin* was the original form, it might be from the old French *mésler*.

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin*, nor mineral.

Lingua, O. PL, v, 192.

The tone is commended for grain,

Yet bread made of beans they do eat:

The tother for one loaf hath twain,

Of *mastline* of rie and of wheat.

Tusser, chap. liii, p. 110.

The mixed grain itself was called *mastlin*, before it was made into bread; particularly rye and wheat. See *Minshew*, &c. Perhaps, therefore, *Tusser* means "a loaf made of *mastline*, and particularly such *mastlin* as is composed of rye and wheat."

†**MASTY.** A mastiff.

So, for their yong our *masty* currs wil fight,
Eagerly bark, bristle their bucks, and bite.

Du Barlas.

The true-bred *masty* shows not his teeth, nor opens,
Till he bites.

The Unfortunate Usurper, 1663.

MATCHLESS, a. Not matched, unlike; perhaps peculiar to this passage:

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort.

Spens. F. Q., IV, i, 28.

To **MATE. v.** To confound, stupify, and overpower; from *mater*, French, of the same meaning, and that from *mattus*, low Latin for stupid, or *matare*, to confound; which, according to some, is itself derived from the Persian *mat*, meaning dead, or vanquished, and adopted in the expression *check-mate*, in the game of chess, and the corresponding term in other languages. *Salmasius* shows traces of *mattus*, even in good Latinity. (See *Menage*, in *Mater*.) But *Ernestus* does not admit the reading of *Cicero* on which it is chiefly founded. *Turnebus* found *mattus*, tristis, in a

very old Latin Glossary in MS. *Vid.* Advers., xxviii, 6. To *amate* seems only another form of the same word.

Luc. What, are you mad, that you do reason so?

S. Ant. Not mad, but *mated*; how, I do not know.

Com. of Errors, iii, 2.

Again:

I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Ibid.*, v, 1.

My mind she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight.

Macb., v, 5.

For that is good deceit,

Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

To deject:

Ensamble make of him your haplesse joy,

And of myself now *mated*, as ye see.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 12.

To terrify:

His eyes saw no terrour, nor eare heard any martial sound, but that they multiplied the hidiousnesse of it to his *mated* mind. *Pembr. Arcad.*, III, p. 249.

To baffle or defeat:

Because of their great forces, wisdom, and good government, they might easily have *mated* his enterprise in Italy. *Comines, by Danet*, D d 2, cit. Cap.

To puzzle:

Your wine *mates* them, they understand it not;

But they have very good capacity in ale.

The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 495.

Here it is used with evident allusion to check-mate:

Upon the pagan's brow gave such a blow,

As would, no doubt, have made him *checkt* and *mated*,

Save that (as I to you before rehearst)

His armour was not easie to be pearst.

Harringt. Ariosto, xxiv.

†MATRICULAR-BOOK. A book in which the names of students were enrolled.

MATRIMONY, *s.* Wife. See WEDLOCK, which was more commonly used in that sense.

Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., Act iv.

Matrimonium is used sometimes in Latin for uxor; as, "severiusque *matrimonia* sua viri coacercent, cum nullis dotis frænis tenerentur." *Justin.*, IV, 3. But it is not so used by the purest authors. Suetonius in *Calig.*, 25, is quoted for it.

MATTACHIN, or MACHIN. "A dance with swords, in which they fenced and struck at one another as in real action, receiving the blows on their bucklers, and keeping time. So called from *matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another." *Steevens's Spanish Dictionary*. They who suppose it Italian, have derived it from *matto*; but it is surely Spanish. See *Matassin*, in Menage's *French Origines*, and *Matto*, in his *Italian*.

These dancers were commonly marked; and some Italian dictionaries define it merely as a dance in masks; as, for instance, Antonini. See MACHACHINA. Mr. Douce thus speaks of it: "It was well known in France and Italy, by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions." *Douce, Illustr. of Sh.*, ii, 435.

Do kill your uncle, do, but that I'm patient,

And not a cholerick, old, teasty fool,

Like to your father, I'd dance a *mattachin* with you,

Should make you sweat your best blood for't, I would,

And, it may be, I will. *B. and Fl. Elder Brother*, v, 1.

It is evident that by "dancing a *mattachin*," he there means to imply fighting a duel, which sufficiently marks the military nature of the dance. So also other authorities:

So as whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*: for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who strook the third, and revenging perhaps that of him which he had received of the other. *Pembr. Arcad.*, I, p. 62.

It should seem, by the above passage, that three was the number of dancers for the *matachin*.

One time he daunced the *matachine* daunce in armour, (O with what a gracefull dexteritie!) I think to make me see that he had been brought up in such exercises. *Ib.*, II, p. 116.

Lod. We have brought you a mask.

Flam. A *matachine* it seems, by your drawn swords. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 367.

It is there, indeed, erroneously printed *machine*, but the old quarto 1612 has *matachine*, rightly. See Capell's *School*, p. 115. Drayton speaks of "wanton *matachines*," but he evidently mistook their nature. *Muses' Elys.*, vi, p. 1493.

†That the citizens of the high court grow rich by simplicitie; but those of London by simple craft. That life, death, and time, doe with short cudgels dance the *matachine*. That those which dwell under the zona torrida are troubled with more damps then those of frigida. *Overbury's Characters*, 1615.

†*Acar.* What's this, a masque?

Hind. A *matachin* you'll find it.

Prince of Priggs Revels, 1658.

†MAUDLIN.

And when he had all the juyce out of them, of which he made some pottle of drinke, he caused the sicke gentleman to drinke off a *maudlin* cupfull, and willed his wife to give him of that same at morning, noone, and night. *Jests of George Peele*, n. d.

MAUGRE, adv. In spite of. *Malgré*, French. This word has not been very long disused. Spenser wrote it *maulgre*.

I love thee so, that *maugre* all thy pride,
Nor wit, nor reason, can my passion hide.

Twelfth Night, iii, 1.

Not have his sister! Cricca, I will have Flavia,
Maugre his head. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 144.

Dr. Jortin thought that Spenser sometimes used it as an imprecation; as here:

Ne deeme thy force by fortune's doome unjust,
That hath (*maugre* her spight) thus low me laid in
dust. *F. Q.*, II, v, 12.

Certainly we cannot in that place interpret it "notwithstanding her spite;" for it is, in consequence of her spite. If we may explain it "curse on her spite," the sense is consistent. So here also, where it is interposed singly, according to Spenser's own pointing:

But froward fortune, and too forward night,
Such happiness did, *maulgre*, to me spight.
F. Q., III, v, 7.

As a confirmation we may remark, that *maugréer*, in old French, meant to curse. See Roquefort and Lacombe. Elsewhere Spenser employs *maugre* in the common way, as in *F. Q.*, III, iv, 15, VI, iv, 40.

†**MAUGRE, s.** Harm.

I thought no *maugre*, I tolde it for a bourde.
Barclay's Fyfte Eglog, n. d.

MAVIS, s. The thrush; properly the song-thrush, as distinguished from the screech-thrush or large missel-thrush. See Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary. Hence this distinction.

The thrush replies, the *mavis* descant plays.
Spens. Epithal., l. 81.

So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begin his witless note apace to chatter.

Spenser, Sonnet 84.

When to the mirthful merle the warbling *mavis* sings.
Drayt., xiv, p. 931.

It is still a current name for that bird in Scotland:

In vain to me, in glen or shaw,
The *mavis* and the lint-white sing.
R. Burns, Poems, p. 328.

Mr. Todd's conjecture that it meant the male thrush is therefore erroneous. See these birds distinguished also in Holmes's Acad. of Armory, B. II, ch. xii, § 73.

†*Turdus*. *αίχλα*, *αίχλη*. Grive, tourd oiseau du netto. A thrush: a *mavis*: a blackbird.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†His banquet, sometimes is greene beanes, and peason,
Nuts, pears, plumbes, apples, as they are in season.
His musicke waytes on him in every bush,
The *mavis*, bulfinch, blackbird and the thrush;
The mounting lark sings in the lofty sky,
And robin-redbreast makes him melody.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†The swallow, martin, lennet, and the thrush,
The *mavis* that sings sweetly in the bush. *Ibid.*

MAUMET, s. A puppet; a corruption of *mammet*, which seems to have led to the notion that it referred to Mahomet.

O God that ever any man should look
Upon this *maumet*, and not laugh at him.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 465.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
B. and Fl. Island Princess, iv, 5.

Mr. Tyrwhitt thought that Chaucer used *maumetrie* for Mahometanism; it may, however, mean in that place idolatry in general. *Cant. T.*, 4656. See **MAMMET**.

MAUND, s. A basket. *Mand*, Saxon. The word is also Dutch and old French. See *Mand*, and *Manne*, in Cotgrave.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew.
Shakesp. Lover's Compl., Suppl., i, 749.

With a *maund* charg'd with household merchandize.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2, p. 60.

And in a little *maund*, being made of oziers small,
Which serveth him to do full many a thing withall,
He very choicely sorts his simples got abroad.

Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 919.

Behold for us the naked graces stay,
With *maunds* of roses for to strew the way.

Herrick's Poems, p. 308

Hence, *Maundy Thursday*, the day preceding Good Friday, on which the king distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, so named from the *maunds* in which the gifts were contained. See Spelman, and others. *Maundie* is used by the last-cited author for alms.

All's gone, and death hath taken
Away from us
Our *maundie*, thus
The widdowes stand forsaken.
Herrick, Sacred Poems, p. 43.

To MAUND, v. To beg; perhaps originally from begging with a basket to receive victuals or other gifts.

A rogue,
A very canter I, sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of N.*, act ii.

To *maund upon the pad* meant, in the cant language, to beg on the highway; nevertheless, it might have originated as above conjectured. See *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, ii, 1.

To MAUNDER, r. To mutter, or

grumble; supposed by Dr. Johnson to be from *maudire*, French.

The house perfum'd, I now shall take my pleasure,
And not my neighbour justice maunder at me.

B. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., iii, 1.

Also, in cant language, to beg; from *maund*:

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out
stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.

B. and Fl. Thierry and Theodoret, act v, p. 192.

Thus we have also a *maunder*, for a beggar; and a *maunderer upon the pad*, a beggar who robbed also:

My noble *Springlove*, the great commander of the
maunders, and king of canters.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 355.

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer upon the pad*, I confess. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 108.

See the Glossary at the end of the play.

†As for example, suppose a begger be in the shape or
forme of a *maundering*, or wandering souldier, with
one arme, legge, or eye, or some such maim; then
imagine that there passeth by him some lord, knight,
or scarce a gentleman, it makes no matter which,
then his honour, or his worship shall be affronted in
this manner.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MAUTHER, s. A girl. The word is still used in Norfolk and Suffolk. Spelman derives it from *moer*, Danish. See Ray's South and East Country Words. Sometimes corrupted to *mother*. Its connection with Norfolk is here marked:

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.

Q. O thou'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)

Where maids are *mothers*, and *mothers* are maids.

R. Brome's Engl. Moor, iii, 1.

Written also *modder*:

What? will Phillis then consume her youth as an
aukrees

Scorning daintie Venus? will Phillis still be a *modder*,
And not care to be call'd by the deare-sweete name
of a mother? *A. Fraunce's Iyrychurch*, A 4 b.

Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*!

B. Jons. Alch., iv, 7.

Kastril says it to his sister.

And Richard says to Kate, in Bloomfield's Suffolk ballad,

When once a gigling *mauther* you,

And I a red-fac'd chubby boy.

Rural Tales, 1802, p. 5.

†A girle, a wench, as they say in some places, a
moather, puella.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 272.

MAW. A game at cards.

Discourse of nations plaid at *maw* and chesse.

Weakest goes to Wall, D 1.

Expected a set of *maw* or prima-vista from them.

Rival Friends, cited by Steev. *Hen. VIII*, v, 1.

Sir John Harington calls it "heaving of the *maw*;" why so, does not appear:

Then thirdly follow'd *heaving of the maw*,

A game without civility or law,

An odious play, and yet in court oft scene,

A sawcy knave to trump both king and queene.

Epigr., iv, 12.

See Strutt, p. 293.

This *heaving* was clearly some grotesque bodily action performed in the game, and deemed characteristic of it. Turberville says:

To checke at chesse, to *heave at maw*, at mack to
passe the time,

At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.

Book of Faulconrie.

Hence it was, probably, that it was deemed an indecorous game for grave personages:

Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them [scholars]
to play at stoolball among wenches, nor at mum-
chance or *maw*, with idle loose companions.

Rainoldes's Overthrow of Stage Plays, 1599.

Many particulars of *maw* are introduced by Chapman in his *May-day*, act v, but none that throw any light upon the preceding expression. It is said as a kind of sarcasm by a nephew to his uncle, who is of an amorous turn,

Methought Lucretia and I were at *maw*; a game,
uncle, that you can well skill of.

The uncle replies, rather pettishly,

Well, sir, I can so.

Act v, p. 108.

Braithwaite says, that "in games at cards, the *maw* requires a quicke conceit or present pregnancy." *Engl. Gent.*, p. 226. Why, he does not say.

†Specially for the giving signes of hys game at *maw*,
a play at cardes growne out of the country from the
meanest into credite at the courte with the greatest.

Arthur Hall's Account of a Quarrell, 1576.

†A gentleman who did greatly stut and stammer in
his speech, playing at *maw*, laid downe a winning
carde, and then said unto his partener. How sa-ay
ye now, wa-was not this ca-ca-ard pa-as-assing we-
we-well la-a-ayd. Yes (answered th'other), it is well
layd, but yet it needes not halfe this cackling.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†Hee is no gamester, neither at dice, or cards, yet
there is not any man within forty miles of his head,
that can play with him at *maw*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MAY, s. A maid. A word borrowed from Chaucer and his time.

The fairest *may* she was that ever went,
Her like she has not left behind, I weene.

Spenser, Sh. Kal., Nov., v. 39.

Fayre Britton *maye*,

Wary and wise in all thy wayes,

Never seeking nor finding peere.

Pullenh. Parthen., par. 6.

Syr Cauline loveth her best of all,

But nothing durst he saye,

Ne descreewe his counsaile to no man,

But deerlye he lovde this *may*.

Percy's Rel., i, p. 43.

In the Glossary Percy says, "*may*, for maid, *rhythmi gratia*;" but it is no such thing. It is an old, authorised word, no less so than maid. In a very old song, printed by Ritson, we read of "The feyrest *may* in

towne" (Anc. Songs, p. 25); where no rhyme required it.

MAY-DAY. The custom of going out into the fields early on May-day, to celebrate the return of spring, was observed by all ranks of people. "Edwarde Hall hath noted," says Stowe, "that K. Henry the Eighth, in the 7th of his raigne, on May-day in the morning, with queene Katheren his wife, rode a *Maying* from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's hill." *Survey of Lond.*, p. 72. Where some curious sports then devised for him are described. Stowe says also, "In the moneth of May the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or thre parishes together, had their several *Mayings*, and did fetch in May-poles," &c. Page 73. The citizens were much attached to this recreation, which was, indeed, a very natural and salutary one.

Pray, sir, be patient; 'tis as much impossible
(Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons)
To scatter them, as 'tis to make them sleep
On *May-day* morning, which will never be.

Henry VIII, v, 3.

He will not let me see a mustering,
Nor in a *May-day* morning fetch in *May*.

Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 461.

See Brand's Popular Antiq., chap. xxv. These is a masque for May-day in Ben Jonson's Works, v, 213, Wh. See **ILL MAY-DAY**.

†**MAYOR'S-POSTS.** It was formerly the custom to erect painted posts at the door of the mayor's house. This practice is occasionally alluded to by our old writers.

MAZE IN TUTTLE. See **TUTTLE**.

MAZER, s. A bowl, or goblet. It has usually been derived from *maeser*, which in Dutch means maple, or a knot of the maple wood; whence it has been concluded to have meant originally a wooden goblet, and to have been applied afterwards, less properly, to those of other and more valuable matter. But Du Cange gives a more curious account of it. According to him, it was in its origin the appellation for cups of value. The amount of what he says is, that *murrhinum*, or *murreum*, the ancient

name for the most valuable kind of cups, made of a substance now unknown, continued in the darker ages to be applied to those of fine glass, which had been at first formed in imitation of the *murrhine*. This word, by various corruptions, became *mardrinum*, *masdrinum*, *mazerinum*, from which latter *mazer* was formed. The French word *madre* is supposed to have the same origin; and it is applied still to substances curiously variegated; but at first more particularly to the materials of fine goblets (see Dict. de Vieux Lang., T 2), as *Hanap de madre*, &c. Thus we find "scyphus pretiosi *mazeris*," and "cupa magna de *mazero*, ornata pede alto, duobus circulis, et pornellis argenteis." This much better accounts for the application of the term to cups of value, which seems to always have been the prevalent use. We find, however, wooden *mazer*. *Harl. Misc.*, vi, 166.

So golden *mazor* wout suspicion breed,
Of deadly hemlocks poison'd potion.

Hall's Defiance to Envy, prefixed to his *Satires*.
A mighty *mazer* bowle of wine was sett,
As if it had to him been sacrifice.

Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 49.

Yet Spenser seems to have adopted the derivation from *maple*, for he speaks of

A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware.

Shep. Kal., August, v, 26.

Great magnitude seems always one property attributed to them; as Spenser above, "a mighty *mazer*," and the following passages: so that a *major* bowl might be no improbable conjecture, had we no other derivation established.

All that Hybla's lives do yield
Were into one broad *mazer* fill'd. *B. Jons.*, v, 217.
The muses from their Heliconian spring
Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring;
When with deep draughts, out of those *plenteous*
bowls,
The jocund youth have swill'd their thirsty souls, &c.
Drayt. Nymph., iii, p. 1464.

Johnson has given an instance of the word from Dryden.

†They toke away the sylver vessell,
And all that they myght get,
Pecce, *mazars*, and spones,
Wolde they non forgete. *Robin Hood*, i, 32.
Ah, Tytirus, I would withall my heart,
Even with the best of my carv'd *mazers* part,
To hear him, as he us'd, divinely shew
What 'tis that paints the divers colourd bow.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

MAZZARD, s. A head ; usually derived, but with very little probability, from *machoire*, French, which means only a jaw: The very quotation from Shakespeare contradicts it, where the skull is said to be *chapless* (that is, without a jaw), and yet to be knocked over the *mazzard* with a spade. Mr. Lemon, who always supposes our ancestors to have been great Grecians, derives it from *ματρία*, meaning the same as *machoires* ; and, as it occurs only in Hesychius, was, to be sure, wonderfully ready for plain Englishmen to adopt ! The fact is, that it has always been a burlesque word, and was as likely to be made from *mazer*, as anything else ; comparing the head to a large goblet. The two words were often confounded. Sylvester uses *mazor*, for head, in serious language. *Du Bart.*, I, 4. See Todd. It is not yet quite disused in burlesque or low conversation.

Chapless, and knock'd about the *mazzard* with a
saxon's spade. *Hamlet*, v, 1.
Let me go, sir—or I'll knock you o'er the *mazzard*.

Othello, ii, 3.

Your brave acquaintance
That gives you ale, so fortified your *mazard*,
That there's no talking to you.
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, ii, p. 294, vol. ii.

Here it is corrupted to *mazer* :

Break but his pate, or so ; only his *mazer*, because
I'll have his head in a cloth as well as mine.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 329.

But in they amorous conquests, at the last,
Some wound will alicc your *mazer*.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 163.

To MAZZARD, v. To strike on the head. [To knock the brains out.]

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

ME, pron. There was formerly, in colloquial use, a redundant insertion of the pronoun *me*, which now seems very strange. Instances of it occur very frequently in the writings of Shakespeare.

Edmund, seek him out ; wind *me* into him, I pray you.

Lear, i, 2.

When then, build *me* thy fortunes upon the basis of
valour. Challenge *me* the duke's youth to fight with
him.

Twelfth N., iii, 2.

It seems originally to have meant, do such a thing for *me* ; but it was afterwards by no means confined to that signification.

They had planted *me* three demi-culverins just in the
mouth of the breach.

B. Jons. Every Man in his H., iii, 1.

Now it was the enemy had plantd them.

But as he was by diverse principall young gentlemen,
to his no small glorie, lifted up on horsebacke, comes
mee a page of Amphialus, who with humble smiling
reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias.

Pembr. Arcad., B. iii, p. 277.

Johnson notices this usage, but does not remark that it is now obsolete. His instances are all from Shakespeare.

To MEACH, v. To skulk ; merely a mis-spelling of *mich*.

Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast now,
What can the worst be ? we have plaid the knaves,
That 's without question.

B. & Fl. Hon. Man's P., v, 1.

See to *MICH*.

MEACOCK, s. A tame dastardly fellow, particularly an over-mild husband ; for which reason Coles renders it, among other things, "uxorius, uxori nimium deditus et obnoxius." Skinner, and after him, Johnson, derive it from *mes coq*, French ; but *mes* is a particle used only in compounds, and such a compound as *mescoq* does not appear in the French of any age. The plain English compound *meek-cock*, is a much more probable account of it ; being frequently, and perhaps originally, applied to a *hen-pecked* husband, a cock that yielded to the hen. It generally implies effeminacy. Skinner's second conjecture of *mew-cock*, is not much better than his first ; for who ever heard of a *mew'd-cock* ?

'Tis a world to see

How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curtest shrew.

Taming of Shrew, ii, 1.

A woman's well help'd up with such a *meacock*. I
had rather have a husband that would swaddle me
thrice a day, than such a one that will be gull'd twice
in half an hour. *Decker's Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 277.
A *meacock* is he who dreads to see blood shed.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 418.

If I refuse their courtesie, I shall be accounted a
mecoock, a milksop, taunted and retainted, with
checke and checkmate, flouted and reffouted with
intollerable glee.

Euphuus, M I b.

MEACOCKE, adj. Dastardly, effeminate.

Let us therefore give the charge, and oncet upon
yonder effeminate and *meycocke* people.

Churchyard's Worthies of Wales, p. 39, ed. 1776.

To MEAL, v. To mingle, or mix with ; merely a corrupt form of to *mell*, to meddle, or mix with.

He doth with holy abstinence subdue
That in himself, which he spurs on his power

To qualify in others. Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.

See to MELL.

A MEAL'S MEAT, *i. e.*, a meal of meat.
Meat enough for a meal. This phrase,
which even now is sometimes heard,
in low conversation, does not often
occur in books. It was, perhaps, of
more dignity formerly than now.

You ne'er yet had
A *meal's meal* from my table, as I remember,
Nor from my wardrobe any cast suit.
B. & Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, act ii, p. 403.

Meale is still used in the country for
the quantity of milk given by a cow
at one milking. We find it in Browne's
Pastorals:

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale,
Was come a field to milk the morning's *meale*.
B. I, Song iv, p. 99.

From *mæl*, a part, or portion, Saxon.
Whence also the common meaning of
meal, either alone or in compound,
as *piece-meal*, &c., and DROP-MEAL.

MEAL-MOUTHED, *adj.* Delicate
mouthed, unable to bring out harsh
or strong expressions. This term,
which survives in the form of *mealy-*
mouthed, appears to have been the
original word. Applied to one whose
words are fine and soft as *meal*, as
Minshew well explains it. Most fre-
quently applied to affected and hypo-
critical delicacy of speech. See Mr.
Todd's excellent illustration of the
word; from which I borrow these
examples.

Who would imagine yonder sober man,
That same devout *meale-mouthed* precisian,
That cries good brother, kind sister, &c.
—— who thinks that this good man,
Is a vile, sober, damn'd politician?

Marst. Sat., ii, 1598.
Ye hypocrites, ye whited walls, and painted sepul-
chres, ye *meal-mouthed* counterfeits.

Harmer's Beza, p. 315.

To MEANE, *v.* To moan, or lament.
In the following passage of Shake-
speare, all the early editions read
means, which the critics changed to
moans. We now know, from Dr.
Jamieson's Dictionary, that the word
is Scotch in that sense, and therefore,
probably, northern English also. It
signifies also, in Scotch, to intend, or
mention, and has therefore been ex-
plained as a law-term in that dialect;
and the addition of *videlicet* seems to

imply that a burlesque application of
a regular form was intended. See
Heron's (*i. e.*, Pinkerton's) Letters of
Literature.

Lys. She hath spied him already, with those sweet
eyes.

Dem. And thus she *means*; *videlicet*:

Thisb. Asleep, my love, &c.

Midsummer N. Dr., v, 1.

To MEAN BY, for to mean of. This
phrase occurs in the Merchant of
Venice, where Arragon is choosing
the casket. The modern editions till
lately substituted *of*, but the reading
of the folios is this:

What many men desire,—that many may be *meant*
By the fool multitude, that chase by shew.

Act ii, sc. 9.

Thus king James, in his speech about
the gunpowder plot:

I did upon the instant interpret and apprehend some
dark phrases therein—to be *meant* by this humble
form of blowing us all up by powder.

The expression appears to have been
very common. See the notes on the
first example, ed. 1813. But the
following passage of Puttenham is
the completest illustration of it. He
cites these lines on queen Eliza-
beth:

Whom princes serve and realmes obey
And greatst of Bryton kings begot;
She came abroad even yesterday,
When such as saw her, knew her not.

Here he says, though the name is not
mentioned, yet

Any simple judgement might easily perceive *by whom*
it was ment, that is, *by* lady Elizabeth, queene of
England, and daughter to king Henry the Eighth;
and therein nesteth the dissimulation.

Arte of Engl. Poesie, B. iii, ch. 18.

MEARE. See MEERE.

MEARE-STONES. Boundaries. *Skinner*
and *Minshew*. See MEERE.

He [a baylye] knows how to bounder land, and counts
it a haynous offence to remove a *mearestone*.

Salstonstall, Char. 20.

MEASLES, *s.*, originally signified
leprosy, though now used for a very
different disorder. The origin is the
old French word *meseau*, or *mesel*, a
leper. Cotgrave has "*meseau*, a
meselled, scurvy, leporous,azarous
person." *Meselrie* means leprosy,
which word Chaucer uses. Dis-
tempered, or scurvied hogs, are still
said to be *measled*.

So shall my lungs

Coin words 'till their decay, against those *measles*
Which we disdain should fether us, yet sought
The very way to catch them.

Coriol., iii, 2.

A MEASURE, s. A grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

For bear me, Hero; wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly, modest, as a *measure*, full of state and ancientry *Much Ado*, ii, 1. But after these, as men more civil grew, He did more grave and solemn *measures* frame, &c.

Yet all the feet whereon these *measures* go, Are only spondees, solemn, grave, and slow.

Sir J. Davies on Dancing, St. 65 & 66.

Hence the phrase was *to tread a measure*, as we used also to say, *to walk a minuet*:

Say to her, we have measur'd many a mile
To tread a *measure* with her on this grass.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

I have trod a *measure*, I have flatter'd a lady, &c.

As you like it, v, 4.

As these dances were of so solemn a nature, they were performed at public entertainments in the inns of court; and it was not unusual, nor thought inconsistent, for the first characters in the law to bear a part in *treading the measures*. See Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*. Sir Christopher Hatton was famous for it.

None o' your dull *measures*; there's no sport but in your country figaries.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 253.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, which forms the title of one of Shakespeare's comedies, seems to have been a current expression, equivalent to *like for like*, denoting the law of retaliation, or equal justice. Thus, in a play which probably is not his:

From off the gates of York fetch down the head,
Your father's head which Clifford placed there;
Instead whereof let his [Clifford's] supply the room.
Measure for measure must be answered.

3 Hen. VI, ii, 6.

Thus the title of Shakespeare's comedy implies that the same law should be enforced against Angelo which he enforced against others.

A MEASURING CAST, met., from the game at bowls. A cast of one bowl so like to that of another, that it cannot be determined which is nearest to the jack, or mistress, but by measuring.

Hast thou done what is disputable, whether it be well done? It is a *measuring cast* whether it be lawful or no. *Fuller, Good Thoughts in Worse Times*, p. 28.

†**MECHAL**. Adulterous. From the Latin.

That done, straight murder
One of thy basest grooms, and lay you both

Grasp'd arm in arm in thy adulterate bed,
Men call in witness of your *mechall* sin.

Rape of Lucrece, O. Pl.

To MEDDLE, v. To mix; from *mesler*, French. Whence also to MELL.

More to know

Did never *meddle* with my thoughts. *Tempest*, i 2.

He cut a lock of all their heare,
Which, *meddling* with their blood and earth, he threw
Into the grave. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, i, 61.

The red rose *medled*, and the white yfere,
In eyther cheek depeincten lively cheere.

Ibid., *Shep. Kal.*, April, v. 68.

Chaucer used the word in this sense. See the *Persone's Tale*, vol. iii, p. 146, ed. Tyrw. For other instances, see Johnson.

MEDICINABLE, a. This word was formerly used to signify medicinal, or useful as medicine; though, by the analogy of its formation, it should mean capable of being relieved by medicine. Shakespeare has it several times.

Any bar, any cross, any impediment will be *medicinnable* to me: I am sick in displeasure with him, and whatsoever comes athwart his affection, ranges evenly with mine. *Much Ado*, ii, 2.

Some griefs are *medicinnable*; that is one of them,
For it doth physic love. *Cymbel.*, iii, 2.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees

Their *med'cinable* gum. *Othello*, v, 2.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinnable* use.

Bacon.

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw water, and is very *medicinnable* for the cure of the spleen.

Wotton.

And it is observed by Gesner, that the jaw-bones, and hearts, and galls of pikes are very *medicinnable* for several diseases, or to stop blood, to abate fevers, to cure agues, to oppose or expel the infection of the plague, and to be many wayes *medicinnable* and useful for the good of mankind.

Isaac Walton, Complete Angler, p. 147, ed. 1661.

Sir J. Hawkins has changed it to *medicinal* in both places. See his edit., p. 159. Minshew has the word in this sense. See also Johnson.

†**MEDICINE**. Chapman uses this word in the sense of bait for fish, or rather perhaps as a preparation for ground-bait.

And as an angler *med'cine*, for surprize
Of little fish, sits pouring from the rocks
From out the crooked horn of a sold-bred ox.

Odys., xii.

†**MEDLER-CORN**. "Provender or *medler corne*, farrago." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 158.

To MEECH, v. The same as *meach*, and *mich*. A mere variation of spelling. See to MICH.

MEED, s. Reward. Saxon. A word long obsolete in conversation and in

prose, but always more or less used in poetry. Few instances are necessary, of a word so well known and defined.

Vouchsafe me for my *meed*, but one fair look.

Two Gent. of Verona.

Where death the victor had for *meed* assign'd.

Fairfax, Tasso, ii, 31.

2. It is much less known, that it sometimes meant also *merit*; as *laus*, in Latin, signified sometimes *desert*. *Virg. Æn.*, i, 461.

Each one already blazing by our *meeds*.

3 Hen. VI, ii, 1.

The above is erroneously explained by Johnson; though he adds, *meed* is likewise merit; and yet, as if diffident of both expedients, he proposes *deeds* as a plausible substitution.

My *meed* hath got me fame. *Ibid.*

But in the imputation laid on him by them, in his *meed* he's unfellow'd.

Hamlet, v, 2.

This Johnson explained, "in his excellence;" yet in his Dictionary he totally omitted this sense, nor is it supplied by his excellent editor; but the following passage is still given, as meaning *present*, or *gift*:

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself.

Timon, i, 1.

Thou shalt be rich in honour, full of speed,
Thou shalt win foes by fear, and friends by *meed*.

Look about you, 1600, cit. by Steevens.

Minsheu refers to *merit*, as a synonym to *meed*.

To *MĒED*, *v.* To deserve; from the second sense of the substantive.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.

Heywood's Silver Age, 1613, cit. St.

Sir John Hawkins found the following curious lines, designed to read alike backwards and forwards, as an instance of this verb; but the first exemplifies this sense of the verb:

Deem if I *meed*,
Dear madam read.

†MEERE.

Of which the first is Peuce, the island abovesayd, the second Naracustoma, the third Calonstoma, the fourth Pseudostoma; as for the fifth Boreonstoma, and the sixth Sthenostoma, they be farre lesse than the rest: the seventh is a mightie great one, and in manner of a *meere*, blacke.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MEERE, written also *meare*. A boundary. *Mære*, Saxon.

And Hygate made the *meare* thereof by west.

Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 46.

To MEERE, *v.* To divide; from the preceding.

At such a point

When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question.

Antony and Cleop., iii, 11.

That is, he being the defined or

limited question. Spenser all it:

The Latin name,

Which *mear'd* her rule with Afric and with

Ruins of

For bounding and *mearing*, to him that wi

justely, it is a bond that brideleth power a

North's P

After all, this is not quite satis as to the word in Shakespeare it be an old law verb? *Me* right, is given in all the law naries. "Meered question," fore, might mean "question of I give this entirely as con. See Jacob's Law Dict., &c.

†MEERE-STONE. A boundary *Meere tree*, a tree used for th purpose.

Terminalis lapis, qui in agrorum finibn τέρμα. Borne. A *meere stone*: a land mark set and placed in the ends of land or fields

Nomencl

Arbre assis és bornes. A *meere tree*: a is for some bound or limit of land.

MEESE, or MEES, for meads, or See Skinner and Kersey.

And richly clad in thy fair golden fleece
Doo'st hold the first house of heav'n's spac

Sylv. Du 1

To MEET WITH, signified son to counteract.

We must prepare to *meet with* Caliban.

Tem

The parson knows the temper of every house, and accordingly, either *meets with* or advances their virtues.

Herbert's Country Parson, cit. b.

You may *meet*

With her abusive malice, and exempt

Yourself from the suspicion of revenge

Stephens's Cynthia's Revenge, 1613, cit. b.

I know the old man's gone to meet with an that *will meet with* him, or Jarvis has no j brains.

Match at Midn., O. P

This is explained, in the not even with him."

To be meet with, similarly *meat* even with, to have fair retaliat

Faith, niece, you tax signior Benedick too: he'll *be meet with* you, I doubt it not. *Mac* Well, I shall *be meet with* your mumbling day.

B. Jons. Barthol.

Well, He prevent her, and goe meet her, *will be meet with* me.

Holiday's Techno

†MEET. To put or place. Fr.

He to her heart did a dagger *meet*.

The Three Knights, an

†MEET-ROD. A measuring rod

A *meat-rod* to measure the land with, arbo

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1

†MEETELY. Moderately.

Shee promiseth thee *meetely* well.

Terence in Eng

MEINT, or MEYNT, *part.* M

A word of Chaucer's time, but ed by a few later poets. It

participle of the verb to *menge*, of Saxon origin.

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be *meint*.

Spens. July, ver. 83.

And in one vessel both together *meint*.

Fletcher's Purple Isl., iv, St. 21.

Till both within one bank, they on my north are
meint,

And where I end they fall at Newark into Trent.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1166.

MEINY, or MENIE, s. A company belonging to, or attending upon, a superior person; from *mesnie*, old French, which Roquefort defines, "famille, maison, tous ceux qui la composent." [Properly, the attendants of the household collectively.] Often confounded with the English word many. See **MANY**.

On whose contents,

They summon'd up their *meiny*, strait took horse.

Leur, ii, 4.

Small Fidan, with Cleaugh increase her goodly
menie,

Short Kebly, and the brook that christneth Aber-
genny.

Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 729.

So should I quickly, without more adoe,

Famish myself and all my *meynie* too.

Hon. Ghost, p. 110.

They were set and served plentifully with venison
and wine, by Robin Hood and his *meynie*, to their
great contentment.

Stowe, Surrey, p. 73.

Here erroneously spelt *many*:

That this faire *many* were compell'd at last
To fly for succour to a little shed.

Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 11.

And, with my *manie's* blood,

Imbrud their fierce devouring chaps.

Warner, Alb. Eng., I, v, p. 16.

Cotgrave exemplifies the French word by old French proverbs: "De telle seigneur, telle *mesnie*;" which he translates, "Like master, like *meynie*."

MELANCHOLY, A solemn, and even melancholy air was affected by the beaux of queen Elizabeth's time, as a refined mark of gentility. This, like other false refinements, came from France.

Methinks, no body should be sad, but I:

Yet I remember, when I was in France,

Young gentlemen would be as sad as night.

Only for wantonness.

King John, iv, 1.

How do I feel myself? why, as a nobleman should
do. O how I feel honour come creeping on! My
nobility is wonderful *melancholy*: Is it not most
gentlemanlike to be *melancholy*?

Life and Death of Lord Cromwell, iii, 2, Suppl. to
Shakesp., ii, 405.

Why, I do think of it; and I will be more proud, and
melancholy and *gentlemanlike*, than I have been, I'll
insure you.

B. Jons. Every Man in his H., i, 3.

Again:

I truly, sir, I am mightily given to *melancholy*.
Mat. Oh, its your only fine humour, sir, your true
melancholy breeds your perfect fine wit, sir: I am
melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I

no more but take pen and paper presently, and over-
flow you half a score, or a dozen of sonnets at a
sitting.

Ibid., iii, 3.

Melancholy! many gap. Is *melancholy* a word for a
barber's month? thou shouldst say heavie, dull, and
doltish: *Melancholy* is the crest of courtiers' armes,
and now every base companion, being in his muble-
fables, says he is *melancholy*. *Petul. Motto*, thou
shouldst say thou art lumpish. If thou encroach
upon our courtly tearmes wee'll trounce thee.

Lyly's Midas, v, 3.

An excellent picture of one of these fashionable *melancholics* is drawn by sir John Davis, in the 47th of his epigrams, entitled Meditations of a Gull:

See yonder *melancholic* gentleman,

Which hood-winked with his hat alone doth sit;

Think what he thinkes, and tell me if you can,

What great affaires trouble his little wits.

He thinkes not of the war 'twixt France and Spaine,

Whether it be for Europ's good or ill; &c. &c.

But he doth seriously bethinke him, whether

Or the gul'd people he bee more esteemed

For his long cloake, or for his great blacke feather,
&c. &c.

See the whole, which is full of humour, in Cens. Lit., viii, p. 126.

Pills to purge melancholy, which D'Urfey afterwards took as a title to his collection of ballads, had long been a kind of proverbial phrase:

But I have a pill,

A golden pill to purge away this *melancholy*.

B. Jons. Staple of News, ii, 4.

Madam, I think a lusty handsome fellow,

If he be kind and loving, and a right one,

Is ev'n as good a pill to purge this *melancholy*,

As ever Galen gave.

B. and Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

Melancholy of Moor-ditch. Though we have at present no direct proof of it, I am strongly inclined to think that some *melancholy* madman, well known at that time to frequent the neighbourhood of Moorditch, was the subject of the allusion. The certainty of this cannot, perhaps, now be recovered. See 1 Hen. IV, i, 2.

My body being tyred with travell, and my mind
atttyred with moody, muddy, *Moor-ditch melancholy*.

Taylor's Penniless Pilgrimage, p. 129.

See MOOR-DITCH.

MELICOTTON. See MALE-COTTON.

MELL, s. Honey. *Mel*, Latin.

Ev'n such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward,
mell, nor gall. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, 1612, p. 97.

Used also by Sylvester, Du Bart.,
p. 457, ed. 1621.

†By thee, we quench the wilde and wanton fires,

That in our soule the Paphian shot inspires;

And taught (by thee) a love more firm and sifter,

We find the *m-l* more sweet, the gall less bitter.

Du Bartas

†That mouth of hers which seemd to flow wyth *mell*.

Gascoigne's Works, 1547.

To **MELL**. To meddle, or be concerned with. *Meler*, French.

Men are to *mell* with, boys are but to kiss.

All's Well, iv, 3.

Not sit 'mongst men that doe with reason *mell*,
But 'mongst wild beasts and salvage woods to dwell.

Spens. F. Q., V, ix, 1.

That every matter was worse for her *melling*.

Ibid., V, xii, 35.

Wherewith proud courts in greatness scorn to *mell*.

Drayton, Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

See also Idea 39.

†**MELLISONANT**. Sweet-sounding, used rather as a burlesque word.

Mop. Belwether of knighthood, you shall bind me to you.

Io. I'll have't no more a sheep-bell; I am knight
Of the *mellisonant* tingle-tangle.

Mop. Sure one of my progeny; tell me, gracious brother,

Was this *mellisonant* tingle-tangle none
Of old Actæon's hounds? *Randolph's Amyntas*, 1640.

MELL-SUPPER. A north-country expression for the harvest-home feast. After much dispute on its derivation, it seems most natural to deduce it from the Scottish *mell*, a company, according to Dr. Jamieson, especially as it is confessedly northern English. See Grose, &c. See also the quarto edition of Bourne's Popular Antiquities, where all the discussions of its origin are collected in the notes. Vol. i, p. 447, et seq.

To MEMORIZE. To render memorable, to record.

I persuade me, from her
Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be *memoriz'd*. *Henry VIII.*, iii, 2.

Which to succeeding times shall *memorize* your
stories,

To either country's praise, as both your endless
glories. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, v, p. 763.

In vain I think, right honourable lord,

By this rude ryme to *memorize* thy name.

Spenser, Sonnet to Lord Buckhurst,
prefixed to *F. Q.*

MEMORY, s., for memorial.

O my sweet master, O you *memory*
Of old sir Rowland. *As you like it*, ii, 3.

Those words are *memories* of those worsen hours,
I pr'ythee, put them off. *Lea*, iv, 7.

Th' abundance of an ydle braine

Will judg'd be, and painted forgery,

Rather then matter of just *memory*.

Spens. F. Q., ii, Intr., 1.

†**To MENAGE**. To manage. Fr.

For wisdom he was esteemed a second Titus, the
sonne of Vespasian; for the glorious *menaging* and
carriage of his warres, like for all the world to
Trajanus. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†**MENGLE**. For mingle, a mixture or heap.

Acervatim, adverb, on heapes, without ordre, in a
mengle. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

†**MENIALTY**. The lower class of people.

The vulgar *menialty* conclude therefore it is like to
increase, because a hearnshaw (a whole afternoone
together) sate on the top of Saint Peter's church in
Cornhill.

Nash, Christ's Teares over Jerusalem, 1613.

Hall uses *menalty* for the middle classes.

Which was called the evyll parliamente for the nobilitie, the worse for the *menaltie*, but worste of all for the commonaltie. *Hall's Union*, 1548.

MEPHOSTOPHILUS. A fanciful name of a supposed familiar spirit, mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and consequently a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus; but there he is *Mephostophilis*:

Come not Lucifer,

I'll burn my books: O *Mephostophilis*! Act v.

And thence current in Shakespeare's time as a term of jocular invective:

Pistol. How now, *Mephostophilus*! *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.
'Sblood, why what! thou art not lunatic, art thou?
an thou be'st, avoid, *Mephostophilus*!

B. Jons. Case is Alter'd, ii, 7.

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too,
Without a *Mephostophilus*, such as thou art.

B. and Fl. Wife for M., v, 1.

He is introduced also by Massinger, and most of the early dramatists.

To MERCE. To amerce, or punish by fine.

Then hath he the power

To *merce* your purse, and in a sum so great
That shall for ever keep your fortunes weak.

Mis. of Inf. Mar., O. Pl., v, 23.

Justice shall *merce* thee. *Law Tricks*, G 3 b.

†**MERCEMENT**. A fine.

Multa, vel multa, Cic. Pecuniaria poena. Amende.
A fine: a penaltie: a *mercement*, or forfeit.

Nomenclator.

MERCHANT, s. Familiarly used, as we now say a chap (with much the same meaning, being only a contraction of *chapman*), a saucy chap, or the like.

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that
was so full of his ropery? *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.

But, if I had had the boy in a convenient place,
With a good rodde or twaine, not past one howre's
space,

I would have so scourged my *merchant*, that his
breech should ake. *New Cust.*, O. Pl., i, 256.

I knew you were a crafty *merchant*, you helped my
master to such bargains upon the exchange last
night. *Match at M.*, O. Pl., vii, 438.

The crafty *merchant* (what-ever he be) that will set
brother against brother, meeneth to destroy them
both. *Latimer's Serm.*, p. 115, b.

Those subtle *merchants* will no wine,

Because they cannot reach the vine.

Turberville, in Chalm. Poets, ii, 603.

MERCIABLE, adj., for merciful. One of Spenser's Chaucerian words. See Todd.

MERCIFY, v. To pity. A word not found, except in the following line of Spenser:

Whilst she did weep of no man *mercifide*.

F. Q., VI, vii, 32.

MERCURIUS-GALLOBELGICUS. See GALLOBELGICUS.

MERCURY. A name originally given by the alchemists to quicksilver, and still in use. Several washes, and other preparations of it, were formerly employed as cosmetics; the making of which was a source of gain to the empirical chemist.

And *Mercury*,—has he to do with Venus too? *T. A*
little with her face, lady, or so. *B. Jons. Poet.*, iv, 3.

MERD, s. Dung, or excrement. A word formed either from Latin or French, but never, I believe, in current use. Jonson introduces it, in ridicule of the farrago of an alchemist:

Burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay,
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
And worlds of other strange ingredients
Would burst a man to name. *Alchem.*, act ii.
To dispute of gentry without wealth is to discuss the
origin of a *merd*. *Burl. Anal.*, p. 321.

These examples are in Todd.

MERE. A lake. *Mere*, Saxon. Still used in Cheshire, and elsewhere, for the lakes of the country,

Our weaver here doth will
The muse his source to sing, as how his course he
steers;
Who from his natural spring, as from his neighb'ring
meres
Sufficiently supply'd, shoots forth his silver breast.

Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 861.

Then Crock, from that black ominous *mere*,
Accounted one of those that England's wonders make,
Of neighbours Black-mere nam'd, of strangers Brereton's lake.
Ibid., and passim.

MERE. Simple, absolute decided.

Upon his *mere* request. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.
Engaged my friend to his *meer* enemy.

M. of Ven., iii, 2.

Who though my *meere* revenues be the train
Of milk-white sheep. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, i, 1.

MERE, s. A boundary. Johnson says, from *μεῖρος*; but it is rather from *μέρος*, a derivative from the verb.

Written also *meare*. [See **MEERE**.]

To guide my course aright,
What mound or studdy *mere* is offered to my sight.
Drayt. Polyolb., i, p. 659.

The furious team, that, on the Cambrian side,
Doth Shropshire as a *meare* from Hereford divide.
Ibid., p. 807.

Meare-stones are often spoken of, meaning what we call land-marks. See Johnson.

MERELY. Simply, absolutely.

We are *merely* cheated of our lives. *Temp.*, i, 1.
Mundorus, who besides he was *meerly* unacquainted
in the country, had his wits astonished with sorrow.
Pembr. Arc., p. 5.

†**To MERIT**, is used by Chapman in the sense of to reward.

The king will *merit* it with gifts. *Il.*, ix, 259.

MERLE. A blackbird. *Merle*, French. *Merle*, Saxon.

Where the sweet *merle* and warbling mavis be.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1292.

MERLIN, s. The *falco æsalon* of Linnaeus, a small species of hawk; sometimes corrupted into *murleon*. It was chiefly used to fly at small birds; and Latham says it was particularly appropriated to the service of ladies.

A cast of *merlins* there was besides, which flying of a gallant height over certaine bushes, would beate the birds that rose down unto the bushes.

Pembr. Arc., p. 108.

Masse, cham well beset, here's a trimme caste of *murleons*. *Dam. and Pithias*, O Pl., i, 218.

The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black-bird.

Holmes, Acad. of Arm., B. II, ch. xi, § 57.

Latham calls it *marlion*. Though he speaks of it as a hawk fit for a young lady to employ, he disdains to treat of it:

Let me curteously crave pardon and favor, to leave the lady and her hawk together, as birds with whom I never had nor have skill to deal at all.

Paulconry, Book ii, chap. 33.

MERMAID, s. Used as synonymous with syren.

O train me not, sweet *mermaid*, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;
Sing *syren* for thyself. *Com. of Errors*, iii, 2.

In several other places where it occurs in Shakespeare, it seems clearly more applicable to the syren, than to the common idea of a *mermaid*. See particularly *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii, 2, where the "*mermaid* on a dolphin's back" could not easily have been so placed, had she had a fish-like tail, instead of legs.

A *merman*, the male of this imaginary species, is mentioned by the water-poet:

A thing turmoyling in the sea we spide
Like to a *meareman*. *Taylor's Works*, P. ii, p. 22.
Mermaids in Homer were witches, and their songs enchantments. *Holl. Plin.*, Index.

It was also, says Mr. Gifford, "one of the thousand cant terms for a strumpet." *Mass. Old Law*, iv, 1.

2. The sign of the *Mermaid* was a famous tavern, where Shakespeare, Jonson, and other wits of the time, used to assemble. It was situated in Cornhill:

The *Mermaid* in Cornhill, Red Lion i' th' Strand.
News from Bart. Fair.

It is spoken of like Button's, and the other places of resort for wits in later times:

A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your Three Cranes,
Mitre, and *Mermaid* men! not a corn of true salt—
among them all. *B. Jons. Bart. F.*, i, 1.

Your eating
Pheasant and god-wit here in London! haunting
Your Globes, and *Mermaids*!

B. Jons. Der. an Ass, iii, 3.

I had made an ordinary,
Perchance, at the *Mermaid*.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 334.

What things have we seen
Done at the *Mermaid*!

Beaum. Ep. to B. Jons., vol. x, p. 367.

†The carriers of Bampton doe lodge at the *Mermaid*
in Carter lane, and there also lodge the carriers of
Buckland, they are there on Thursdaies and Fridaies.

Taylor's Cosmographie, 1637.

[3. The name of a dance.]

†The *Mermaid*.—The leaders-up change sides, then
turn each the other's partner, till they come into
their places; then cast off and turn round once; then
the figure of 8 turn. *Newest Academy of Compliments*.

MERRY, *prov.* 'Tis merry in hall, when
beards wag all. A proverb very cur-

rent in old times. See Ben Jons.

Masque of Christmas, vol. vi, p. 2;

Ray's *Prov.*, p. 135. It was also in

an old song, sung by master Silence:

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,
For women are shrews, both short and tall,
'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.

2 Hen. IV, v, 3.

It is cited by Heywood in his *Epi-*
grams. See Warton, *Hist. Poet.*,
vol. iii, p. 90.

†**MERRY ANDREW**. A stage clown or
fool.

Those blades indeed are cripples in their art,
Mimick his foot, but not his speaking part.
Let them the traitor, or Volpone try;
Could they—

Rage like Cethegus, or like Cassius die,
They ne'er had sent to Paris for such fancies,
As monsters heads and *Merry-Andrew's* dances.

Rochester's Poems, 1710, p. 56.

MERRY-MAKE. Sport, junketing.

Thenot now nis the time of merry-make.

Sp. Sh. Kal., Nov., 9.

With fearlesse merrie-make, and piping still.

Fletch. Turp. Isl., i, 27.

†**MESLING**. Mixed corn, usually wheat
and rye.

Farrago, Quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur
jumentis. Dragée à chevaux. *Meselline*: provender
for cattell.

Nomenclator.

But the miller ought to take but one quart, for
grinding of one bushel of hard corne; and if he fetch
and carrie back the grist to the owner, he may take
two quarts of hard corne; and this hard corne is
intended of wheate, rye, and meslin (which is wheate
and rye mixed). And for mault, the miller shall take
but halfe so much toll, as he taketh for hard corne,
(*sc.* one pinte in the bushel) for that mault is more
easily grownd than wheate, or rye.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

Rie in divers places is mixed with wheat, and a kind
of bread made of them, called *meseling-bread*, for it
is lesse obstructive, nourisheth better, and lesse
filloth the body with excrements.

Venner's Via Recta, 1637.

MESPRISE, *s.* Mistake; a French
word, hardly altered, which occurs
several times in Spenser, but in no
other author that I have seen. See
Todd.

MESS, *s.* A party dining together, a set.

Not noted—

But of the finer natures; by some severals
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower *messes*
Perchance are to this business purblind.

Wint. T., i, 2.

Uncut up pies at the nether end filled
With moss and stones, partly to make a shew with,
And partly to keep the lower *mess* from eating.

B. & Fl. Woman Hat., i, 2.

As at great dinners of feasts the com-
pany was usually arranged into fours,
which were called *messes*, and were
served together, the word came to
mean a set of four, in a general way.

Lyly says expressly,

Four makes a *messe*, and we have a *messe* of masters
that must be coozened, let us lay our heads together.

Mother Bombie, ii, 1.

Hence Shakespeare says,

You three fools lacked me fool to make up the *mess*.

L. L. L., iv, 3.

Where are your *mess* of sons?

3 Hen. VI, i, 4.

Namely, his four sons, Edward,
George, Richard, and Edmund earl
of Rutland.

Penelop's fame though Greekes do raise,
Of faithfull wives to make up three,
To think the truth, and say no lesse,
Our Avisia shall make a *messe*.

A. Emel's Verses prefixed to Avisia.

Lucretia and Susanna were the pre-
ceding two, therefore Penelope and
Avisia made up the *mess*.

A vocabulary, published in London,
1617, bears this title:

Janna linguarum quadrilinguis, or a *messe* of tongues,
Latine, English, French, and Spanish. Neatly served
up together for a wholesome repast, &c.

The editor also says that, there being
already three languages, he translated
them into French, "to make up the
messe." *Address to Engl. Reader*.

MESSEL. A leper, an outcast; evi-
dently for *mesell*, which is French,
and is explained by Cotgrave, "a
meselled, scurvy, leporous, lazarous
person."

Press me, I devy; press scoundrels, and thy *messels*.

Lond. Prod., ii, 1.

Abaffled up and down the town for a *mesel* and a
scoundrel.

Ibid., ii, 4.

Mesel, for a leper, and *meselrie*,
leprosy, occur in Chaucer. See
MEAZLES.

†**MESSING-FAT**. A mashing-vat?

Ten barrells, one *messinge fatt*, one cowle, two doughte
kivers, with other necessities there.

MS. Inventory, 1638.

†**MESTFUL**. Sorrowful?

Emong all other birds

Moste *mestfull* birde am I:

Emong all fethered foules

I first complaine and crie.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

MET, s. A limit, or boundary. *Meta*, Latin. A word, perhaps, hazarded by the following author:

Untimely never comes the lives last *met*,
In cradle death may rightly claime his det.

J. Dolman, in Mirr. Mag., p. 432.

METE, v., to measure, can hardly be said to be disused, as it still occurs in many passages of the authorised translation of the Bible. Creech is cited for it in Johnson. In one passage it is used as a participle:

Lands that were *mete* by the rod, that labour's spared.
Reverend Tr., O. Pl., iv, 338.

Also for to aim, to measure with the eye:

Let the mark have a prick [point] in 't to *mete* at
L. L. Lost, iv, 1.

In the older editions it is printed *meat*. [See **MEETE**.]

METE-WAND, and **METE-YARD.** Both used for a tailor's yard measure or wand.

Take thou the bill,
Give me thy *mete-yard* and spare not me.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

See also Levit., xix, 35.

A true touch stone, a sure *mete-wand* lies before their eyes.
Ascham's Schoolm.

Burke is quoted for *met-wand*. See Todd. Perhaps it is still in use in Ireland, and so pronounced.

METREZA, s. A mistress. Probably meant as Italian; but only Frenchified Italian, made from *maitresse*.

Why methinks I see that signor pawn his foot-cloth;
that *metreza* her plate; this madam take physic, &c.
Malcontent, i, 3, O. Pl., iv, p. 19.

MEVE, or MEEVE, v., for to move. This occurs only in the older writings.

I could right well
Ten tymes sooner all that have beleived,
Than the tenth part of all that he hath *meved*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 91.

A pledge you did require when Damon his suit did *meve*.
Damon and Pythias, O. Pl., i, 204.
O mightie kinge, let some pittie your noble harte *meve*.
Ibid., p. 242.

Also in p. 243.

MEVY, s. Thrush, for **MAVIS**. [Or perhaps the sea-mew.]

About his sides a thousand sea-gulls bred,
The *mery*, and the halcyon.
Browne, Brit. Past.

MEW, v. To moult, or shed the feathers. *Muer*, French.

Whose body *mews* more plaisters every month
Than women do old faces.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Th., ii, 1.

Hence a very clear emendation in their play of Wit without Money, where the person addressed had lost his clothes:

How came you thus, sir, for you're strangely *mew'd*.
iii, 4.

In the old edition it had been printed *mov'd*; which Mr. Weber restored, thinking that it made sense, which can hardly be granted.

†I may welcome you home, as doubting your country may have *mew'd* that relation in so long an absence; she having exposed her noble issue, being conviction enough to make you disclaim her. *Clereland's Works*. [It is said also of stags shedding their horns:]

†Of *Galatea*.

The stag, 'tis said, his horns doth yearly *mew*:
Thine husband daily doth his horns renew.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

Also, to keep shut up; from the substantive, *mew*:

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

K. Rich. III, i, 2.

MEW, s. A place in which falcons were kept; also, metaphorically, any close place. Probably because birds were confined in them while moulting.

Forth coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated bew.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 20.

To be clapt up in close and secret *mew*.

Fairf. Tasso, v, 43.

See also the authorities in Johnson.

MICH, v. To skulk, or act by stealth; thence to indulge in secret amours. The etymology seems uncertain. Written also *meach*, and *meech*.

Not for this *miching* base transgression
Of truant negligence. *Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 212.*
Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast.

B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort., v, 1.

Sure she has

Some *meeching* rascal in her house.

Ibid., Scornful Lady, v, 1.

My truant was *nicht*, sir, into a blind corner of the tomb.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 225.

What made the gods so often to trewant from heaven,
and *nich* here on earth. *Euphues, p. 29.*

Therefore *miching* malicho, in Hamlet, iii, 2, probably meant concealed mischief. See **MALICHO**.

MICHALL, a., if a right reading, must be derived from *nich*, truant, adulterous. [It is only a corrupt form of **MECHAL**, or *mæchal*, adulterous.]

Pollute the nuptial bed with *michall* sinne.

Heyw. Eng. Trav., F1.

The editor of the reprint, in the Anc. Drama, changes it to *mickle*, vol. vi, p. 161; but doubts of his own correction, and indeed with reason.

MICHER, s. A truant, one who acts by stealth. It is frequently united with the notion of a truant boy.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries?

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

How tenderly her tender hands between

In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

See Johnson.

What, turn *micher*, steal a wife, and not make your old friends acquainted with it? *Mis. of Inf. Marr*

MICKLE, a. Great. Saxon. In Scotland *muckle*. Hardly obsolete.

O, *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

Rom. and Jul., ii, 3.

See also the authorities in Johnson.

MIDSUMMER ALE. See ALE.

And now next *Midsommer ale*, I may serve for a fool.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 91

MIGHTFUL, a. Full of might, powerful. A word formed quite conformably to the analogy of our language, but not occurring except in this passage:

My lords, you know, as do the *mighty* gods.

Tit. Androm., iv, 4.

MIGNIARD, a. Tender, delicate; from the French *mignard*. Apparently used only by comic licence.

Love is brought up with those soft *mignard* handlings,
His pulse lies in his palm. *B. Jons. Devil an Ass*, i, 3.

MIGNIARDIZE, s. Delicacy. French, except that the second *i* is inserted. It is probably used as an affected word.

And entertain her, and her creatures too,

With all the *migniardize* and quaint carresses

You can put on them. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, iii, 1.

The speaker is understood to be a courtier, from this speech.

MIGNON, v. To flatter; from the French.

For though the affection of the multitude, whom he did not *mignon*,—discovered not his ends.

Daniel's Works, Philotas, p. 255.

MIHIL, or MIHEL. For a long time the current and familiar pronunciation of the Christian name Michael. Hence we find Mr. *Mihil* Croswill in R. Brome's comedy of the Convent Garden Weeded; and hence the burlesque title to one of John Taylor's works, "Tub Lecture, by *Myheel Mendsole*," i. e., Michael Mendsole. *Mihil Mumchance* is the title of a piece sometimes attributed to R. Greene, on the "art of cheating in false dyce-play." *Cens. Lit.*, viii, 390.

The name appears, even now, on a tombstone near St. Martin's, Westminster: "Mr. *Mihill* Slaughter, d. Octob. 17, 1817, æt. 37." It is on the south side, as you go from Lancaster-court, Strand.

Noble, in his continuation of Granger, vol. iii, p. 294, says that *Michael*

Mattaire wrote his name *Mikell*. He probably wrote it *Mihell*, which has been mistaken for the other.

This is partly a French pronunciation. St. Michel, on the Meuse, near Verdun, is still currently called *S. Mihel*, or *Mihiel*.

MIHELMAS. Michaelmas; conformably to the preceding account.

Have millions at *Mihelmas*, parsons in Lent.

Tasso's Rinaldo, March edit 1557

MILAN SKINS. Some article of fashionable elegance in dress. I think they were fine gloves manufactured at Milan.

I mark them,

And by this honest light for yet tis morning,

Saving the reverence of their gilded doublets

And *Milan skins*—they shew'd to me d'ertly

Court crabs that creep a side way for their living.

B. & F. Talent, ii, 2.

MILL (or rather milled) SIXPENCES.

Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher, in France; and the first so struck in that country was about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1623. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. Master Slender alleges that his pocket was picked of

Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*, and two Edward shovell-bourdis.

Merry Wives, i, 1.

It seems that they were sometimes kept as counters:

A few *mill'd sixpences*, with which

My purser casts account.

Sir W. Durr News from Plim., lxx

MILLINER. This is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex. A milliner was originally a man, and, we may presume, from *Milan*, whence he imported female finery.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*. *1 Henry IV.*, i, 3.
To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's* wife does her wrought stomacher, with a sallow lawn or a black cyprus

B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., i, 3.

MILL-STONES, prov. To weep *mill-stones* was proverbially said of a person not likely to weep at all; *q. d.*, "he will weep *mill-stones*, if anything." Gloucester says to the murderers

Your eyes drop *mill-stones* when fools' eyes drop tears.
Rich. III., i, 3.

Which expression is repeated afterwards by one of the men :

Cl. Bid Glo'ster think on this, and he will weep.

I M. Aye, *mill-stones*, as he lesson'd us to weep.

Scene 6.

He, good gentleman,

Will weep when he hears how we are used.

I Serj. Yes, *mill-stones*. *Cæsar and Pompey*, 1607.

In *Troilus and Cressida* it is applied to tears of laughter, but equally in ridicule of the idea of their being shed at all. Act i, sc. 2.

[*To look through a mill-stone*, to be very sharp sighted.]

†Then, *Fidus*, since your eyes are so sharp that you cannot onely *looke through a milstone*, but cleane through the minde, and so cunning that you can levell at the dispositions of women whom you never knew.
Lilly's Euphues and his England.

†**MIMETIC.** Capable of mimicking.

But *Fucus*, lead by most *mimetick* apes,
Could not depinge don *Fuco's* antick shapes.

Whiting's Albino and Bellanui, 1638, p. 9.

MINCE, *v.* To walk in an affected manner, by cutting the steps small, or mincing them.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and *mince*.
Merry W. W., v, 1.

See also the examples, and other senses, in Johnson. Among the rest, *Isai.*, iii, 16.

All the senses are evidently derived from the primitive meaning of cutting small. Hence, *mincing*, is used for *affected, delicate*. See **MALICHO**.

MINE, *s.* Appears to be used in the following passage for *magnet*, or mineral.

The *mine*

Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course,

Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 429.

The annotators tell us, that in Kent the iron stone is called *mine*, quasi mineral. [A common local use of the word.]

MINE, *s.* The old orthography of *mien*, countenance; being that of its etymology, *mine*, French. It seems to have been altered for the sake of pronunciation, to avoid giving the foreign sound to the *i*. But *mein* would still better express the sound, and more suitably to the analogy of our language.

I will possesse him with yellownesse, for this *recolt of mine* is dangerous. *Merry Wives*, i, 3, 4to of 1630.

This the modern commentators rightly explain, "change of countenance."

Know you that fellow that walketh there? He is an alchymist by his *mine*, and hath multiplied all to moonshine. *Eliot*, 1593, quoted by Dr. Farmer.

MING, or **MINGE**, *v.* To mix.

Which never *minges*

With other stream.

Sir A. Gorge's Lucan.

And so together he would *minge* his pride and povertee.

Kendall's Poems, 1577, G 1.

She carves it fyne and *minges* it thick.

Drant's Trans. from Hor., Malone Q.

Warburton, with his usual courage, made a substantive of it, and would have forced it into a passage of Shakespeare (*All's W.*, i, 1); but as a substantive I believe it cannot be found.

Hall seems to use it for to mention; but it may mean to mix in conversation :

Could never man work thee a worser shame

Than once to *minge* the father's odious name.

Book iv, S. 2.

MINGLE, *n. s.* Contraction for *mine ingle*. See **INGLE**.

Because it is a common thing to call *cuz*, and *mingle*, now a days, all the world over.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 307.

Sometimes also *ningle* :

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ningle* is always in labour when I come. *Decker's Satirom.*, Or. Dr., 3, p. 103.

Also *passim*, in the same play.

MINGLE, *s.* Mixture.

He was not sad, for he would shine on those That make their looks by him. He was not merry, Which seem'd to tell them his remembrance lay In Egypt, with his joy; but between both. O heav'nly *mingle*.

Ant. and Cleop., i, 5.

Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear;

Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines,

That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together. *Ibid.*, iv, 8.

MINGLE-MANGLE, *s.* A confused mixture, an irregular medley; from *mingle* and *mangle*, being at once mixed and mutilated.

Germany was visited twenty years with God's word, but they did not earnestly embrace it, nor in life follow it, but made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch potch of it.

Latimer, Sermon, fol. 49 b.

Latimer has the expression not unfrequently, and even as a verb, "to *mingle-mangle* the word with man's inventions." *Ibid.*, 91 b.

It is exemplified also from Hooker and Hartlib. See Todd.

If we present a *mingle-mangle*, our fault is to be excused.

Lyly's Mydas, Prologue.

See Decker, *Gul's Hornb.*, p. 52, Nott.

See also Puttenham, p. 211.

†Now that is the fact they find fault withall, and reason of it, saying, that a *mingle mangle* should not be made of comedies; but verily in shewing themselves to be so wise, they manifest their follie.

Terence in English, 1614.

†These *mingle mangle*, motly toys they spend

The time, till night doth make them homeward wend.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†How piteous then man's best of wit is martyr'd,
In barbarous manner latter'd, tore, and quarter'd,
So mangle-mangled, and so hack't and hew'd,
So scurvily becurvid and benewd. *Ibid.*

†**MINGLER**. One who mingles. Applied specially to persons who mixed wools of different qualities previous to their being carded.

We cannot properly wade into the abuses of measuring, unless we begin our enquiry from the originals of clothing, which rests upon such as minze, card, and upon wools. The minglers are usually in great fault, for whereas by the statute, clothing is to be made of fleece wool only, nevertheless they mingle fell wools and lambs wools.

The Golden Pleece, 1667.

MINIKIN, *a.* Small, delicate. A diminutive of *min*, which means small in German, Scotch, &c. See Jamieson's Dictionary.

And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,

Thy sheep shall take no harm. *K. Lear*, iii, 6.

The word *feat* is explained by Baret, "proper, well fashioned, *minikin*, handsome." *Alvearie*, in loc.

Minikin seems sometimes to have meant *treble* in music, being directly opposed to *base*:

Yet servants, knowing *minikin* nor base,

Are still allowed to fiddle with the case

Locke's Poems, p. 41, *To Rhoda's Glove*.

'Sfoot what treble *minikin* squeaks there?

Marston's Antonio and Melida, Act. Dr., ii, 150.

Min, *moins*, and all this family of words, seem to come from *minor*.

MINIMUS, or **MINIM**, *a.* Anything very small. The word is Latin, but came into use probably from the musical term *minim*, which, in the very old notation, was the shortest note, though now one of the longest. The old musical notes were the *long*, the *breve*, the *semi-breve*, and the *minim*. The *long*, and the *breve*, are now disused (except that the latter appears sometimes in the church music); and the *semi-breve* remains the longest note (corrupted to *semibreve*, or *semibref*); the *minim* the next, then *crotchets*, *quavers*, &c., &c.; all invented to suit the constantly increasing rapidity of musical performance and composition.

Get you gone, you dwarf,

You *minims*, of hindring knot-grass made.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Milton used the word *minim*:

Not all

Minims of nature, some of serpent kind
Wondrous in length and corpulence.

Par. L., vii, 481.

And Spenser:

To make one *minime* of thy poor hand-mayd.

F. Q., vi, 2, 28.

†**MINION**, *s.* and *a.* Anything delicate, small, or pretty. From the Fr. *mignon*.

Abroductus, a delicate person, a *minion*.

Blotus Dictionary, 1559.

His lynes lykethe your mynyon howse so well, that he purposyth the not to departe so shortly from thens, as he spoyntyd, and as I late wrote unto youre grace.

State Papers, i, 307.

Anger made great Alexander (like the least part of himselfe) kill his *minionized* friend Clytus for, had it been drunkenness, hee would have tapt out his hart blood before he heard him speake for, drunkenness is an afternoons inndness and can do nothing advisedly.

Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie

of Excellent Descriptions, 1618.

He wolde kepe goodly horses and live mynyonly and elegantly.

Taverner's Adages, 1562.

†**MINISTRESS**. A female servant.

The olde foxes cruell and severe *ministresses*,

Will learne the enterer never to come forth

The Passenger of Revenge, 1612.

MINIVER, *s.*, or **MENIVER**. A kind of fur. Thus defined by Cotgrave:

"*Pellis est cujusdam albæ bestiolæ, qua utuntur academici senatores et juridici, ad duplicanda superhumeralia, togas, et stolas purpureas.*" So Fortescue: "*Capitium ejus non alio quam menevero penulatur.*" *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* Where, says Du Cange,

"expressit Gallicum *menuvair*." It was, according to Cotgrave, the fur of

the small weasel, *menu-rair*.

A velvet hood, rich borders, and sometimes

A dainty *miniver* cap. *Muzzing City Mad*, iv, 4.

Perle by this *miniver* cap, and according to his majesty's leave.

Decker's Saltramast, Or Dr., iii, 125.

According to some authors, it was the soft fur from the belly of squirrels, weasels, &c. So, Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict., in loco. Others suppose it the skin of a Russian animal.

MINNOCK, or **MINNICK**, *s.* A word which occurs in the first quartet of the *Midsommer Night's Dream*, for which the folio substitutes *mimick*. Dr. Johnson was inclined to suppose the word genuine, and derived from the same source as *minx*. Thus, *minnock*, masc.; *minnix*, or *minx*, fem.

Amor his *Thiabe* must be answered,

And forth my *minnock* comes.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

If *minnock* was ever in use, it must be found somewhere. *Mimick* certainly makes sense; but it seems very improbable that any printer should blunder at so common a word, to make one which never existed.

†**MINUITY.** A trifle. This word occurs in the History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 64.

MINUTE-JACKS, in Shakespeare's *Timon*, have been generally interpreted to mean the same as **JACKS OF THE CLOCK HOUSE**; but how they can be called *minute-jacks*, whose office is only to strike hours or quarters, is not easily explained. If any automata were alluded to, it must surely be some whose actions were impelled by the minute hand or the pendulum. But I rather think that no more is meant by minute-jacks, than "fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage, time-servers."

You fools of fortune, treacher friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*!
Timon, iii, 6.

There is no doubt that by the "Jack that keeps the stroke," Rich. III, iv, 2, is meant the "Jack of the clock-house."

MIRABLE, *a.*, for admirable.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'at O Yes
Cries, "this is he," could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.

The word is uncommon, and perhaps may be considered as a poetic licence in that passage.

MIRABOLAN, *s.* The proper form of the word above noticed under **MARABLANE**. The fact is, that it was a kind of plumb; though the kernels of the stones were probably also used in medicine. The fruit was the object of the confectioner, and the following is an old receipt for preparing it:

To preserve *mirabolans* [clearly an error for *mirabolans*] or *mala-caladomans*.—Take your mala-caladomans, stone them, perboyle in water, then pill off the outward skin of them, they will boyle as longe as a peece of beefe, and therefore you need not feare the breaking of them, and when they are boyled tender, make sirup of them, and preserve them as you do any other thing, and so you may keepe them all the yeare.
Warner's Antiq. Culinarie, p. 92.

There is a long article upon them in Johnson's *Gerard*, p. 1500, which enumerates five species. Of their qualities, it says,

All the kinds of *mirabolans* are in taste astringent and sharpe, like to the unripe sorbus or service berries. The yellow and *Pellerica*, taken before meat, stop the lake, and help the weak stomach, as *Garcia* writeth.
P 1501.

The figures represent them as not unlike figs.

†**MIRACLIST.** A narrator of miracles.

Hearre the *miraclist* report it, who himselfe was an actor.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

†**MIRISH.** Miry.

In times of tumult thou amongst the Irish,
Hast made them skip o'r boys and quagmires *mirish*.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

MIRKE, *s.* Darkness; commonly written *murk*, especially in modern editions. *Mirce*, *tenebræ*, Saxon.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moost Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp.
Alf's Well, ii, 1.

The word, and all its derivatives, are still current in the Scottish dialect, and are abundantly exemplified in Dr. Jamieson's excellent Dictionary.

MIRKE, *a.* Dark.

By whose means the battail was resumed againe,
whiche lasted till that *mirke* night parted them in summer.
Holinsk. Deser. of Scott., C 6, col. 1 a.
Such myster saying me seemeth all too *murk*.
Sp. Sh. Ed., Sept., 13.

Murky is still a poetical word, and not unfrequently used.

MIRKESOME, *s. a.* Dark.

Through *mirksome* are her ready way she make.
Spens. P. Q., I, v, 23.
And there in silent, dref, and *mirksome* shade,
His characters and circles strange he wale.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 5.

MIRROR. Among the fantastic fashions of his day, ridiculed by Ben Jonson and others, was that of wearing mirrors or small glasses, in various ways, as ornaments. Even in men's hats.

Where is your page? call for your casting-bottle, and place your mirror in your hat, as I told you.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., ii, 1.

This, we may suppose, was the very height of affectation, by the manner in which it is introduced; but there is no doubt, to use the words of Mr. Gifford, that both sexes wore them publicly, the men as brooches, or ornaments in their hats, and the women at their girdles, or on their breasts: nay, sometimes in the centres of their fans. For the latter circumstance he quotes *Lovelace*, who makes a lady say,

My lively shade thou ever shalt retaine,
In thy inclosed feather-framed glasse.

See **LOOKING-GLASSE**.

MIRROR OF KNIGHTHOOD. The name of a Spanish romance, translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century, and then very popular. See **LINDABRIDES** and

DONZEL DEL PHEBO. It formed a part of Don Quixote's collection :

The barber taking another book, said, this is the *Mirror of Knighthood*. I know his worship well, quoth the curate.

Hence Butler gives that title to his hero :

A wight he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him *Mirror of Knighthood*.

Hudibr., I, i, 15.

MISCELLANY MADAM. A female trader in miscellaneous articles; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds, such as kept shops in the New Exchange. So at least I conclude from the following passages; and I have not met with the term elsewhere :

Now I would be an empress, and by and by a dutchess; then a great lady of state; then one of your *miscellany madams*; then a waiting-woman. &c.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 1.

As a waiting woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers.

Ibid.

MISCHIEF. *With a mischief*, a common old phrase, sufficiently explained in the following examples.

Abi in malam rem, go hense *with a mischief*.

Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

When the simpring scornfull pusse, the supposed mistress of the house (*with a mischief*) who is, indeed, a kinde of creature retired for a while into the countrey to escape the whip in the city.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

But above all, her skill is much credited to helpe yong women breed and fructifie, so that if shee be as barren as a stockfish, yet the matronly medicines and instructions of this wise cunning woman, will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply *with a mischief*.

Ibid.

MISDIET. Bad or injurious diet.

Now for the body, it as well levels at it; for those who distemper and *misdiet* themselves with untimely and unwonted surfeiting.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

MISDIETER. One who follows an injurious diet.

If consorting with *misdieters*, he bathe himselfe in the muddy streames of their luxury and ryot, he is in the very next suburbs of death it selfe.

Ibid.

MISER, s. A miserable wretch; used without any reference to avarice, to which worst wretchedness it has been confined in more modern usage.

Decrepit *miser*! base, ignoble wretch!

1 Hen. VI, v, 5.

Those pains that make the *miser* glad of death
Have seiz'd on me. *Tamcr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 198.
And so this *miser*, at the same verie point, had like chance and fortune.

Holins., p. 760.

He staid his steed for humble *miser's* sake.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 9.

Doe not yet disdaine to carrie with thee the wofull words of a *miser* now despairing.

Sidney's Arcad., p. 117.

MISER'S GALLON. A very small measure.

Her ordnance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *mizers* gallon.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MISERABLE. Covetous, miserly.

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will.

Pasquil's Jest, &c., 1604.

MISERERE. A lamentation; the beginning of the 51st, or fourth penitential psalm, "*Miserere* mei, Deus." Often, says Kersey, presented by the Ordinary to such malefactors as have benefit of clergy allowed them.

No more ay-meas and *misereres*, Tranio.

B. & Pl. Tamer Tamed, iii, 3.

Certainly the right reading. The first edition has "*miseries*;" the second, absurdly, "*mistrisses*;" but the metre points out the true reading. Thus also :

Would sing a woful *miserere*, Pedro.

Ibid, v, 2.

Not *misereri*, as the old editions have it, and Sympson after them.

MISEXPENCE. Reckless expense.

O wretched end of idle vanity,

Of *misexpence* and prodigality.

The Beggar's Ape, c. 1607.

MISHMASH. A confused heap.

Chaos, Ovid. Lactantio, confusio atque congeries rerum omnium, et informis materia, quam poetæ invexerunt, ex ea extitisse omnia fabulantes. χάος, Orpheo. Confusion universelle de toutes choses. A confused or disordered heape of all things together : a *mishmash*.

Nomenclator.

And these are so full of their confused circumlocutions, that a man would thinke he heard Thersites with a frapling and bawling clamor to come out with a *mishmash* and hotchpotch of most distastfull and unsavory stuffe.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MISKIN, s. A dunghill; properly *mixen*, Saxon. A provincial word, which is still in use in some parts. Grose has *mix-hill* as a Kentish word, which is only a corruption.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress

In such a *miskin*.

B. & Pl. Night-Walker, iii, 1.

Erroneously printed *mis-ken*, from not being understood.

MISKIN, s. A little bagpipe, so explained in the margin.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green.

Drayt., Ecl. 2, p. 1358.

Noticed also by Phillips, Kersey, &c.

MISKNOW. Not to know, to ignore.

A serving-man I in cast cloathes have seene,

That did himselfe so strangely overweene,

That with himselfe he out of knowledge grewe,

And therefore all his old friends he *misknew*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MISKNOWLEDGE. Ignorance, or misinterpretation.

For I shall never (with Gods grace) be ashamed to make publick profession thereof upon all occasions, lest God should be ashamed of me before men and

angels; especially lest at this time men might presume further upon the *misknowledg* of my meaning to trouble this parliament than were convenient.

Wilson's James I.

MISLIN.

Come sit thee downe, and with a *mislyn* charme
Craze my incircled arme,
Till lockt in fast imbraces wee discover
In every eye a lover. *Beedome's Poems*, 1641.

MISON, s. Apparently for *mistion*, or mixture. [Supposed to be a sort of pancake.]

They may crumble it [their bread] into water well enough, and make *misons* with it.

Nashe's Unf. Trav., 1594; *Cumberl. Observ.*, p. 65.

I have not seen the word elsewhere.

MISPENSE, s. Bad expense, evil employment.

May reasonably be deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispense* of our time, labour, and good humour.

Barrow's Serms., xxix, *Edinb. ed.*, p. 254.

The word was used by Hall, and other old divines. See the examples given by Todd.

MISPROUD, a. Improperly or unjustifiably proud.

Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misprond* York.

3 Hen. VI, ii, 6.

To MISQUEME. To displease. See **QUEME**.

MISRULE, LORD OF. The master of revels at Christmas, in any nobleman's or other great house.

First, at Christmase, there was in the kinge's house, wheresoever hee was lodged, a *lorde of misrule*, or mayster of merie disporters, and the like had ye in the house of every noble man, of honor or good worshippe, were he spirituall or temporall.—These lordes, beginning their rule on Allhollon eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas day. In all which space there were fine and subtile disguisings, masks, and mummeries, &c. *Stow's London*, p. 72.

No Epi, love is a *lord of misrule*, and keepeth the Christmas in my corps. *Lyly, Court Com.*, F 1.

In Ben Jonson's masque of Christmas, *misrule* is thus described: "*Misrule*, in a velvet cap, with a sprig, a short cloke, a great yellow ruff, like a reveller," &c. This *lord of misrule* was sometimes styled the *Christmas prince*, of which a remarkable instance has been already noticed. See **CHRISTMAS PRINCE**. There is little doubt that all these contrivances for encouraging and enlivening the sports of Christmas, were derived from the more ancient feast of the *Boy-Bishop*, which being found superstitious, and liable to various abuses, was put down by proclamation, in 1542. See *Archæologia*, vol. xviii, p. 313.

MISELDEN, s. A name for missel-

toe, and nearer to the original, *misteltan*, Saxon.

They bruise the berries of *misselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water, whereof bird-lime is made.

Transl. of Pliny, quoted in *Baret's Alvearie*.

Cotgrave has it *misseldine*. It was called also *missel*, whence the *missel-thrush*, from feeding upon its berries.

MISSELTOE, s. The peculiar and somewhat mysterious production of this parasitical plant has always made it an object of superstition. The high estimation in which it was held by the Druids is well known; but in the times here to be illustrated, it was chiefly used for Christmas decoration. The custom longest preserved was the hanging up of a bush of it in the kitchen, or servants' hall, with the charm attached to it, that the maid, who was not kissed under it at Christmas, would not be married in that year.

MISTER, s. Kind, or sort of; said to be from *mestier*, French. A word of Chaucer's time, but continued in use by Spenser and others.

Such *myster* saying me seemeth to mirke.

Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., l. 103.

Where Spenser's own Glossary explains it by the word "manner." Hence we easily understand the "*mister wight*" of Spenser and his contemporaries, "manner of person."

What *mister wight* she was, and whence i-brought?

Fairf. Tasso, iv, 28.

What *mister-chance* hath brought thee to the field
Without thy sheep? *Browne, Shep. P.*, Ecl. 7.

That is, "what kind of chance?"
So Drayton:

These *mister arts* been better fitting thee.

Eclogue 7, ed. 1593.

The later editions read, "Like hidden arts."

To MISTER, v. To signify, or be of consequence; or rather, perhaps, only impersonal, "it *mistreth*." Found hitherto only in this passage.

As for my name it *mistreth* not to tell,
Call me the squire of dames, that me beseeemeth well.

Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 51.

Mr. Todd, who quotes Upton's right explanation at the place, has misinterpreted it in the Dictionary.

MISTERY, s. An art, or a trade. Warburton says, very rightly, on the following passage, that in this sense

the word should properly be spelt with *i*, not *mystery*; being derived, not from the Greek *μυστήρια*, but the French *mestier*. Perhaps, however, it is rather from *maistery*.

Painting, sir, I have heard say is a *mistery*, but what *mistery* there should be in hanging, if I should be hanged I cannot imagine. *M. for M.*, iv, 2.

And that, which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach, and common infamie.

Spens. Moth. H. T., 221.

He speaks of the profession of a soldier. The term is still technical. An apprentice is bound that he may learn the "art and mistery" of such a trade.

†**To MISTHANK.** To do the contrary to thanking.

I had (in harbour) heav'd mine anchor o're,
And ev'n already set one foot a-shoar;
When lo, the dolphin, beating 'gainst the bank,
'Gan mine oblivion moodily *mis-thank*. *In Bartas*.

†**MISTLE.** Misseltoe. Called also *mistledine*. See MISSELDEN. "*Mistle or mistledine, viscus.*" *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 93, "the parts of the trees."

Mistle which groweth upon apple trees and crab-trees, is a great number of white or yelow berries, viscum.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 96.

The first day, of the powder of the scull of a man burned, one dramme at once, and the next day of the *miscle* of the oke, made in powder, one dramme, and the third day the powder of piony roots, one dramme.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

MISTRESS. The small ball at the game of bowls, now called the *Jack*, at which the players aim.

So, so, rub on, and *kiss the mistress*.

Tro. and Cr., iii, 2.

Rub is still a term at the game, expressive of the movement of the bowls, and they are said to *kiss*, when they touch gently.

Zelmane using her own byas, to bowl near the *mistresse* of her own thoughts. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 281.

Like one

That rubs the *mistress* when his bowl is gone.

Fansh. Lus., ix, 71.

I hope to be as near the *mistresse* as any of you all

Weakest goes to W., 4to, G 3.

The speaker has declared that he was going to play at bowls. So Brome:

Rather than to have my head bowl'd at her, though I were sure it should *kiss the mistresse*.

Queen and Concubine, ii, 3.

See more examples in Malone's Suppl., vol. i, p. 241.

MITRE TAVERN. A famous place of resort in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson. It was in Bread-street, Cheapside.

The *Mitre* in Cheape, and then the Bull Head,
And many like places, that make noses red.

News from Bartl. Fair, 4to.

Come we'll pay at bar, and to the *Mitre* in Bread-street, we'll make a night on't.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 387.

Why this will be a true feast, a right *Mitre* supper.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 386.

This tavern was afterwards removed to Fleet-street, where one of the name remained till very lately:

Meet me strait

At the *Mitre* door in Fleet street.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 450.

†**MITRIDATE.** Mithridate, a celebrated antidote.

There in my knapsack, (to pay hungers fees)
I had good bacon, bisket, neates-tongue, cheese,
With roses, barberies, of each conserves,
And *mitridate*, that vigorous health preserves.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**To MIZEL.** To rain small; to drizzle.

Effeminatenesse is an enemy to good huswiferie, when either the man dares not plow, because it *mizells*, nor the wife rise, for that it is a cold morning.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

MO, or MOE. Formerly a common abbreviation of *more*; so common that, in the public version of the Bible, it was continued so late as the edition of 1717, Oxon., and perhaps later.

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we.

Exod., i, 9.

The black-letter, quarto, of 1584, has, in the same passage, "*greater and mightier than we.*"

And gone the stations all a row,
St. Peter's shrine and many *mo*.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 50.

The *moe* the stronger if they gree in one.

Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 116.

I will bring seven times *moe* plagues upon you, according to your sinnes

Levit., xxvi, 21.

In Lyncolnes inne and Temples twayne,

Graves inne and other *mo*,

Thou shalt them fynde whose painfull pen,

Thy verse shall flourish so. *Heyw. Thyestes*, 1560.

At the same period *mo*, and *more*, were both used, and it does not appear why one or the other was preferred in any particular passage, except when it favoured a rhyme.

MOBILE. An adopted Latin word, from *mobilis*, moveable. Now entirely disused, being superseded by its contraction *mob*, the vulgar, the fickle herd. Dr. Johnson has exemplified it twice from prose authors. But there are also poetical authorities.

Fall from their sovereign's side to court the *mobile*,
O London, London, where's thy loyalty?

T. Durfy's Song of London Loyalty.

Tho' the *mobile* baul

Like the devil and all,

For religion, property, justice, and laws.

Song of an Orange, *State Poems*, iii, 287.

Thus it appears that all the three syllables were pronounced, as in the Latin

word, which proves that it is not from the French.

The progress from *mobile* to *mob*, is seen in two of Dryden's prefaces. In that to Don Sebastian, he writes,

That due preparation which is required to all great events; as in particular, that of raising the *mobile* in the beginning of the fourth act. Publ. 1690.

In the preface to Cleomenes:

Yet, to gratify the barbarous part of my audience, I gave them a short rabble-scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius, with the same character of baseness and cowardice, which are here described. Publ. 1692.

Here he evidently considers the word *mob* as not established English.

MOBLE, v. To veil or cover the head close; either from *mob*, a close cap, still in use, or that from this. Written also *mable*.

But who, a woe! had seen the *mobled* queen.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

The moon doth *mobble* up herself.

Shirley's Gent. of Venice.

There heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes.

Sandys' Travels, p. 69.

The first folio of Shakespeare reads *inobled*, clearly an error of the press; the second, *mobled*; the quarto of 1611, the same.

MOCCAGE, s. Mocking; more commonly written *mockage*, from *mock*.

But all this perchaunce ye were I speake half in *moccage*.

Sir Thos. Chaloner's Moria Enc., 4to, 1549, M 3.

A mere *mockage*, a counterfeit charm to no purpose.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p 721.

†**MOCK-BEGGAR.** An inhospitable and uncharitable person. Hence the term *Mock-beggar's Hall*, for a mansion, ill kept up, and where no hospitality was practised; a mansion very fine outwardly, but ill furnished within. It was given as a name to some old mansions; one at Wallasey, in Cheshire, was so named, and another near Ipswich, in Suffolk.

A gentleman without meanes is like a faire house without furniture or any inhabitant, save onely an idle housekeeper; whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder, and all ill bestowed, to make a *mock-begger* that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour.

Rick Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

No times observ'd nor charitable lawes,
The poore receive their answer from the dawes,
Who in their caying language call it plaine
Mockbegger manour, for they came in vaine.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MOCK-WATER, s. A jocular term of reproach used by the Host, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, to the French Dr. Caius. Considering the

profession of the Doctor, and the coarseness of the Host, there can be no doubt, I think, that he means to allude to the *mockery* of judging of diseases by the *water*, or urine, which was the practice of all doctors, regular and irregular, at that time, and the subject of much, not ill-placed, jocularity. *Mock-water* must mean, therefore, "you pretending water-doctor!" A very few speeches before, the same speaker calls Dr. Caius *King Urinal*, and, twice in the following scene (act iii, sc. 1), sir Hugh threatens to knock his *urinalls* about his costard," or head. Can anything be more clear? This is, in substance, Dr. Johnson's interpretation.

A word, monsieur *mock-water*. *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 3.

Mr. Steevens's interpretation, relating to the *water* of a jewel, would be good, if anything had led to the mention of a jewel, or the alluding to it.

MOCKADO, s. A stuff made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called *mock-velvet*.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing, to see a lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at her bridall in her cassock of *mockado*.

Puttenham, p. 238.

Hee weares his apparell much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him *mock-velvet*, or satinisco.

Overbury, Char., M 6 b.

Sherwood has *moccado*, which he renders in French by *mocayart*, *moncarde*. There was also a silk *mockado*, which is probably meant here:

Imagine first our rich *mockado* doublet
With our cut cloth of gold sleeves.

Ford, Lady's Trial, ii, 1.

MODERN, adj. In a sense now disused; common, trivial, worthless. I remember a very old lady, after whose death, a miscellaneous paper of trifles was found among her property, inscribed by herself, "odd and *modern* things."

Full of wise saws, and *modern* instances.

As you l. it, ii, 7.

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards.

Ibid., iv, 1.

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,

Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems

A *modern* ecstasy.

Macb., iv, 3.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous. See Johnson. The following is perhaps in ridicule of that usage:

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence,
To have cothurnal buskins frightened hence.

B. Jons. Poetast., act v.

†MODICUM. A small repast?

One surfetting on sin, in morning pleasures, noone banquets, after riots, night moriscoes, midnights *modicoms*, and abundance of trash trickt up to all turbulent revellings. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608. There was no boote to bid runne for drams to drive down this undigested *moddicombe*. *Ibid.*

MOE, or MOWE, *s.* A distortion of the face, made in ridicule. It has been doubted whether *mops* and *mowes*, which are usually joined together, be not a colloquial corruption of *mocks* and *mouths*; and Spenser has actually written *mocks* and *mowes*, which seems to give his authority for it. Mr. Todd says (J. Dict.) that Spenser has also *mop* and *mowe*; but that, I believe, was an error in copying from his own note upon the following lines; for I have not found such a passage:

And otherwhiles with bitter *mockes* and *mowes*
He would him scorne. *P. Q., VI, vii, 49.*

Abraham Fleming also, in his Vocabulary (1585), has the phrase thus:

Such a one as wryeth his mouth and maketh *mocks* and *mowes* like an antike. *V. Sanniones, p. 530.*

But *mop* has been derived from the Gothic, *mopa*, to ridicule, and so frequently occurs, that it can hardly be an error. See MOP.

Apes and monkeys

*Twixt two such shes, would chatter this way, and Contemn with *mows* the other. *Cymb., i, 7.*

Enter the shapes again, and dance with *mops* and *mowes*. *Temp., Stage direction, iii, 3.*

Found nobody at home but an ape, that sat in the porch, and made *mops* and *mows* at him.

Nash's Apol. of Pierce Pen., 1563.

Yea, the very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mowes* at me, and ceased not.

Ps. xxxv, 15, old edition.

Whether to *make mouths* be an original expression also, or was at first a corruption of making *mowes*, may not be easily determined. They certainly existed together.

To MOE, *v.*, from the preceding. To make *mowes*; or, in modern phrase, to make *faces* at any one.

Sometimes like apes that *moe* and chatter at me.

Temp., ii, 2.

And make them to lye and *mowe* like an ape.

Old Mystery of Candlemas Day, 1512.

Hence Flibbertigibbet is called the dæmon of *mopping* and *mowing*. *K. Lear*. Making *mops* and *mows* is particularly attributed to apes. See MOP.

†MOIDERED. Confused; bothered.

Shep. I've been strangely *moyder'd* e're sin 'bout this same news oth' French king. I conno believe 'tis true. *Wit of a Woman, 1705.*

MOILE, *s.* A mule. Probably only a corruption of *mule*.

In worse case seeme than Pallas old growne *moile*,
Th' Athenian's foster'd at their publike cost.

Daniel's Philot., 193.

Agrippa desires you to forbear him till the next week; his *moils* are not yet come up. *Ben. Jons. Poet., i, 2.*

This is right,

Th' old emblem of the *moyle* cropping of thistles.

B. & Fl. Scornf. L., ii, 1.

Lawyers of the first eminence, as judges and sergeants, rode to Westminster hall on mules; whence it is said of a young man studying the law:

Well, make much of him; I see he was never born to ride upon a *moyle*. *Ibid., Every M. out of H., ii, 3.*

That is, he will never be eminent in his profession.

†*Phulas*.———trot behind me softly,
As it becomes a *moil* of ancient carriage.

The Broken Heart, Ford, iv, 2.

†*Spadone*. 'Twould wind-break a *moil*, or a ringed mare, to vie burthens with her.

The Fancies Chaste and Noble, Ford, ii, 2.

[Mules are still called *moiles* in the West.]

†Whom he did turne into a sower legg'd asse,
Who nowe with *moyles* and jades doth feede on grasse.

The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. 1.

2. There was also a kind of high shoe called a *moyle*, or *moile*. See Thomasius, and Fleming's Nomenclator, in *Mulleus*. Also Phillips's World of Words. Probably from carrying the wearer, like a mule.

Thou wear'st (to weare thy wit and thrift together)
Moyles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.

J. Heywood's Works and Epigr.

MOILE, *v.* To toil and labour; probably from *moile*, a mule, being an animal very useful for labour.

In th' earth we *moile* with hunger, care, and paine.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 75, ed. 1610.

And *moileth* for no more than for his needful hire.

Ibid., p. 278.

This verb, in the old and newer ways of spelling, formed two anagrams, recorded by Howell; one on William Noy, attorney-general, who was a mere plodding lawyer, but very learned, *I moyle in law*; the other on a judge, of whom he says, "If an *s* be added, it may be applied to my countryman, Judge Jones, an excellent lawyer too, and a far more genteel man, *I moile in laws*." *Howell's Letters, B. I, § 1, l. 17.* The late sir W. Jones was too much a genius for it to suit

him; he *moiled*, indeed, but he did much more by mental energy.

†Though thou art a master, thou shalt be alwines a servant, *moyling* for a mite, and watching to save a pennie.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

MOLDWARP, *s.* A mole. Saxon. From turning the mould. Sometimes *mouldiwarp*.

Sometimes he angers me
With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.
And, like a *moldwarpe*, make him lose his eyes.

Harr. Ariosto, xxxiii, 16.
Comfort thyself with other men's misfortunes—as the *mouldwarpe* in *Æsop*e told the fox complaining for want of a tail—you complaine of toies, but I am blind, be quiet.
Burt. Anat. Mel., p. 310.

See also Johnson's authorities, under **MOULDWARP**.

MOLL CUTPURSE. See **FRITH, MARY**.

†**MOLLAND**. High ground.

Sar. There is no difficultie in it: for *molland* is upland, or high ground, and the contrary is *feuland*, low ground, a matter ordinary, where they use to distinguish betweene these two kindes.

Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

†**MOLY**. A plant known chiefly to the poets, who ascribed to it fabulous virtues. It is known to general readers by the allusion to it in the *Comus* of Milton.

But as the hearbe *moly* hath a flower as white as snow, and a roote as blacke as inke, so age hath a white head, shewing pittie, but a blacke heart, swelling with mischiefe.

Lylic's Enphues and his England.

MOME. A blockhead; sometimes a buffoon.

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch.
Com. of Err., iii, 1.

See the note.

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome*.

Drayton, Skeltoniad, p. 1373.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.

Mirr. for Mag., 466.

Momes will in swarms be buzzing about thee.

Decker, Gul's Hornb., Proem.

The derivation given by Johnson in his Dictionary, after Hanmer, from *momon*, is very improbable, as taken from a French custom little known in England. It is more likely to be formed from *Momus*. The third example, it may be observed, suits this derivation. How it took the other sense, may be doubted; probably from the contempt attached to the character of a buffoon, and confounding it with the *fool* of those times. Cotgrave has *mome*, as a French word for a buffoon. There was also *momer*, to go in disguise, &c.,

whence our *mummery*. See *Roquefort*.

†**MOMENTALLY**, *adv.* For a moment, at any moment.

Why but a man must necessarily eate and drinke, because without these two offices, neither sound or sick can continue: for the bodies of living creatures remayning in a daily ebbing and flowing, so that *momentally* the corporall spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also in like manner, the humours, and solide parts.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MOMENTANY, *adj.* Lasting for a moment. It seems to have been in very common use.

Making it *momentany* as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.

Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

Johnson quotes Hooker, Bacon, and Crashaw, for this word.

MONARCHO. A fantastical Englishman, affecting the airs of an Italian, possibly King by name.

But now he was an insulting monarch, above *Monarcho*, the Italian, that wore crownes in his shoes, and quite renounced his natural English accents and gestures, and wrested himself wholly to the Italian punctilios, &c.
Nash's Have with you, &c.

He is probably alluded to in

A phantom, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport.
Love's L. L., iv, 1.

Neither do they gape after any other thing but vaine praise and glorie; as in our age Peter Shakerlye of Paules, and *Monarcho* that lived about the court.

Meres, cited by Dr. Farmer.

MONCHATO, *s.* I suppose, for moustachio.

The ranter breathes not
Who with his peck'd *monchatos* may not brave him,
Baffle, nay baste him out of his possessions.
Lady Alimony, sign. D 2.

Perhaps only a mis-print, for *mouchato*.

†**MONETH**. The older form of month.

I spent diverse *moneths* in this manner, during which time he saw me every day, and tormented me perpetually.
Hymen's Preludia, 1658, p. 60.

†**MONGING**. Mixing.

Repent you, marchantes, your straunge marchandises
Of personages, prebends, avowsons, of benefices,
Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees,
Your *monging* of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese.

The Funerall of King Edward the Sixt, 1560.

†**MONIFFED**. Appears to signify moneyed, in the following passage.

Nature did well in giving poor men wit,
That fools well *moniffed* may pay for it.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

To **MONISH**. To admonish. A word very common in earlier times. See Todd.

I write not to hurt any, but to profit some; to accuse none, but to *monish* such.
Asch. Scholem., p. 49.

†**MONNETS**. Small deformed ears.

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call *monnets*; for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.

Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

†**MONOMACHY.** A single combat; a duel.

This *monomachy* lasted not, for yonder
Comes Saturne on the part of Ganimed.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**MONOPOLITAN.** A monopolist; one who speculated on obtaining patents.

Hee was no diving politician,
Or project-seeking *monopolitan*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MONOPOLY. See **PATENT**.

MONSIEUR'S DAYS. The time when the duke of Anjou, whose title was *Monsieur*, resided in England, to court queen Elizabeth, i. e., about 1581.

It was suspected much in *Monsieur's days*.
Mad W., O. Pl., v, 371.
That old reveller velvet, in the *days of Monsicur*.
Blacke Booke, 1604.

Cited on the above passage.

MONTANTO, s. An old fencing term.

Your punto, your reverso, your stoccata, your imbrogata, your passada, your *montanto*, &c.
B. Jons. Er. Man in his II., i, 1.

Shortened into *montant*:

Thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*.
Merr. W. W., ii, 3.

Hence Beatrice jocularly calls Benedict *signor Montanto*, meaning to imply that he was a great fencer.
Much Ado, i, 1.

†**MONTEITH.** A vessel used for cooling wine-glasses.

When the table was clear'd and rendorn'd with fresh
bottles, silver *monteiths*, and cristall glasses.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

MONTERO, s. A kind of huntsman's cap; *montera*, Spanish. See Minshew's Spanish Dictionary.

He had (for a *montera*) on his crown,
The shell of a red lobster overgrow n.
Faush. Lus., vi, 17.

Sterne introduces the *montero* cap into his *Tristram Shandy*, so that it cannot be esteemed quite obsolete; yet it is little known. See Johnson.

MONTH'S-MIND, s. A celebration in remembrance of dead persons, a month after their decease. See Blount's Glossogr., voc. *Minning-days*.

Is busied now with trentall obsequies,
Masse, and *month's-minde*, dirge, and I know not
what,

To ease their rowles in painful purgatory.
Old Play of King John, Part I, sign. F 1.
Keeping his *month's-minde*, and his obsequies,
With solemn intercession for his soule.
Ibid., Part II, sign. A 4.

"Persons in their wills often directed," says Mr. Douce, "that in a month, or any other specific time from the

day of their decease, some solemn office for the repose of their souls, as a mass or dirge, should be perform'd in the parish church, with a suitable charity or benevolence on the occasion." *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, vol. i, p. 38.

On this occasion also it was common to have what is now called the funeral sermon preached; the more to do honour to the memory of the deceased. This was done for that great benefactress to learning Margaret countess of Richmond, &c. The title of the sermon, as first printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and reprinted in 1708, by T. Baker, the Cambridge antiquary, is this:

Hereafter followeth a mornynge remembrance, had at the *moneth minde* of the noble prynces Margarete, countesse of Richmond, and Darbye, moder unto king Henry the Seventh, and grandame to our sovereign lorde that now is. Upon whose soul Almighty God have mercy. Compyled by the reverend fader in God, Johan Fisher, byshop of Rochester.

The *month's mind* was also a feast:

In the church-warden's accompts of St. Helen's in Abingdon, Berkshire, these *month's minds*, and the expences attending them, are frequently mentioned.
Steerens on Two Gent. Ver., i, 2.

We find also in the quotation from Strype by Dr. Grey, that the *month's mind* of sir W. Laxton was on one day, and the mass and sermon the day after. *Ibid.* In Fleming and Higgins's Nomenclator (1585, 12mo) we have, under "Inferias annua religione alicui instituire," this explanation: "Anniversaries: yearly rites and ceremonies used in remembrance of the dead: a *twelve moneth's mind*." P. 312.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, Suppl., 1765, is an extract from the will of Thomas Windsor, Esq., 1475, giving orders for his *moneth's minde*. See Selections from that work, vol. i, p. 244.

One of Nash's Pamphlets is entitled, "Martin's *month's minde*, that is, a certaine report and true description of the death and funerall of old Martin Marprelate, the great make-bate of England." See Longman's Cat. for 1816, No. 5544.

From Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, we

learn too that *month's-minds* are still celebrated, as of old, among the Papists of Ireland; and that sums have been left by will, for that purpose, within a very short period. Vol. ii, p. 197, 2d ed.

But *month's-mind* is much more commonly used, and is not yet quite disused, in the sense of "an eager desire, or longing." Between these two significations there is no imaginable connection; for even granting that the funeral feast might be an object of eager desire, to those who were to attend the celebration, yet no use of language would lead persons to say, that they *had a month's mind*, when they only meant to say, that they were desirous to have it, or to be at such a ceremony. Some other explanation of the phrase, in the latter sense, must therefore be required; and it seems to have been well supplied by the ingenious conjecture of a gentleman, who published a few detached remarks on Shakespeare, John Croft, Esq., of York. He explains it to allude to "a woman's longing; which," he says, "usually takes place (or commences, at least) in the first month of pregnancy."

Rem., p. 2. Unfortunately he gives no authority for it, and I have endeavoured in vain to find it, in that mode of application. Yet it accords so perfectly with this second sense, that I have no doubt of its being the true explanation. It is in this latter sense it is used by Shakespeare in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*:

I see you have a *month's mind* to them. Act i, sc. 2.
Yet the commentators refer to the *other* kind of *month's-mind*, to illustrate the passage.

So also in Hall:

And sets a *month's mind* upon smiling May.
Satires, B. iv, s. 4.

Fuller also has it:

The king [Henry VII] had more than a *moneth's mind*, (keeping 7 yeares in that humour) to procure the pope to canonize Henry VI for a saint.
Church Hist., B. iv, § 23.

And Hudibras:

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not a *month's mind* to combat.
P. I, Cant. ii, v. 111.

Now what possible connection can any of these have with the celebration of the dead? To give a ludicrous sense to a combination common on more solemn occasions, might have been one inducement to adopt the latter phrase; but it must have been founded on something, that made it proper in the lighter sense, and something also that authorised the speaker to say you *have* such a mind. And what more probable origin can be imagined, than the longing of a woman in the first month of pregnancy, a subject of such common remark? "You long for it like a woman with child."

MONTURE, *s.* Any beast employed to ride upon. A French word, never naturalised among us.

And forward spurred his *mounture* fierce withall,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 96.

An elephant this furious giant bore,
He fierce as fire, his *mounture* swift as wind.
Ibid., xvii, 28.

Spelt *mounture* in the first edition.

MOOLES. Perhaps for mules. I confess I do not understand the line in which this word occurs. [It clearly means moles; *mads* is still a common word in different dialects for earth-worms.]

Content the [thee], Daphles, *mooles* take *mads*, but
men know *mooles* to catch.
Warner's Alb. Engl., B. ii, p. 41.

Perhaps, "Mules take mad fits, but yet men know how to catch them."

MOON, *phr.* To strain beyond the, to make an extravagant rhapsody.

Whither art thou rapt
Beyond the moon, that strivest thus to strain?
Drayt. Ecl., 5.

Thus to cast beyond the moon, was to make an extravagant conjecture, or to calculate very deeply:

Why, master Gripe, he casts beyond the moon, and
Churms is the only man he puts in trust with his
daughter. *Wily Beguiled*, Orig. Eng. Dr., iii, 329.

See to CAST BEYOND THE MOON.

MOONCALF, *s.* An old name for a false conception; *mola carnea*, or foetus imperfectly formed. *Partus lunaris* (Coles), being supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the moon. See Ab. Flem. in *Mola*, p. 436, b.

A false conception, called *mola*, i. e. a *moone-calf*, that is to say, a lump of flesh without shape, without life.
Holland's Pliny, vii, ch. 15.

And then democracy's production shall
A *moon-calf* be, which some a *mole* do call;
A false conception, of imperfect nature,
And of a shapeless and a bru'ish feature.

State Poems, vol. ii, p. 106

Trinculo supposes Caliban to be a *moon-calf*:

I hid me under the dead *mooncalf's* gaberdine.

Temp., ii, 2.

Sometimes used as a term of reproach, to signify a living monster, lumpish, stupid, and heavy. Drayton's *Moon-calf*, in his poem so called, is there supposed to have been produced by the world herself in labour, and engendered by an incubus. It is intended as a satirical representation of the fashionable man of his time.

†**MOONED.** Crescent-shaped?

Goe, cut the salt fume with your *mooned* keeles,
And let our galeons feele even child-birth panges.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†**MOONFLAW.** *To have a moonflaw in the brain*, to be a lunatic.

I fear she has a *moonflaw* in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her.

Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

MOONLING, s. Probably the same as *mooncalf*.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses, can redeem from being an ass.

B. Jons. Dcr. an Ass, i, 3.

Mr. Gifford says, that it is "a pretty expression for a fool or lunatic, which should not have been suffered to grow obsolete."

MOONSHINE, phr. *A sop o' the moonshine*. Probably alluding to some dish so called. There was a way of dressing eggs, called "eggs in moonshine;" for which the following is the receipt:

Break them in a dish upon some butter and oyl, melted or cold, strow on them a little salt, and set them on a chafing-dish of coals, make not the yolks too hard, and in the doing cover them, and make a sauce for them of an onion cut into round slices, and fried in sweet oyl or butter, then put to them verjuice, grated nutmeg, a little salt, and so serve them.

May's Accompl. Cook, p. 437.

Three other methods are subjoined. To this dish there is evident allusion in the following verses:

Could I those whitely stars go nigh,
Which make the milky way i' th' skie,
I'd pounce them, and as *moonshine* dress,
To make my Delia a curious mess.

Howell's Letters, B. ii, Lett. 22.

To sir Thomas Haw (probably *Hawk*, as in Letter 13, *Ibid.*) Some editions have "*at moonshine*;" which is clearly wrong.

So Kent says to the Steward, in *Lear*:
Draw, you rogue; for though it be night the moon
shines; I'll make a *sop o' th' moonshine* of you.

Act ii, sc. 2.

A sop in the moonshine must have been a sippet in the above dish of eggs.

†**MOONWORT.** A plant which was supposed to have the quality of drawing the shoes from the feet of horses.

And horse that, feeding on the grassy hills,
Tread upon *moon-wort* with their hollow heeles;
Though lately shod, at night goe bare-foot home,
Their maister musing where their shooes become.
O *moon-wort*! tell us where thou hid'st the smith,
Hammer, and pincers, thou unshoo'st them with?
Alas! what lock or iron engine is't
That can thy subtile secret strength resist,
Sith the best farrier cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst undoo?

Du Bartas.

MOOR-DITCH. A large ditch in Moorfields, through which the waters of that once fenny situation were drained. It was very near Moorgate, in which situation it is not extraordinary that, after a time, it became much clogged with filth of the worst kinds. To this Decker alludes:

Though to purge it will be a sorer labour than the
cleansing of Augeas' stable, or the scouring of *Moor-*
ditch. *Gul's Hornb.*, ch. 1.
'Twill be at Moorgate, beldam; where I shall see thee
in the ditch, dancing in a cucking-stool.

W. Rowley's New Wonder, act ii, Anc. Dr., v, 266.

MOORFIELDS. Used as a place of resort, or public walk in summer, as St. Paul's in winter.

Paulus is his [a corranto-coiners] walke in winter,
Moorfields in summer. *Clitus's Whimcies*, p. 17.
The flourishing citie-walkes of *Moorfields*, though
delightfull, yet not so pretious or beautifull as he, [a
metall-man, i. e. an alchymist] will make them.

Ibid., p. 92.

[Moorfields was a similar place of resort for recreation and amusement as Greenwich park, with the advantage of being nearer London.]

†Now Whitsun-holidays come on, and as it happens
in the summer time, abundance of people will take a
ride, some in their coach or chaise, or they that have
neither, ride out on horseback; and again, they that
have neither chaise nor horse walk out on foot; or if
they must ride, may go to the wooden machines in
Moorfields, and ride there with this advantage, that
if they stay late in the evening they have never the
further home for all their riding; and some that have
been troubled with itching fingers, and cry'd stand
when they should have said go, will take a ride to
Tyburn, and ride so long there that they will never
see the way back again. *Poor Robin*, 1731.

To MOOT. To discuss a point of law, as was formerly practised on stated days, in the inns of court.

When he should be *mooting* in the hall, he is perhaps
mounting in the chamber, as if his father had once
sent him to cut capers.

Lenton's Characterismi, Char. 29.

See Cowell's Interp.

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had mooted seven years in the inns of court.

Earle's Microcosm., § 36, p. 106, ed. Bliss.

Hence the expression still used of a *moot-point*, that is, a disputable question :

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading, between fencing and fighting.

B. Jons. Disc., vol. vii, 84.

A MOOTING. A disputation in the inns of court.

By the time that he [an inns-of-court-man] hath heard one *mooting* and scene two playes, he thinks as basely of the universitie, as a young Sophister doth of the grammar schoole.

Overbury's Characters, K 4.

†A *mooting* night brings wholesome smiles,

When John an Okes, and John a Stiles,

Doe greaze the lawyers satin.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†To MOOTCH. To steal?

The eagle more mindfull of prey than honour, did one day *mootch* from the thunder which lame Vulcan had made, as crooked as himself, for almighty Jupiter.

History of Francion, 1655.

†MOOTER. Moulture, the fee taken for grinding corn.

Fellow Bateman, farwell, commend me to my old windmill at Rudington. Oh the *mooter* dish, the miller's thumbe, and the maide behinde the hopper.

The Fow-breaker, or the Faye Maid of Clifton, 1636.

MOP, or MOPPE, s. A grimace, a look assumed in derision and ridicule; from *mopa*, Gothic, to deride. Usually joined with *mowe*. See the examples under MOE.

What *mops* and *mowes* it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!

Is 't not a fairy? or some small hob-goblin?

B. and Fl. Pilgrim, iv, 2.

In Massinger's Bondman, the stage direction says, "Assotus makes *moppes*;" imitating an ape; iii, 3.

Truly, said the mayor, there is witnesse enough within, that have seen him make *mops* and *mowes* at her, as if she were not worthy to wipe his shooes.

J. Taylor's Wit and Mirth, Tale 101.

We find also *mops* and *motions* :

And heartily I hate these travellers,

These gimcracks, made of *mops* and *motions*.

B. and Fl. Wildgoose Ch., iii, 1.

To MOP, v. To make grimaces; from the substantive.

I beleeve hee hath robd a jackanapes of his jesture; marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he *mowes*, and how he straines his lookes.

Barn. Rich, Faults and nothing but F., p. 7.

Yet did I smile to see how th' rest did grin,

And *mop* and *mow*, and flout and fleere at him.

Brathw. Hon. Ghost, p. 118.

†MOPE-EYED. Short-sighted.

†On an old Batchelour.

Mope-ey'd I am, as some have said,

Because I've liv'd so long a maid;

But grant that I should married be,

Should I one jot the better see?

No, I should think that marriage might

Rather than mend me, blind me quite.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

MOPPE, s. A diminutive, distinguishing some young creatures from the full grown of the same species. See WHITING-MOPS. Often used to girls also, by way of endearment. It is fully explained in the following passage:

As in our triumphals, calling familiarly upon our muse, I called her *moppe*,

But will you weete,

My little muse, my prettie *moppe*,

If we shall algaes change our stoppe,

Chose me a sweet.

Understanding by this word *moppe* a little pretty lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth *moppes*, as *whiting-moppes*, *gurnard-moppes*.

Puttenham. Arte of Engl. Poes., p. 184.

Hence came, as a further diminutive, MOPPET. Used in the same way as *moppe*, and hardly yet obsolete.

Moppet, you shall along too. [To Mirtilla.]

Mass. Guard., iv, 2.

From the same is made *mopsey*.

†MOPSY. A familiar term for a woman.

These mix'd with brewers, and their *mopsies*, Half dead with timpanies and dropsies.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part x, 1706.

Leon. Ah woman! foolish, foolish woman!

San. Very foolish indeed.

Jacin. But don't expect I'll follow her example.

San. You would, *mopsie*, if I'd let you.

The Mistake, a Comedy, 1706.

MORAL, s., in the sense of meaning. Probably from the custom of subjoining a *moral* by way of explanation to a fable.

Why, Benedictus, you have some *moral* in this, Benedictus.

Much Ado, iii, 4.

He has left me here behind to expande the meaning, or *moral*, of his signs and tokens.

Tam. Shr., iv, 4.

The *moral* of my wit

Is plain and true, there's all the reach of it.

Troil. and Cress., iv, 4.

Moral was also sometimes confounded with *model*, and used for it; and I believe still is, by the ignorant:

Fooles be they that inveigh 'gainst Mahomet,

Who's but a *morral* of love's monarchie.

H. Const. Decad. 4, *Sonn.* 4.

MORE, in the sense of greater.

To make a *more* requital to your love. *K. John*, ii, 1.

How, that's a *more* portent. Can he endure no noise, and will venture on a wife? *B. Jons. Epic.*, i, 2.

Might be dispos'd of to a *more* advantage.

Nabbes, Han. and Scip., E 3.

Hence *more and less* seems to stand for great and small:

Now when the lords and barrens of the realm

Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,

The *more and less* came in with cap and knee.

1 Hen. IV, iv, 3.

And *more and less* do flock to follow him.

2 Hen. IV, i, 1.

More, as redundant, with an adjective in the comparative degree, has been already exemplified under COMPARATIVE. We may add the following:

These kind of knaves I know, which, in this plainness, Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends,

Than twenty silly, ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Lear*, ii, 2.
Away, he grows *more weaker* still. I'll do it,
Or heaven forget me ever. *B. and Fl. Mad Lover*, iv, 4.

†**MORE-CLACKE.** A common corruption of the name of Mortlake, in Surrey.

Besides all these, 'tis always meant,
To furnish rooms to her content;
With *Moreclack* tapstry, damask bed,
Or velvet richly embroidered.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

Behind a hanging in a spacious room,
The richest work of *Mortclakes* noble loom,
They wait awhile their wearied limbs to rest,
Till silence should invite them to their feast.

Cowley's Several Discourses, ed. 1680, p. 110.

MOREL, or MORRELL. A name for the *Solanum dulcamara*, or wood nightshade; *morelle*, French.

Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the madding *morrell* spring.

Sylvester [Du Bartas]

The madding nightshade, or *morell*, is described in Lyte's *Dodoëns*, Book iii, ch. 92. Also in Gerard.

†**MORFOND.** A disease to which horses and sheep were subject.

I *morfonde* as a horse dothe that wexeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, je me *morfons*. *Palsgrave*.
Of the Sturdy, Turning-evill, or More-found.

These diseases proceed from ranckenesse of blood, which offendeth the brayne and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the sheepe blood in the eye veines, temple veines, and through the nostrils, then to rubbe the places with young nettles bruised.

Treatise on Diseases of Cattle.

MORGLAY. The sword of sir Bevis, of Southampton; so famous that it became a general name for a sword.

Talk with the girdler or the mill'ner [milliner]
He can inform you of a kind of men,
That first undid the profit of those trades
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their *morglays* in their hands.

B. and Fl. Honest M. Fort., i, 1.

Had I been accompanied with my toledo or *morglay*.

Every Woman in her Hum., sign. D 4.

And Bevis with a bold harte

With *morglay* assayed Ascapart.

Guy of War., bl. 1., k 2.

It meant the sword of death, *glaive de la mort*. *Mordure* was the sword of king Arthur, *tizona* of Ruy Dias, &c.

†Have you not heard the abominable sport
A Lancaster grand jury will report?
The souldier with his *morglay* watcht the mill,
The cats they came to feast, when lusty Will
Whips off great pusses leg, which by some charm
Proves the next day such an old womans arm.

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

MORION, French. A plain steel cap or helmet, without a beaver. Shelton writes it *morrior*, but he explains the thing:

For they wanted a helmet, and had only a plain *morrior*; but he by his industry supplied that want and framed with certain papers pasted together, a beaver for his *morrior*.

Transl. of Don Qu., Part I, ch. 1.

Dryden used it for an ornamented helmet. See Johnson. [See **MURRION**.]

MORISCO, s. A dancer in a morris-dance, originally meant to imitate a Moorish dance, and thence named. The bells sufficiently indicate that the English morris-dancer is intended.

I have seen him

Caper upright, like to a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

Also the dance itself:

Your wit skips a *morisco*.

Marston's What you will.

Written also *morisk*:

For the night before the day of wedding—were made *moriskes*, comedies, daunces, interludes, &c.

Guy of Warre. An. of Swan., B 1.

Blount says that in a *morisco*, there were usually "five men, and a boy dressed in a girl's habit whom they call the *maid Marrion*." *Glossogr.*, in voc. But this particularly referred to the morris-dance of May-day. See **MAID MARIAN**.

MORKIN, or MORKING. "A deer, or other wild [or tame] beast that dies by mischance, or sicknesse." *Kersey*. "Animal infortunio aut morbo emortuum." *Coles*.

Could he not sacrifice

Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?

Hall's Sat., iii, 4.

Minshew cites the statute 3 Jac. I, cap. 8, for the word, but supposes it corrupted from *mortling*, and that from *mort*. Mr. Todd refers it to the Swedish *murken*, rotten.

MORMAL, or MORT-MAL. An old sore; probably for *mort-mal*, a deadly evil.

And the old *mort-mal* on his shin.

Ben Jons. Sad Sheph., ii, 8.

A quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes, or the *mormal* o' the shin.

Ibid., *Masque of Mercury*.

The word occurs in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, v, 388, and there also refers to a complaint on the shin:

That on his shynne a *mormal* had he.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO. The name of Banks' wonderful horse, celebrated by all the writers of his day. He was the subject of a curious tract, of about 26 pages, published in 1595, and entitled, "*Maroccus Extaticus*, or Bankes's Bay Horse in a Trance. A Discourse set down in a merry Dia-

logue between Bankes and his Beast; anatomizing some of the Abuses and Trickes of this Age, &c." Of this some specimens are given in the Poetical Decameron of Mr. J. P. Collier, vol. i, p. 163. See BANKS' HORSE.

MOROSOPH, s. A philosophical or learned fool; from *μωρός* and *σοφός*. An old compound both in Greek and English.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Triboulet.

Rabelais, Ozell, B. iii, ch. 46.

Our unique *morosoph*, whom I formerly termed the lunatic Triboulet.

Ibid., ch. 47.

I mark'd where'er the *morosoph* appear'd

(By crouds surrounded, and by all rever'd),

How young and old, virgins and matrons, kiss'd

The footsteps of the blest gymnosophist.

Cambridge's Scribleriad, B I, sub fin.

This word has some how escaped the exemplary diligence of my friend Todd. It may be added, that Dr. *Morosophos*, of the same family, figures both in the Memoirs of Scriblerus, and in the Pursuits of Literature. See Mem., chap. 1, and Pursuits Dial., iv. By a little further licence, the latter author speaks of the *Morosophists* of a certain learned society; not as constituting the society, but as being some of them in it.

MORPHEW, s. A leprous eruption; qu. *mort-feu*?

The *morpheew* quite discoloured the place,
Which had the pow'r t' attract the eyes of men.

Drayt. Ecl. 2d.

Of the Bath waters, Higin says:

The bathes to soften sinews vertue have,
And also for to cleanse and skowre the skin
From *morpheeces* white and black.

Mirror for Magist., p. 55, ed. 1610.

Langham's Garden of Health, recommends nearly thirty different herbs to cure the *morpheew*. See under *Barley*, No. 32, &c. Quarles speaks of it as difficult to cure:

Tis the work of weeks

To purge the *morpheew* from so foul a face.

Sheph. Oracle, p. 31.

It was used also as a verb. See Todd.

MORPION. An insect, of the louse kind; enumerated by Butler among the talismans of Sidrophel, in mere contempt. The word is mere French. [It was commonly known in English as a *crab-louse*.]

And stole his talismanic louse, &c.

His flea, his *morpion*, and punese.

Hudibr., III, i, 437.

Punese is equally a French word, *punaise*, Anglicised.

MORRIS-DANCE, i. e., Moorish dance, called also *MORISCO*, q. v. These dances were used on festival occasions, and particularly on May-day, at which time they are not even now entirely disused in some parts of England.

As fit as ten groats for the hand of an attorney, as
. or a *morris* for May-day.

All's Well, ii, 2.

It appears that a certain set of personages were usually represented in the May-day morris-dance, who have been thus enumerated. 1. The Bavian, or fool. 2. Maid Marian, or the queen of May, the celebrated mistress of Robin Hood. 3. The friar, that is friar Tuck, chaplain to the same personage. 4. Her gentleman-usher, or paramour. 5. The hobby-horse. 6. The clown. 7. A gentleman. 8. The May pole. 9. Tom Piper. 10, 11. Foreigners, perhaps *Moriscos*. 12. The domestic fool, or jester. See these illustrated in Mr. Tollet's account of a painted window in his possession; subjoined to the first part of Henry IV, in Steevens's edition 1778. It is not to be supposed that all these personages were always there, but allusions to all, or most of them, are found in various places. It is difficult to trace any part of these dances clearly to Moorish origin, and the presumption is chiefly founded upon the names, *Morris* and *Morisco*.

Stowe speaks of each sheriff having his *morris-dance*, in the Midsummer Watches in London, p. 76.

How like an everlasting *morris-dance* it looks,
Nothing but hobby-horse and maid-marrion.

Mass. Very Woman, iii, 2.

Maid Marian was very frequently personated by a man. In Randolph's *Amyntas*, act v, the stage direction is, "Jocastus with a morrice, himsele *Maid-marrion*."

MORRIS-PIKE, s. A formidable weapon, used often by the English mariners, and sometimes by soldiers. Supposed to be also of Moorish origin. Warburton and Johnson are

both mistaken in their notes on the following passage:

To do more exploits with his mace than a *morris pike*.
Com. of Err., iv, 3.

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, halberts, and *morrice-pikes*.

Reynard's Deliv., &c., quoted by Dr. Farmer. They entered the galleys again with *moris-pikes* and fought.

Of the French were beaten down *morris-pikes* and bowmen. *Hcyw. K. E. IV*, quoted by Steevens.

MORT. In the old cant language of gipsies and beggars, a female.

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.

Ben Jons. Masque of Gipsies.

And enjoy

His own dear dell, doxy, or *mort* at night.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Marry, this, my lord, says he: Ben *mort* (good wench), shall you and I heave a bough, &c.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, p. 110.

See also the Jovial Beggars, O. Pl., x, 367, &c. All the cant terms are explained in Decker's Belman. I have not noticed these terms in general, but this is of most frequent occurrence.

†**MORT.** A great number.

Then they had a *mort* o' prisoners, with boys and girls, some two, some three, and others five a piece.

Plantus made English, 1694.

MORT OF THE DEER, i. e., death of the deer. A certain set of notes usually blown by huntsmen on that occasion.

And then to sigh, as 'twere

The *mort* o' the deer. *Wint. Tale*, i, 3.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the death of the buck, may very well miss of his fees.

Greene's Card of Fancy, 1608, quoted by St. *Directions at the death of a buck or hart*.—The first ceremony when the huntsman come in at the death of a deer is to cry *Ware haunch*, &c.—then having blown the *mort*, and all the company come in, the best person that hath not taken say before is to take up the knife.

Gentl. Recreat., Hart. Hunt., 3, p. 75, 8vo.

Some of the books give the notes that are to be sounded on this occasion.

MORTLAKE TAPESTRY. The weaving of tapestry was introduced into England about the end of the reign of Henry VIII, by William Shelton, esq. (*Dugd. Warw.*, 584). But the manufactory set up at *Mortlake*, in the reign of James I, obtained the greatest celebrity.

Why, lady, do you think me

Wrought in a loom, some Dutch piece weav'd at *Mortlake*. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 300.

It was famous to the time of Oldham:

There a rich suit of *Mortlack* tapestry,
A bed of damask or embroidery.

Imit. of 3d Sat. of Juvenal.

This manufacture was ruined by the civil wars.

MORTLING, s. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched wither'd *mortling*, and a piece
Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece.

Fasciculus Florum, p. 35.

Coles, and other dictionary-makers, define it a lock of wool pulled from a fleece, "*Lana melotâ evulsa*;" but I have not seen it used in that sense. In the above passage it seems quite synonymous with *morkin*.

†**MORY.**

But when the active pleasures of their love
Which fill'd her womb, had taught the babe to move
Within the *mory* mount, preceding pains.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

MOSE, v. To *mose* in the chine, a disorder in horses, by some called mourning in the chine.

Possess'd with the glanders, like to *mose* in the chine.

Tam. of Shr., iii, 1.

Ger. Markham has a chapter entitled, "Of the running Glaunders, or *Mourning in the Chine*," by which it seems to be considered as the same disorder. *Way to get Wealth*, B. i, ch. 14.

MOSSE AND HIS MARE, prov. "To take one napping, as *Mosse* took his mare." Who *Mosse* was, historians have not recorded, but it is plain enough, from the drift of the saying, that he took his mare when asleep, because she was too cunning or too nimble for him when awake.

Say on a tree she may see her Tom rid from all care,
Where she may take him napping, as *Mosse* took his mare.

Ballet of Shepherd Tom, Wit Rest., p. 207, repr.

The English translator has helped Rabelais to this burlesque simile:

The merry fifes and drums, trumpets and clarions,
hoping to catch us as *Moss* caught his mare.

B. iv, ch. 36.

We have one authority for its being a gray mare:

Till days come catch him as *Mosse* his gray mare,
napping. *Christmas Prince*, p. 40.

†**MOSSY.** In the sense of covered with down or hair.

A stripling, that having passed 14 yeares, beginneth to have a *mossie* beard. *Nomenclator.*

Stud. Woe is the subject. *Phil.* Earth the loathed stage,

Whereon we act this fained personage.

Mossy barbarians the spectators be,

That sit and laugh at our calamity.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

MOST, adv. of comparison, denoting the superlative degree. It is well known that this was often redundantly used by our old authors, with

the superlative form of the adjective itself; in the same manner as *more* with the comparative. See **MORE**.

To take the basest and *most poorest* shape.

K. Lear, ii, 3.

But that I love thee best, O *most best*, believe it.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

This was not at all peculiar to Shakespeare:

Oh 'tis the *most wicked'st* whore, and the *most treacherous*.

B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iii, 4.

So in *Acolastus*, a comedy, cited by Steevens:

That same *most best* redress or reformer, is God.

See **SUPERLATIVE**, *double*.

MOST, *a*. Greatest.

But always resolute in *most* extremes.

1 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

And during this their *most* obscurities

Their beams shall ofte break forth.

Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 44.

I do possess the world's *most* regiment.

Spens. Mulab., vii, 17.

And now the *most* wretch of all,

With one stroke doth make me fall.

Bevis of South., cited by Todd.

Hence the phrase *most and least*, meaning highest and lowest, or the like. See **LEAST AND MOST**.

'Gainst all, both good and bad, both *most and least*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, vi, 12.

Envenoming the hearts of *most and least*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii, 72.

Most an end, a phrase that seems to imply continuation:

Sure no harm at all,

For she sleeps *most an end*.

Mass. Very Wom., iii, 1.

Mr. Gifford found the expression in Warburton:

He runs on in a strange jumbled character, but has *most an end* a strong disposition to make a farce of it.

Dedic. to Div. Legat.

Here it seems to mean *generally*.

MOST-WHAT, *adv*. For the most part. Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Hammond:

Those promises being but seldom absolute, *most-what* conditional.

Hammond.

I have not noted other examples, though doubtless many may be found.

MOT. See **MOTT**.

MOTE, *v.*, for might; properly belongs to a more ancient time than that to which this work refers.

Now *mote* ye understand.

Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 46, and *passim*.

Moth, the antiquary, uses it in the play of the Ordinary. O. Pl., x, 235.

And it is common in the Ancient Ballads.

Fairfax has *mought*, which is still provincial:

Yet would with death them chastise though he *mought*.

F. Tasso, xiii, 70.

†**MOTE**. An assembly; a meeting.

The monke was going to London ward,

There to holde grete *mote*. *Robin Hood*, i, 45.

MOTH, *s*. A mote, or atom, any very small object; clearly a corruption of *mote*, which is so spelt in some of these examples.

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye.

Hamlet, i, 1.

So it stands in the quarto of 1611.

So in King John, the folio of 1623, where *mote* was evidently meant, has in this beautiful passage:

O heaven! that there were but a *moth* in yours,

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire,

Any annoyance to that precious sense. Act iv, sc. 1.

The same also is clearly intended in another exquisite thought:

Therefore should every souldier in the warres doe as every sicke man in his bed, wash every *moth* [mote] out of his conscience; and dying so, death is to him advantage; or not dying the time was blessedly lost, wherein such preparation was gayned. *Henry V*, iv, 1. They are in the aire, like atoms in the sole, *mothes* in the sun.

Lodge's Inc. Dev. Pref.

"*Festucco, a moth, a little beam.*"

Florio, Ital. Dict.

MOTHERING, *s*. A rural ceremony, practised on Midlent Sunday.

I'll to thee a simnel bring,

'Gainst thou gwest a *mothering*.

Herrick, p. 278.

Said there to be "a ceremony in Gloucester." It is supposed to have been originally a visiting of the *mother* church, to make offerings at the high altar. See Cowel. But it ended in being a friendly visit to a parent, carrying her furmety, and other rural delicacies. See Brand's Popular Antiq., 4to, I, p. 92.

†**MOTION**. A proposal; an offer.

She blush'd at the *motion*; yet after a pause,

Said, yes, sir, and with all my heart.

Then let us send for a priest, said Robin Hood,

And be married before we do part.

Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

An impulse.

So over-joyd he was, that a marquis who had so honourable a train, did call him cosin of his own *motion*, hoping it would be sufficient to prove his nobility against all contradiction.

History of Francion, 1655.

MOTION, *s*. A puppet-show. The chief part of the fifth act of Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, relates to a *motion*, or puppet-show.

Then he compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife.

Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

She'd get more gold

Than all the baboons, calves with two tails,

Or *motions* whatsoever. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 418.

D. Where's the dunbe shew you promis'd me?

I. Even ready, my lord; but may be called a *motion*;

for puppets will speak but such corrupt language you'll never understand.

Knave in Graine, 1640, sign. L 4.

The *motion* says, you lie, he is called Dionysius.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, v, 5.

†**MOTIONER**. One who moves a proposal; a mover, as we should now say.

After this, when many words had passed to and fro, and the woman pitifully bewailing the horrible hard fortune of her husband, these *motioners*, as hot as they were for the betraying and yeelding up of the towne, inclined to mercie, and changed their minds.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**MOTIST**. One who produces effect in art.

Howbeit a man is much more mooved by seeing, then by hearing: whence I holde it most convenient for that painter, which would prove a cunning *motist*, to be curiouslie precise in diligent observing of the above named rules.

Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

MOTLADO, *s.* A kind of mottled stuff.

Their will *mottlado* is,
Of durance is their hate.

Wit's Interpr., p. 10.

In a song which compares women to various kinds of stuff.

MOTLEY, *s.* A habit composed of various colours, the customary dress of a domestic fool.

Invest me in my *motley*; give me leave to speak my mind, and I will through and through.

As you l. it, ii, 7.

For, but thyself, where, out of *motly's*, he
Could save that line to dedicate to thee.

Ben Jons., Epigr. 53d.

That is, "Where is he, not being a downright fool, who could," &c. Foolishly interpreted by Whalley, who talks of the pointing, though it is the same in the first edition as he has given it.

Men of motley is equivalent to fools:

Never hope

After I cast you off, you *men of motley*,
You most undone things, below pity, any
That has a soul and sixpence dares relieve you.

B. & Fl. Wit without Money, iii, 4.

Motley occurs, in this kind of use, so frequently in all our old dramatists, that it is perfectly superfluous to multiply examples.

MOTT, for motto; written also *Mot*. From the French, *mot*.

Non merens morior, for the *mott*, included was beside.

Warner, Alb. Engl., II, 9, p. 43.

With his big title, and Italian *mot*. *Hall, Sat.*, V, ii.
I cannot quote a *molte* Italianate,
Or brand my satyres with some Spanish terme.

Marst. Sat., Proæmium to B. 2.

The word, or *mot*, was this, untill he cometh.

Harr. Ariost., xli, 30.

Nor care I much what's ever the world deeme,
This is my *mott*: "I am not what I seeme."

Hon. Ghost, p. 229.

Also a saying, or apophthegm:

The *mot* of the Athenians to Pompey the Great,
"Thou art so much a god, as thou acknowledged
thyself to be a man," was no ill saying.

Braithw. Engl. Gentlew., p. 383, fol. 2d.

†**MOVALL**. The act of moving.

Whereat he by and by

Put forth his strength, and rous'd it from the root,
And it remov'd; whose *movall* with loud shout
Did fill the echoing aire.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

MOUCHATO, for moustachio. A lock of hair on the upper lip.

Erecting his distended *mouchatos*, proceeded in this
answere.

Hon. Ghost, p. 46.

†**MOUGHT**. Might.

S. O poore wretch, is this it I pray thee thou hast
enquired after? so *mought* thou live after me and my
husband Chremes, as thou art his and mine.

Terence in English, 1614.

After I had gathered together this simple worke
(which lay far abroad), and had so finished this
treatise, I mused with my selfe unto what patron I
mought best direct the same.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

There was no cave-begotten damp that *mought*.

Abuse her beams.

Quarles's Emblems.

MOULDIWARP. See MOLD-WARP.

MOUNT-SAINT, or -CENT. A game at cards; also called *cent*. This dialogue takes place upon it in the Dumb Knight. See CENT. Thought to be piquet.

Q. Come, my lord, take your place, here are *cards*,
and here are my crowns. P. And here are mine;
at what game will your majesty play? Q. At *mount-*
saint.

Soon after it is said,

It is not *saint*, but *cent*, taken from hundreds.

O. Pl., iv, 483.

Four kings are afterwards mentioned as of value in the same.

Were it *mount-cent*, primero, or at chesse,
It want with most, and lost still with the lasse.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 419

In Spanish called *cientos*, or a hundred, the number of points that win the game. *Strutt's Sports*, p. 293.

MOUNTAINEER. Robbers and outlaws often having their haunts in mountainous countries, this word seems to have been almost a synonymous term.

Who called me traitor, *mountaineer*. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

No savage fierce, bandite, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity.

Comus, 426.

Mr. Todd cites also Blount's Voyage for it.

MOUNTANT. Rising up, a real, or mock, term of heraldry; *montant*, French. Still an heraldic term in that language.

Hold up, ye sluts,

Your aprons *mountant*, you'r not oathable,

Although I know you'll swear.

Timon, iv, 3.

MOUNTENANCE, or MOUNTANCE, *s.* The value, height, length, or distance of any object. From the old French *montance*, of the same meaning: a word belonging to the age of Chaucer,

Gower, &c., but retained by Spenser.

This said, they both a furlong's *moutenance*
Retir'd their steeds, to run in even race.

F. Q., III, viii, 18.

So also "the *moutenance* of a shot" in III, xi, 20; and "the *moutenance* of a flight," that is, of a flight-arrow, or flight-shot, in V, vi, 36. Chaucer has used both *moutenance* and *moutance*.

†**MOUNTERE.** A sort of cap. See **MONTERO.**

There frugally weare out your summer suite,
And in frize jerkin after beagles toote,
Or in *mounters* caps at field far shoot.

Covent Garden Drolery, 1672, p. 14.

MOUNTIE. In hawking, the act of rising up to the prey, that was already in the air; *montée*, French.

But the sport which for that day Basilus would principally shew to Zelmane, was the *moutie* at a hearne, which getting up on his wagling wings with paine, &c.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 108.

Also a military man.

MOUNTURE. See **MONTURE.**

MOURNE of a lance. *Morne*, French.

The part where the head unites with the wood.

Yet so were they colour'd, with hookes near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep-hookes.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 179.

MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of glee, meaning four cards of a sort, as four aces, &c. Perhaps from *mornifle*, French, a trick at cards, according to Cotgrave; but which now means only a slap on the face.

A *mournival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a glee is three of any of the aforesaid.

Compleat Gamester, 12mo, 1680, p. 68.

In Poole's English Parnassus, the elements, from being four, are called:

The messe of simple bodies;

Nature's first *mournival*,—

The diatessaron of nature's harmony,

Nature's great tetrarchs.

Voc. Elements.

See **MESS.**

A *mournival* of protests, or a glee at least.

B. Jons. Staple of News, 4th intermean.

Give me a *mournival* of aces, and a glee of queens.

Greene's Tu Quog., O. Pl., vii, 44.

See *Murnival*, in Kersey's Dictionary.

As a *mournival* and a *gleek* make up seven, a singularly quaint writer, applying the terms of card-playing to religious use, has advised that we should

Even every common day

So gratically dispose, that all our weeks

Be full of sacred *murnivals* and *gleeks*.

G. Tuoque, Anna Dicata, p. 102.

†What may wise men conceive, when they shal note,
That five unarm'd men, in a wherry boate,
Nought to defend, or to offend with stripes,

But one old sword, and two tobacco-pipes;

And that of constables a *murnivall*,

Men, women, children, all in generall,

And that they all should be so valiant, wise,

To feare we would a market towne surprize.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*Murnival* of knaves, or Whiggism plainly displayed; a satirical poem, 1683.

†It can be no treason to drink or to sing

A *mournival* of healths to our true crowned king.

The Loyal Garland, 1686.

MOUSE. Used as a familiar term of endearment, from either sex to the other.

What's your dark meaning, *mouse*, of this light word?

L. Lab. L., v, 2.

Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.

Hamlet, iii, 4.

Come, *mouse*, will you walk?

Julia to Lazarillo, in *B. & Fl. Woman Hater*, v, 2.

Shall I tell thee, sweet *mouse*? I never looke upon thee but I am quite out of love with my wife.

Menachmus, 6 pl., i, 118.

God bless thee, *mouse*, the bridegroom said, and

smakt her on the lips. *Warner's Alb. Eng.*, p. 47.

And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past,

From privy friend unto his pretty *mouse*.

N. Breton, in *Ellis, Specim.*, ii, p. 248.

Mouse piece of beef, a particular joint so called to this day. It is the piece below the round, as appears by that learned work, the Domestic Cookery.

But come among us, and you shall see us once in a morning have a *mouse* at a bay. *M.* A *mouse*? unproperly spoken. *Cr.* Aptly understood, a *mouse of beef*.

Lyly's Sapho & Phaon, i, 3.

†*Mouspiece* of an ox, *mouse*.

Palsgrave.

†There is a certain piece in the beef, called the *mouse-piece*, which given to the child, or party so affected, to eat, doth certainly cure the thrush.

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 144.

MOUSE-HUNT, s. A hunter of mice; but evidently said by lady Capulet with allusion to a different object of pursuit; such as is called *mouse* only in playful endearment:

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,

But I will watch you from such watching now.

Rom. & Jul., iv, 4.

On which Capulet exclaims, "A jealous hood!" The commentators say that in some counties a weasel is called a *mouse-hunt*. It may be so; but it is little to the purpose of that passage.

†**MOUSE-PIECE.** See **MOUSE.**

MOWE, s. A grimace. See **MOE.**

MOWE, v. To make faces like a monkey. See **MOP**, and **MOE.**

O idiot times,

When gaudy monkeys *mowe* ore sprightly rhimes!

Marston, Sc. of Fill., Sat. 9.

Ape great thing gave, though he did *mowing* stand.

Pembr. Arc., p. 399.

MOY, s. A piece of money; probably a contraction of *moidore*, or *moedore*,

a Portuguese piece of gold, value one pound seven shillings.

Moy shall not serve, I will have forty moys.
Hen. V, iv, 4.

And in the same scene :

Fr. O pardonnez moy.

Pist. Say'st thou me so? is that a ton of moys?

I have not seen it elsewhere, as a separate word.

MOYLE. See MOILE.

MUBBLEFUBBLES. A cant term for any causeless depression of spirits. An undefined disorder similar perhaps to that described by the more modern terms *mulligrubs*, or rather *blue devils*.

Melancholy is the creast of courtiers armes, and now every base companion, being in his *mubblefubbles*, says he is melancholy.
Lyly's Mydas, v, 2.

Whether Jupiter was not joviall, nor Sol in his *mubblefubbles*, that is long clouded, or in a total eclipse.
Gayton's Festiv. Notes, p. 46.

Our Mary Gutierrez, when she was in the *mubblefubbles*, do you think I was mad for it? *Ibid., p. 145.*

A remedy for this disorder is prescribed by the same author :

He that hath read Seneca and Boethius is very well provided against an ordinary mishap, but to have by heart Argalus or Parthenia, or the dolorous madrigals of old Plangus in the Arcadia, or the unfortunate lover, or Pyramus and Thisbe, shall be sure never to die of the *mubblefubbles*.
Ibid., p. 16.

One authority gives *mumble-fubbles* :

And when your brayne feeles any payne,
With cares of state and troubles,
We'el come in kindnesse to put your highnesse
Out of your *mumble-fubbles*.
Misc. Antiq. Angl. in X. Prince, p. 56.

†MUCE. See MUSE.

For having gotten licence to nominate whom he would, without respect of calling and degree, as tainted with unlawfull and forbidden arts, like to an hunter skilfull in marking the secret tracts and maces of wild beasts, enclosed many a man within his lamentable net and toyle.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MUCH, THE MILLER'S SON. One of the companions or attendants of Robin Hood. In Jonson's Sad Shepherd he is called, "Robin Hood's bailiff or acater." In the ballads of Robin Hood he is called *Midge*.

As I am *Muck*, the miller's son,
That left my mill to go with thee.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 41.

MUCH, *adv.* A sort of contemptuous interjection of denial.

What with two points on your shoulder? *muck!*
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

That is, far from it, by no means.

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,
Aye, *muck!* when I have neither barn nor garner.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., i, 3.

See other passages quoted by Steevens.

Hence also the adjective *much* is similarly used :

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock?
And here's *much* Orlando! *As you l. it, iv, 3.*

That is, here is no such person! So,
Much wench! or *much* son!

B. Jons. Every Man in H., iv, 4.

And to solicit his remembrance still
In his enforced absence. *Much*, 'i faith!
True to my friend in cases of affection,
In women's cases, what a jest it is.

Ibid., Case is Altered, iii, 1.

†So-MUCH. Enough; sufficient.

But I had *so much* wit to keepe my thoughts
Up in their built houses.

Tourneur's Revengers Tragadie, 1608.

MUCH-WHAT, *adv.* For the most part, or almost; very much. Like MOST-WHAT.

This shews *much*'s power, and its way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world.
Locke, II, xii, § 1.

See the examples in Johnson.

MUCHELL, *a.* The same as *mickle*, or *muckle*; from the Saxon *mochel*, much or great. *Much* is only an abbreviation of it.

I learnt that little sweet
Oft tempered is, quoth she, with *muchell* smart.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 46.

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did engrave, and *muchell* blood did spend.
Ibid., III, vii, 32.

The second and third folios, we are told, change this into, "much ill blood."

†MUCK. A jocular term for money.

Not one in all Ravenna might compare
With him for wealth, or matcht him for his *muck*.
Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.

He married her for *mucke*, she him for lust;
The motives fowle, then fowly live they must.
Davies. Scourge of Folly, 1611.

MUCKINDER, *s.* A jocular term for a handkerchief; from *muck*, dirt.

Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*,
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jons. Tale of T., iii, 1.*
We'll have a bib, for spoiling of thy doublet,
And a fringed *muckender* hang at thy girdle.

B. & Fl. Capt., iii, 5.

†They will bring me my cradle, my *muckinder*, and my hobbyhorse garnished with pretious stones, which will add faith to the nobility of my race.

History of Francion, 1655.

MUCKITER, *s.* Seems to be a corruption of the same word.

Onely upon his *muckiter* and band he had an F,
By which I did suppose his name was Ferdinand.
Weakest goes to Wall, sign. I 2 b.
Mucketer, wiping thing.

Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict.

In Baret's Alvearie, *mucketter* is referred to *lib*; but Cotgrave says, a "muckender is a bavarette, or *mucketer*."

†MUDDING.

Or like a carpe that is lost in *mudding*,
Nay more, like to a black-pudding,

For as the pudding the skin lyes within
So doth my mistress beauty in a tuffty gin.
Academy of Compliments, 1654.

†MUFF. A fool.

Those stiles to him were strange, but they
Did keepe them on the back-borne moffe, and him so
king obey. *Warner's Albion's England*

MUFFLER, s. A sort of veil, or wrap-
per, worn by ladies in Shakespeare's
time, chiefly covering the chin and
throat.

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and
so escape. *Merry W. W., iv, 2.*

Mons. Thomas, in the comedy of that
name, disguising himself as a female,
says,

She. On with my muffler.

To which his sister says,

You're a sweet lady! come let's see your courtship.

Act iv, sc. 6.

Mufflers of several kinds are deline-
ated in Mr. Douce's Illustrations of
Shakespeare, some of which show
only the eyes. See vol. i, p. 75.

†MUG-HOUSES. Pot-houses. The
mug-houses of London were very
celebrated in the political agitation of
the earlier part of the last century.

On King George's accession to the throne, the Tories
had so much the better of the friends to the Protestant
succession, that they gain'd the mobs on all publick
days to their side. This induced a set of gentlemen
to establish *mugg-houses* in all the corners of this
great city, for well affected tradesmen to meet and
keep up the spirit of loyalty to the Protestant suc-
cession, and to be ready upon all tumults to join their
forces for the suppression of the Tory mobs. Many an
encounter they had, and many were the riots, till at
last, the parliament was obliged by a law to put an
end to this city-strife, which had this good effect,
that upon the pulling down of the *mugg-house* in
Baliolbury-court, for which some boys were hanged on
this act, the city has not been troubled with them
since. *Journey through England, 1734.*

†MUGGLE. The following is a very
curious description of the drinking
practices at the beginning of the
seventeenth century.

I myselfe have seen and (to my grief of conscience)
may now say have in presence, yea and amongst
others, been an actor in the business, when upon
our knees, after healthes to many private punkes, a
health have been drunke to all the whoores in the
world. He is a man of no fashion that cannot
drinke supernaculum, carouse the hunters hoop,
quaffe upsy-fress froose, bowse in Permoysant, in
Fimlico, in Cranbo, with healthes, gloves, numpes,
frolicks, and a thousand such downeering inventions,
as by the hell, by the cards, by the dye, by the dosen,
by the yard, and so by measure we drinke out of
measure.—There are in London drinking schooles, so
that drunkenness is professed with us as a liberrall
arte and science.

I have scene a company
amongst the very woods and forests [he speaks of the
New Forest and Windsor Forest], drinking for a
muggle. Sixe determined to trie their strengthe who
could drinke most glasses for the muggle. The first
drunke a glass of a pint, the second two, the next
three, and so every one multiplieth till the last taketh
sixe. Then the first beginneth againe and taketh
seven, and in this manner they drinke thrice a pease

round, every man taking a glasse more than his fellow,
so that he that drunke leest, which was the first,
drank one and twentie pints, and the sixth man
thirty-six. *Young's England's Bane, 1617.*

MULCT, s. In the sense of blemish or
defect.

No mulct in yourself,

Or in your person, mind, or fortune.

Mass. Maid of Hon., l, 2.

†MULE. To shoe one's mule, to help
oneself out of the funds trusted to
one's management.

He had the keeping and disposall of the monyes, and
yet shod not his mule at all.

History of Francis, 1656.

†MULL. A popular name for a cow.

Tedious have been our fasts, and long our prayers;
To keep the Sabbath such have been our cares,
That Cissy durst not milk the gentle mulls,
To the great damage of my lord mayors fools.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1699.

MULLED. Softened, like mulled wine.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, mull'd, deaf, sleepy,
insensible. *Coriol., iv, 3.*

†MULTILOQUY. Talkativeness. Lat.

Multiloquy shews ignorance what needs
So many words when thou dost see the doods?

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†MUM. A sort of strong beer, intro-
duced from Brunswick, and hence
often called *Brunswick mum*.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of mum,
Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum. *Pope.*

†MUMBLE-FUBBLE. Low spirits.

See MUMBLESFUBBLES.

†MUMBLEMENT. Muttering and
grudging?

Such his *mumblement* being overheard came afterwards
in question to his danger, as seeming to proceede of a
treasonable discontent with the present state.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

MUM-BUDGET. A cant word, implying
silence. It is the watch-word pro-
posed by Slender in the Merry Wives
of Windsor:

I come to her in white, and cry mum; and she cries
budget, and by that we know one another.

Merry W. W., v, 2.

But *mumbudget* for Carisophus I capie.

Demon and Pith., O. Pl., l, 101.

Nor did I ever winch or grudge it,

For thy dear sake: quoth she, mum budget.

Hudib., l, iii, v. 307.

MUM-CHANCE. A sort of game,
played with cards or dice.

But leaving cards, lett's go to dice awaile,
To passeage, trustrippe, hazarde, or mum-chance.

Machavel's Dogg., 1617, sign. B.

Silence seems to have been essential
at it; whence its name:

And for *mumchance*, howe'er the chance do fall,

You must be mum for fear of murring all.

Ibid., cited in O. Pl., xii, 423.

I ha' known him cry, when he has lost but three
shillings at *mumchance*.

Juvial Crew, O. Pl., x, 383.

Cards are fitch, and *mumchance* or decoy is the
game.

Docher's Bellman, sign. F 2.

Used, in later times, as a kind of pro-
verbial term for being silent.

†Whoso listeth not to put much in hazard playeth at *mum-chance* for his crown with some one or other.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

†I am so lame, every foot that I set to the ground went to my heart; I thought I had been at *mum-chance*, my bones rattled so with jaunting.

Westward Hoe, 1607.

[At a later period the word was used to signify a person who stood dumb, and had not a word to say for himself.]

†Why stand ye like a *mum-chance*? What are ye tongue-ty'd?

Plautus made English, 1694.

†*Mut.* (holds up his stick) Sarrah, you will not leave your prating till I set old crabtree about your shoulders.

Chas. What, would you have a body stand like *mum-chance*, as if I didn't know better than your old mouldy chops how to car my zelf to a gentlewoman.

Unnatural Mother, 1698.

To MUMM, MUMMING, MUMMERY.

See Johnson.

MUMMY, *s.* Egyptian mummy, or what passed for it, was formerly a regular part of the *Materia Medica*. The late dean of Westminster, in his *Commerce, &c.*, of the Ancients, says that it was medical, "not on account of the cadaverous, but the aromatic substance." Vol. ii, p. 60, n. This is true, so far as it can be supposed to have real efficacy, but its virtues seem to have been chiefly imaginary, and even the traffic fraudulent. Chambers thus speaks of it in his *Encyclopædia*:

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician; who wrote, that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating. It is, however, believed that no use whatever can be derived from it in medicine; and that all which is sold in the shops, whether brought from Venice or Lyons, or even directly from the Levant by Alexandria, is factitious, the work of certain Jews, who counterfeit it by drying carcasses in ovens, after having prepared them with powder of myrrh, caballin aloes, Jewish pitch, and other coarse or unwholesome drugs.

See also the excellent account, taken from Dr. Hill's *Materia Medica*, in Johnson's Dictionary.

Hence the current idea that bodies might be rendered valuable, by converting them into *mummy*. Shakespeare speaks of a kind of magical preparation under that name:

And it was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful Conserv'd of maiden's hearts.

Othello, iii, 4.

Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 214.

And all this that my precious tomb may furnish The land with *mummy*.

Muse's L. Gl., O. Pl., ix, 214.

†To MUMP. To be sulky.

Ther's nothing of him that doth hanging skip,

Except his cares, his nether teeth, and lip;

And when he's crost or sullen any way.

He *mumps*, and lowres, and hangs the lip, they say.

That I a wise mans sayings must approve,

Man is a tree, whose root doth grow above.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To beg.

Here Wharton wheels about, till *mumping* Lidy,

Like the full moon, hath made his lordship giddy.

Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†MUMPER. A beggar. A cant term.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowzy-hill, near Beggars-bush, being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of *mumpers*.

Poor Robin, 1694.

Here, said I, take your *mumper's* fee,

Let's see one; thank you, sir, said she.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part 4, 1705.

MUMPSIMUS, *s.* An old error, in which men obstinately persevere; taken from a tale of an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus*, instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake said, it might be so for what he knew, but *mumpsimus* was what he was taught, and that he should continue to say. Often used in controversy.

Some be so obstinate in their old *mumpsimus*, that they cannot abide the true doctrine of God.

Latimer, Sermon, fol. 326.

Henry VIII is said to have told the above story.

†MUNDICATIF. A cleansing medicine.

For a wound in the head a good *mundicatif*.—Take hony of roses, two unces, oyle of roses an unce, meddle them together, and put it warme into the wound with lint, and a plaister upon it: it is good a *mundicatif*.

Pathway of Health, bl. 1.

†MUNDIFY. To make oneself clean or adorn oneself.

(Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconvenience, to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundifie*.)

Country Gentleman's Tade-mecum, 1699.

†MUNDUNGO. A name for tobacco.

Now steams of garlick whiffing through the nose, Stank worse than Luther's socks, or foot-boys toes. With these *mundungo's*, and a breath that smells Like standing pools in subterranean cells.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

†MUNGY. Damp and cloudy.

For neither we the light of starres did see, No nor the starrie pole discern'd could be: But *mungy* clouds o'respread the skie most black, And the dark night made us moon-light to lack.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

Disperse this plague-distilling cloud, and clear

My *mungy* soul into a glorious day.

Quarles's Emblems.

†To MUNIFY. To fortify.

But now (it being proper to tyrants to fence) they minde nothing but the building of fortresses, to *munifie* cittadells and (gold prevailing above either the force of many or the sword) to lay up treasures.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MURDERING PIECE, *s.* A very destructive kind of ordnance, calculated

to do much execution at once, having a wide mouth, and discharging large stones. In Rabelais, B. ii, ch. 1, *Canon pevier* is translated by sir T. Urquhart, "*murdering piece*." Now *pevier*, says Du Chat, "is synonymous with *perrier*, or *pierrier*, more modern terms; that is, pieces for discharging great stones. The stones would often break into many fragments by the explosion, and consequently murder in many places, as Hamlet says." Du Chat adds, that it is the *πετρόβολον* of the Greeks. He forgot that they had no cannons; but it shows his meaning sufficiently. They had engines which threw stones with almost equal force.

O, my dear Gertrude, thus
Like to a *murdering piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.
And, like a *murdering piece*, aims not at one,
But all who stand within that dang'rous level.
B. & Fl. Double Marriage, iv, 2.
There is not such another *murdering piece*
In all the stock of calumny.

Middleton & Rowl. Fair Quarrel, 1632.

In Middleton's Game of Chess, brass guns are called "*brass murderers*." H 2 b. But this is merely a poetical phrase.

Kersey defines *murderers*, or *murdering pieces*, "Small cannon, chiefly used in the fore-castle, half-deck, or steering of a ship;" and there they were used, but not exclusively.

And like some *murdering peece*, instead of shot,
Disperses shame on more than her alone.
Saltonstall's Mayde, p. 4.
†But we having a *murderer* in the round house, kept
the harbord side cleere, whilst our men with the
other ordnance and musquets playd upon their ships.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MURE, s. A wall; an affected Latinism, not very common.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Has wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin, that life looks through, and will break out.
2 Henry IV, iv, 4.

Gilt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.
Heywood's Golden Age, 1611.

But yet, to make it sure,
He girts it with a triple brazen *mure*.
Ibid., *Britaine's Troy*, iv, 73.

To MURE, v. To inclose, or merely to shut up.

He took a muzzle strong
Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
Therewith he *mured up* his mouth along.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 34.

Mr. Todd found it in the English Bible, and elsewhere.

†**MURGION.** Soil from the bed of the river.

Many fetch moore-earth or *murgion* from the river betweene Colbrooke, and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren grounds in Buckinghamshire, Harfordshire, and Middlesex, eight or ten miles off. And the grounds wherupon this kind of soile is employed, wil indure tilth above a dozen yeeres after.

Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

MURNIVAL. See **MOURNIVAL**.

MURR, s. A violent cold, similar to the pose, but more characterised by hoarseness. See **POSE**.

The *murr*, the head-ach, the catarr, the bone-ach,
Or other branches of the sharpe salt rheume
Fitting a gentleman.

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, act ii, Anc. Dr., iii, 383.

In Woodall's Surgery, some stanzas in praise of *sulphur*, speak of that drug as salutary in the *murr*:

The flowres serve 'gainst pestilence,
'Gainst asthma and the *murr*. P. 323.

See Kersey, in *Mur*. In Higin's Nomenclator also, *Gravedo* is thus rendered:

A rheume or humour falling downe into the nose,
stopping the nostrells, hurting the voice, and causing
a cough, with a singing in the eares; the pose. or
mur. P. 428 b.

"Disease of hoarseness through cold distillation." *Wilkins, Real Ch. Alph. Dict.*

†Deafe eares, blind eyes, the palsie, goute, and *mur*,
And cold would kill thee, but for fire and tur.

Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. and Di., 1613.

MURREY, s. A dark reddish brown, the colour by heralds called *sanguine*. See Holme's Academy of Armory, B. i, p. 18.

After him followed two pert apple-squires; the one
had a *murrey* cloth gown on.

Greene's Quip, &c., *Harl. Misc.*, v, 420.

†The cover of the booke was of *murrey* colour, with
strings in the mids and at both ends, of the same
colour. *Holland's Ammianus Marcell.*, 1609.

†**MURRINALL.** A corruption of, or a misprint for, *murnivall*.

My counsell is that you take him and his ape, with
his man and his dog. and whip the whole messe or
murrinall of them out of the towne.

Taylor's Wit and Mirth, Workes, 1630, p. 194.

MURRION, or MORION. *Morion*, French. A steel cap, or plain, open helmet.

The soldier has his *murrion*, women have tires,
Beasts have their head-pieces, and men have theirs.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 391.

And next blow cleft his *morion*, so he flies.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 481.
And burn

A little Juniper in my *murrin*, the maid made it
Her chamber-pot. *B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev.*, iv, 1.

Also jocularly, for a night-cap:

Never again reproach your reverend night-cap,
And call it by the mangy name of *murrion*.

Ibid., *Scornf. Lady*, iv, 1.

†*Morion*, bonet de fer, testiere. A *murrion*: a steele
cap: a scul: such a head peece as had no crest, as
some say: some take it for an helmet.

[The murrion was not, however, necessarily of steel, but sometimes of leather:]

†His helm, *tough and well tanned*, without a plume or crest,
And called a *murrion*. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 227.

MUSCADEL, or MUSCADINE. A rich sort of wine. *Vin de muscat*, or *muscadel*, French. "Vinum muscatum, quod moschi odorem referat; for the sweetness and smell it resembles muske." *Minsh.*

Quaff'd off the *muscadel*, and threw the sops
All in the sexton's face. *Taming of Shrew*, iii, 2.
The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church,
The priest and Hymen's ceremonies tend
To make them man and wife.

Two Maids of Moreclacke, 1609.

Cited by Mr. Steevens, who takes occasion from it to illustrate the custom of having wine and sops at marriages. Sometimes the wine was Hippocras, sometimes other kinds.

†**MUSCAT.** A sort of grape.

That the *muscats* he did eat were so great, that only one grain of them was enough to make all England to be perpetually drunk. *History of Francion*, 1655.
He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and *muscat*, but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask. *Pepys' Diary*, 1662.

†**MUSCOVY GLASS.** Isinglass.

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeeth like *Muscovy glass*. *Malecontent, Anc. B. Dram.*, ii, p. 13.

MUSE, MUSET, or MUSIT, s. The opening in a fence or thicket through which a hare, or other beast of sport, is accustomed to pass. *Muset*, French.

'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *musse*, as a woman without a scuse. *Greene's Thieves falling out, &c.*, *Hart. Misc.*, vol. viii, p. 387.

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch to overshut his troubles,
How he out-runs the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles.
The many *musits* through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth, to amaze his foes.

Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, p. 437.

Mr. Malone's note on this word is erroneous. *Muset* is by Cotgrave rendered in French *troué*. Gerv. Markham says,

We terme the place where she [the hare] sitteth, her forme, the places through the which she goes to releefe, her *muset*. *Gentl. Academie*, 1595, p. 32.

This proverb is in Fuller's collection:

Find you without excuse,
And find a hare without a *musse*. No. 6081.

In Howell's it is,

Take a hare without a *musse*,
And a knave without excuse,
And hang them up. *Engl. Prov.*, p. 12 a.

Metaphorically, for a pass leading into a besieged town:

So what with these, and what with martial art,
Stopt is each *musse*, and guarded is each part.
Fansh. Lus., iii, 79.

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild *musse* of a bore,

Their dogs put in after full crie, he rusheth on before.

Chapm. Hom. Il., p. 150 [xi, 368].

You hear the horns,

Enter your *musse* quick, lest this match between's
Be crost ere met. *B. and Fl. Two Noble K.*, iii, 1.

This is the emendation of Mr. Seward and Theobald on the passage, which in the folio stands "enter your musick." They are undoubtedly right, as to the sense. Palamon appears "as out of a bush," and Arcite has just said to him,

Be content,

Again betake you to your *hawthorn house*

I only doubt about the word *quick*. Probably the original was, "Enter your *musit*."

We find even a sheep going through a *muset*:

Who had no sooner escaped out of our English sheepfold, but straightway he discovers the *muset* thorow which he stole, thinking thereby to decoy the rest of the flock into the wilderness.

Chisenhale's Cath. Hist. in Cens. Lit., x, 362.

To MUSE, v. In the sense of to wonder.

It is thus used several times in Shakespeare, but is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson. In Ayscough's Index there are eight instances of it.

MUSHRUMP, s. A mushroom.

But cannot brook a night grown *mushrump*,
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is,
Should bear us down of the nobility.

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 335.

†**MUSK.** This perfume was at one time used very extravagantly, and was made up into various shapes, some of which are indicated in the following receipts.

To make *musk-bags* to lay among your cloaths.—Take the flowers of lavender-cotton six ounces, storax half an ounce, red rose-leaves two ounces, rhodium an ounce; dry them and beat them to powder, and lay them in a bag wherein musk has been, and they'll cast an excellent scent, and preserve your cloaths from moths or worms. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

Curious *musk-balls*, to carry about one, or to lay in any place.—Let the ground-work be fine flower of almonds, and Castle-samp, each a like quantity, scure the soap thin, and wet them with as much rose-water as will make them into a paste, with two drops of chymical oil of cinnamon, and two grains of musk, which will be sufficient for six ounces of each of the ground-work; then make all up into little balls, but let them not come near the fire in doing it, lest the essences evaporate, and the balls loose much of their scent and vertue.

Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

To make *musk-cakes*.—Take half a pound of red roses, bruise them well, and add to them the water of basil, the powder of frankincense, making it up with these a pound, add four grains of musk; mix them well to a thickness, make them into cakes, and dry them in the sun. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

We have here a good description of some of the secrets of the toilette.

She (God bless her) 's cloy'd with 'em.
I've wash'd my face in Mercury water, for
A year and upwards; lain in oyl'd gloves still;
Worn my pomatum'd masks all night; each morning
Bang'd every hair in its due rank and posture;
Laid red amongst the white; writ o'r my face,
And set it forth in a most fair edition;
Worn a thin tiffeny only o'r my breasts;
Kept *musk-plums* in my mouth continually.

Cartwright's Sledge, 1651.

†**MUSK-MILLION.** A sort of gourd or pumpkin.

So being landed, we went up and downe and could finde nothing but stones, heath and mosse, and wee expected oranges, limonds, figges, *muske-millions*, and potatoes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MUSKET, s. The male young of the sparrow-hawk; *mosket*, Dutch; *mousquet*, Fr. See **EYAS-MUSKET**. Isaac Walton, in his enumeration of hawks, gives us, the "sparhawk and the *musket*," as the old and young birds of the same species. P. 12, ed. *Hawkins*. The word occurs in Dryden.

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak,
The *musquet* and the coystrel were too weak.

Hind and Panther, p. 3.

As the invention of fire-arms took place at a time when hawking was in high fashion, some of the new weapons were named after those birds, probably from the idea of their fetching their prey from on high. *Musket* has thus become the established name for one sort of gun. A *saker* was also a species of cannon (see **SAKER**), but before that it meant a hawk. *Falcon* was another sort of cannon; whence a hand-gun, which is a small cannon, easily obtained the name of *musquet*, or small falcon. See **FALCON**.

†**MUSKLE.** Used to signify the sinewy part of the flesh.

Musculus, Plin. *μῦς*. Muscle. A *muskle* or fleshie parte of the bodye, consisting of fleshe, veines, sinewes, and arteries, serving specially to the motion of some parte of the bodie by meanes of the sinewes in it.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Muskely, or of muscles, hard and stiffe with many muscles or brawnes.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 404.

MUSS, s. A scramble, when any small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who can seize them. Cotgrave has *mousche*, French, which probably is the reading of some editions of Rabelais.

Of late, when I cry'd, ho!

Like boys unto a *musse*, kings would start forth
And cry, your will. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 11.

The monies rattle not, nor are they known,
To make a *musse* yet 'mong the gamesome suitors.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, iv, 3.

They'll throw down gold in *musse*s.

Span. Gips. by Middl., 1655.

'Twas so well, captain, I would you could make such another *musse*, at all adventures.

A Mad W., O. Pl., v, 360.

Also a cant term of endearment, probably for mouse:

What ails you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good *musse*.

B. Jons. Every Man in his Humour, ii, 3.

The *musse* is one of Gargantua's games, B. i, ch. 21, and is mentioned again, iii, 40, "a *muscho* inventore." The original is *mousque*, which may also be the origin of the English *musse*. See Ozell's edit., 1740. Dr. Grey has quoted it in his notes on Shakespeare. Some particulars of *musse* are also mentioned in Ozell's Rabelais, vol. iii, p. 268.

MUSSERS, s. plur. Hiding places for game; a term used in hunting. From the French, *musser*, to hide.

Nay we can find

Your wildest parts, your turnings and returns,
Your traces, squats, the *musser*s, forms, and holes
You young men use, if once our sagest wits
Be set a hunting.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 433.

†**MUST.** New wine.

Mustum, Plinio. . . . *Moust*. *Must* or newe wine.

Nomenclator.

They are all wines, but even as men are of a sundry and divers nature, so are they likewise of divers sorts: for new wine, called *muste*, is hard to digest.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MUTCHATO, s., for mustacho. The part of the beard growing on the upper lip; the whiskers.

Of some the faces bold and bodies were
Distained with wood, and Turkish beards they had,
On th' over lips, *mutchators* long of haire.

Higins's Induct. to Mirr. Mag.

Possibly a misprint.

To MUTE, v. A term of falconry; said of the hawks when they drop their dung. Applied also to other birds. [As in the book of Tobit, "The sparrows *muted* warm dung in mine eyes."]

Upon the oake, the plumb-tree, and the holme,
The stock-dove and the black-bird should not come,
Whose *muting* on those trees doe make to grow
Bot-curing Hyphea and the missel-toe.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, p. 17.

For her disport, my lady could procure
The wretched wings of this my *muting* mind,
Restlesse to seeke her emptie fist to find.

Mirr. Mag., p. 215.

But though the allusion is to hawking, I should conceive that it is here used for changing; from *mutō*, Latin.

†For you, Jacke, I would have you imploy your time,
till my comming, in watching what houre of the day
my hawke *mutes*.

Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

MUTINE, s. A mutinous or rebellious person; used twice by Shakespeare.

For this, and the verb to *mutine*, see Todd. Of the latter he has found three examples; of the former only those in Shakespeare. Mr. Malone found it as an adjective also.

Suppresseth *mutin* force and practicke fraud.

Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

†**MUTIVE**. Perhaps a misprint for *mutine*.

Where while on traytorsea, and mid the *mutive* windes.
A Herrings Tayle, 4to, 1598.

MUTTON, *s.* A loose woman; from what allusion it is not easy to say; unless, as suggested before, from being considered as a *lost sheep*. See **LACED MUTTON**.

The duke, I say to thee again, would eat *mutton* on Friday.

Meas. for Meas., iii, 2.

The allusion here is double, both to breaking the fast, and to incontinence; but the latter notion is more particularly pointed out by the rest of the speech.

I am one that loves an inch of raw *mutton*, better than an ell of Friday [or fried] stockfish; and the first letter of my name begins with letchery.

Doctor Faustus, 1604, Anc. Dr., i, 38.

Baa, lamb, there you lie, for I am *mutton*.

Bellafront, in *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 365.

Mutton's mutton now. *V.* Why, was it not so ever? *C.* No, madam, the sinners i' the suburbs had almost ta'en the name quite away from it, 'twas so cheap and common; but now 'tis at a sweet reckoning; the term time is the *mutton-monger* in the whole calendar.

Webster's Appius and Virg., act iii, Anc. Dr., v, 400.

MUTTON-MONGER, from the above. A debauched man. This cant phrase is said, by some writers, to be still in use.

Your whorson bawdy priest! You old *mutton-monger*.

Sir J. Oldc., ii, 1, Malone's Suppl., ii, 294.

Is 't possible that the lord Hipolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton-monger*?

Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, p. 406.

"A *mutton-monger*, scortator." *Coles' Diction.*, in loc.

As if you were the only noted *mutton-monger* in all the city.

Chapm. May-Day, act ii, p. 38.

MYSTERY. See **MISTERY**.

N.

NÆVE. A spot, a fault. A pedantic word, arbitrarily derived from *nævus*, Latin.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil,
One jewell set off with so many a foil.

Dryd. Verses on Lord Hastings.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was a favorite word with Aubrey, a contemporary of Dryden; but that is no great authority. See Todd. Phil-

lips, and of course Kersey, have the word in its Latin form.

†**NAGGON**. A familiar name for a horse.

My verses are made, to ride every jade, but they are forbidden, of jades to be ridden, they shall not bee snaffled, nor braved nor baffled, wert thou George with thy *naggon*, that foughtst with the draggon, or were you great Pompey, my verse should bethumpe ye, if you, like a javel, against mee dare cavill.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**On the NAIL**. Ready money.

When they were married, her dad did not fail
For to pay down four hundred pounds *on the nail*.

The Reading Garland, n. d.

To hit the nail on the head, a well-known proverb.

You *hit the naile on the head*, rem tenes.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 460.

Venus tels Vulcan, Mars shall shooe her steed,
For he it is that *hits the naile o' the head*.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

S'nails, a corruption of God's nails.

Jer. Well, and you were not my father,—*s'nailes*, and I would not draw rather then put up the foole.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

NAKE, *v.* To make naked.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords; think of your wrongs.

Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 397.

Naked is the regular participle from this verb:

Thrise the green fields

Hath the *nak'd* sythman barh'd.

Aminta, 1628, 4to, sign. C 3.

But seeing one runne *nakt*, as he were wood,
Amid their way, they cride, hoe sirra, back.

Har. Ariost., xix, 52.

NAKED AS MY NAIL, *prov.* A proverbial phrase, formerly common. It is not among Ray's Proverbial Similies.

Did so towse them and so tosse them, so plucke them and pull them, till he left them as *naked as my naile*, pinioned some of them like fellows

Heyw. Engl. Trav., ii, 1, 1633, S C 3 b.

And tho' he were as *naked as my nail*,

Yet would he whinny then, and wag the tail.

Drayton, Moenc., p. 510.

NAKED BED, *phr.* A person undressed and in bed, was formerly said to be in *naked bed*. The phrase, though a little catachrestical, was universally current. It may be observed that, down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn.

Who sees his true love in her *naked bed*,
Teaching the sheets a whiter hue than white.

Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, Malone, Suppl., i, 422.

In going to my *naked bed* as one that would have slept.

Par. of Dainty Dev., p. 42.

When in my *naked bed* my limbes were laid.

Mirr. for Magist., p. 611.

Then starting up, forth from my *naked bed*.

Ibid., p. 757.

Hence *naked rest* is also met with:

With feare affrighted from their *naked rest*.

Ibid., p. 831.

And each desire of sleep withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his naked bed.
Harringt. Ariost., xvii, 76.

So in the often ridiculed Jeronymo:

Who calls Jeronymo from his naked bed.

There was nothing peculiarly ridiculous in this expression, but that it was too familiar for tragedy.

I meet with the expression so late as in the very odd novel, by T. Amory, called John Buncle, where a young lady declares, after an alarm, "That she would never go into *naked bed*, on board ship, again." Octavo ed., vol. i, p. 90.

NAM, v. Am not; formed after the analogy of *nill* and *nould*, &c.

I a'm a man, as some do think I am;
(laugh not, good lord) I am in dede a dame.

Gascoigne's Steel Glas.

†**NAMELY.** Especially, particularly.

In the time of king Richard the seconde, all unlawfull games were forbidden universally, and *namely* diceplaying.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1671

NAMES, FAMILIAR. In the hearty familiarity of old English manners, it was customary to call all intimates and friends by the popular abbreviations of their Christian names. It may be, therefore, considered as a proof at once of the popularity of poets, and of the love of poetry, that every one who gained any celebrity was almost invariably called *Tom*, *Dick*, &c. Heywood, in a curious passage, rather complains of this as an indignity:

Our modern poets to that passe are driven,
Those names are curial'd which they first had given,
And, as we wight to have their memories drown'd,
We scarcely can afford them half their sound.
Greene, who had in both academies ta'ne
Degree of master, yet could never gaine
To be call'd more than *Robin*, who, had he
Profest ought but the muse, serv'd and been free
After a seven yeeres apprenticeship, might have
(With credit too) gone *Robert* to his grave.
Mario, renown'd for his rare art and wit,
Could ne'er attain beyond the name of *Kit*;
Although his *Hero* and *Leander* did
Merit addition rather *Famous Kid*
Was call'd but *Tom*. *Tom Watson*, though he wrote
Able to make *Apollo's* self to dote
Upon his muse, for all that he could strive
Yet never could to his full name arrive.
Tom Nash (in his time of no small esteeme)
Could not a second syllable redeeme.
Excellent *Browne* in the foremost ranks
Of the rarest wits, was never more than *Frank*
Melissinous *Shakespeare*, whose unchanting quill
Commanded mirth or passion, was but *Will*.
And famous *Jonson*, though his learned pen
Be dipt in *Castaly*, is still but *Ben*.
Fletcher and *Webster*, of that learned packe
None of the mean'st, yet neither was but *Jacks*,
Dexter's but *Tom*, nor *May*, nor *Middleton*.
And here's now but *Jacks Foord*, that once was *John*.
Hierarches of Blessed Angels, B 4.

Soon after, however, he appears to recollect himself, and attributes the custom to its right cause:

I, for my part,
(Think others what they please) accept that heart
That courts my love in most familiar phrase;
And that it takes not from my paines or praise,
If any one to me so bluntly com;
I hold he loves me best that calls me *Tom*. *Ibid.*

NAPERY, s. Linen of any kind, but chiefly table linen; from *nappe*, French. Johnson (after Skinner) says from *naperia*, Italian; but there is no such word in the Italian of any age. *Naperii*, in low Latin, was made from this. See Du Cange. Cotgrave indeed has *napperie*, in the plural, for "all manner of *napery*;" but he is no authority, against that of the Italian Dictionaries.

The pages spread a table out of hand,
And brought forth *nap'ry* rich, and plate more rich.
Harringt. Ar., lxii, 71.

'Tis true that he did eat no meat on table cloths, —
out of meer necessity, because they had no meat nor
napery. *Gay's Fest. Notes, p. 98.*
So many napkins, that it will require a society of
linendrapers to furnish us with the *napery*.
Ibid., p. 276.

And the smug butler thinks it
Sun in's *nap'ry* not to express his wit.
Herrick, p. 130.

Here rather improperly or jocularly used:

A long adieu to the spirit of sack, and that noble
napery, till the next vintage. *Lady Alim., 1650, A 3.*

2. Linen worn on the person:

Thence *Ciodrus* hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *napery*. *Hall, Sat., V, 1.*
Prythee put me into wholesome *napery*.
Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, 308.

†Thus shee dresses a husband for herselfe, and after
takes him for his patience, and the land adjoining,
you may see it in a servingmans fresh *naperie*, and
his legge steps into an unknown stocking, I needs
not speake of his garters, the tassell shewes itself.
Overbury's New and Chaste Characters, 1616.

NAPKIN, s. A pocket handkerchief. Of this use of the word, Dr. Johnson has given only one instance, which is from *Othello*; but it was very common, and occurs in many other passages of *Shakespeare*:

And to that youth he calls his Rosalind
He sends this bloody *napkin*. *As you like it, iv, 3.*
And tread on corked stilts a prisoner's pace,
And make their *napkin* for their spitting place.
Hall, Sat., IV, vi, 1, 11.

Baret, in his *Alvearie*, has *napkin*, or handkerchief, rendered accordingly; and *table napkin* is there a distinct article.

A *napkin*, the diminutive of *nappe*, in its modern sense, was the badge of office of the *maître d'hôtel* or, as we

should call him, the butler, in great houses :

The hour of meals being come, and all things are now in readiness, *le maitre hostel* takes a clean *napkin*, folded at length, but narrow, and throws it over his shoulder, remembering that this is the ordinary mark and a particular sign and demonstration of his office ; and to let men see how credible (sic) his charge is, he must not be shamefaced, nor so much as blush, no not before any noble personage, because his place is rather an honour than a service, for he may do his office with his sword by his side, his cloak upon his shoulders, and his hat upon his head ; but his *napkin* must always be upon his shoulder, just in the posture I told you of before.

Giles Rose's School of Instructions for the Officers of the Mouth, 1682, p. 4.

†NAPPY. Strong, that makes you sleep.

M. P. wisheth happy
Successe and ale *nappy*,
That with the one's paine
He the other may gaine.

Harry White's Humour, 1659.

NARE, *s.* A nose ; from *nares*, the nostrils, Latin. A word never much in use, nor at all, except in a jocular way of affectation.

For yet no *nare* was tainted,
Nor thumb nor finger to the step acquainted.

B. Jons. Epig., 134, p. 288, Wh.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibr.*, I, i, 742.

It is fortunate for me that the word was never common, as it would have exposed my name to many bad puns.

†Between the mouth and eyes th' expanded *nare*
Doth carnal with spiritual things compare.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

NARRE. Nearer ; *naer*, Dutch.

To kerke the *narre*, from God more farre.

Spens. Sh. Kal., July, 97.

So explained in Spenser's Glossary subjoined.

Estsoones of thousand billowes shouldred *narre*.

Ruines of Rome, l. 213.

So did Uran, the *narre* the swifter move.

Pembr. Arcad., vol. i, p. 92.

Minshew's Dictionary refers from *narre*, to near. "*Narr*, nearer, prior." *Coles*. Hence the phrase "never the near," is formed from, *never the narre*, i. e., the nearer. See NEARE.

NASHE, THOMAS, or more commonly TOM. A writer of the Elizabethan age, whose works are now collected for their rarity, rather than any other merit. Whoever would see a good specimen of his style without the trouble and expense of obtaining his works, may see his *Lenten Stuff*, in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. vi, p. 143. There they will see that, in his ambition to be superlatively witty, he never says anything in a common

way, so that every sentence is an enigma, and must have been so even in his own days. For the same reason, however, his works are an ample storehouse of quaint phrases, and popular allusions.

†NASKIN. A cant term for a prison. It occurs in Higden's *Modern Essay on the Tenth Satyr of Juvenal*, 1686, p. 38.

†NATHE. The nave of a wheel.

And let the restlesse spokes, and whirling *nathes*,
Of my eternal chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of trowing Atlas rest.

Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

NATHELESSE, *adv.* Not the less, or nevertheless

Yet *nathelesse* it could not doe him die.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 54.

It is more commonly contracted to *nath'less*.

NATHEMORE. Not the more.

But *nathemore* would that corageous swayne
To her yeeld passage, 'gainst his lord to go.

F. Q., I, viii, 13.

So also I, ix, 25.

Both this, and the preceding word, properly belong rather to an earlier period, but are common in Spenser, and his imitators. They are used also by Fairfax in his *Tasso*.

NATURAL, *s.* Native disposition.

And yet this much his courses doe approve,
He was not bloody in his *naturall*.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 42.

A buffonne or counterfet foole, to heare him speake wisely, which is like himself, it is no sport at all, but for such a counterfet to talke and looke foolishly, it maketh us laugh, because it is no part of his *naturall*.

Puttenham, III, 24, p. 243.

See also the examples in Johnson.

NAVE, for navel ; as the *nave*, or centre of a wheel.

And ne'er shook hands nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Macb.*, i, 2.

The commentators would fain substitute *nape* ; but besides that a cut from the nape of the neck to the jaws would not meet with any of the seams, or sutures of the skull, and that it would be a strange wound to give, when he "faced the slave," a head so cut would be, as Capell observes, in an awkward state to place upon the battlements. He surely ripped up his bowels, and then cut off his head. *Nave* is the reading of both folios. Shakespeare also has it in the common acceptation.

NAUGHT, a. Bad, naughty; from *ne aught*, not anything: therefore good for nothing, or worthless. [From the A.-S. *na-wiht*, no thing.] A custom has prevailed of writing *naught*, when bad is meant; but *nought*, in the sense of nothing. The familiar word *naughty* probably aided this mistaken distinction; but the words are precisely the same. *Be naught*, or go and be naught, was formerly a petty execration of common usage, between anger and contempt, which has been supplanted by others that are worse, as, *be hanged*, *be curst*, &c.; *awhile*, or *the while*, was frequently added, merely to round the phrase. Mr. Gifford has abundantly confirmed this usage, and put an end to the puzzle of the commentators upon the following passage:

Marry, sir! be better employed, and *be naught awhile*.
As you like it, i, 1.

Mr. Gifford quotes,

Come away, and *be naught awhile*.

Storie of K. Davius.

Get you both in and *be naught awhile*. *Sweetman*.

With several other instances, in a note on the words, "*Be curst the while*;" in B. Jons. Barth. Fair, act ii, p. 421.

†But for those of the standing waters, beleve me they are starke *naught*, even as also every idle creature is.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

NAUGHTY-PACK. A term of reproach to male or female, occurring almost always in this compound form.

She's a varlet—a *naughty-pack*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, p. 20.

Having two lewde daughters, no better than *naughty packs*.

Apprehens. of Thres Witches.

He call'd me punk, and pander, and doxy, and the vilest nicknames, as if I had been an arrant *naughty-pack*.

Chapm. May-day, act iv, p. 88, repr.

Applied also to a man:

Got a wench with childe,

Thou *naughty packs*, thou hast undone thyself for ever.

Rowley's Shoemaker a Gent., G 4.

The editor of a reprint of the *May-day* says it is still used in the northern counties, but gives no proof. *Anc. Dr.*, iv, p. 88.

†Dost thou still speake ambiguously to me, thou *naughtie packs*?
Terence in English, 1614.

NAWL, s. An awl; by a familiar and easy transmutation, *a nawl*, instead of *an awl*. So, probably, *a nidget*, for *an idiot*, and others.

There shall be no more shoe-mending;
Every man shall have a special care of his own soal,
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His lingel and his *nawl*.

B. and Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv, 1.

Tusser spells it *nall*:

Whole bridle and saddle, whit-leather and *nall*,
With collars and harness. *Husbandry*.

[So a *nawger*, for an *auger*.]

†They bore the trunk with a *nawger*, and ther issueth out sweet potable liquor.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**NAY.** To say *nay*, to deny. A common phrase.

And you say *not nay*, but that he is priesoner for all that.
Sir T. More's Workes, 1557.

NAY-WARD, a. Towards a negative, or a *nay*. *Ward*, as an adjunct implying tendency, was added at this period to almost all words. Thus we have in the authorised version of the Scriptures, to *God-ward*, to *us-ward*, &c.

You would believe my saying

Howe'er you lean to the *nay-ward*.

Winter's Tale, ii, 1.

NAY-WORD, s. A watch-word.

And, in any case, have a *nay-word*, that you may know one another's mind.

Merry W. W., ii, 2.

A proverb, a bye-word.

Let me alone with him, if I do not gull him into a *nay-word*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.

Twel. N., ii, 3.

†**NAZOLD.** A fool.

I know some self-conceited *nasold*, and some jaundice-fac'd ideot, that uses to deprave and detract from mens worthinesse, by their base obloquy.

Oplick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**NEALED.** For *anealed*; tempered.

He'll fit his strength, if you desire,

Just as his horse, lower or higher,

And twist his limbs like *nealed* wyer.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

NEAF. See **NEIF**.

NEARE, or NEERE, for nearer.

Substituted for *narre*, when that began to grow obsolete. See

NARRE.

Better far off, than near be *ne'er the near*.

Shakesp. Rich. II, v, 1.

Of friends, of foes, behold my foule expence,

And *never the neere*.

Mirror for Mag., p. 364.

But welaway! all was in vayne, my neele is *never the neere*.

O. Pl., ii, 15.

Much will be said, and *ne'er a whit the near*.

Drayton, Ecl. 7.

Look upon the matter yourself. Poore men put up bills every day, and *nothing the neere*.

Latimer, Serm. to K. Edw., p. 117.

In the following passage it is used alone:

Pardon me, countess, I will come no *near*.

Edw. III, i, 2, Prolus, p. 2, pag. 14.

NEAT, s. Horned cattle of the ox species. Pure Saxon. In Scotland corrupted to *nolt* and *nowl*. See Jamieson.

And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all call'd *neat*. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 2.

Shakespeare there puns upon it; the
same word afforded a quibble also to
sir John Harrington:

The pride of Galla now is grown so great,
She seeks to be sirnam'd Galla the *neat*.
But who her merits shall and manners scan,
May think the term is due to her good man.
Ask you, which way? Methinks your wits are dull,
My shoemaker resolve you can at full,
Neat's leather is both ox-hide, cow, and bull.
Epigrams, B. iii, 49.

That is, he was to be considered as a
neat, a horned beast.

Here thou behold'st thy large sleek *neat*
Unto the dewlaps up in meat. *Herrick, Hesp.*, p. 270.

The word is now obsolete, but is suf-
ficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson.
Neat-herd is also well known, but
not equally its female,

NEATRESSE, s. A servant to a neat-
herd; a female attending upon cattle.

The *neatresse*, longing for the rest,
Did egge him on to tell.
Percy's Ballads, ii, 249, from *Warner's Albion's*
Engl., B. iv, ch. 20.

It occurs again at line 259, Percy.

NEAT-HOUSE, s., that is, cow-house.

Also the name of a celebrated garden,
and place of entertainment, at Chelsea,
in the time of Massinger. The garden
was famous for melons.

The *neat-house* for musk-melons, and the gardens
Where we traffic for asparagus, are to me
In the other world. *Massing. City Mad.*, iii, 1.

The *Neat-houses*, near Chelsea bridge,
are noticed in Dodsley's London and
its Environs, 1761, and remained
within my own recollection, probably
on the same spot. There was also
Neat-house-lane, on upper Milbank,
in the same vicinity.

NEB, s. The bill of a bird. Saxon.
Also metaphorically used for the pro-
jecting point of anything.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him,
And arms her with the boldness of a wife,
To her allowing husband. *Winter's Tale*, i, 2.
The amorous wormes of love did bitterly gnawe and
teare his heart, wyth the *nebs* of their forked heads.
Painter's Pal. of Pl., cited by Steevens.

Nib is only another form of the same
word, and is principally applied to
the point of a pen:

Rostrum—the bill, beake, or *nib*.
Higins's Nomencl., p. 53.

†**NEB-TIDE.** The neap tide.

Bold ocean foames with spight, his *neb-tides* roare,
His billowes top and topmost high doe soare.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†**NECENESS.** Fastidiousness, coyness?

I then could haunt the market and the sayre,
And in a frolicke humour leape and spring,

Till she whose beautie did surpasse all sayre,
Did with her frosty *neccenesse* nip my spring.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**NECESSARY WOMAN.**

The admittance being denied him, and the passage
Kept strict by thee, my *necessary woman*.
The Second Maiden's Tragedy, p. 59.

NECK-VERSE, s. The verse read by
a malefactor, to entitle him to benefit
of clergy, and therefore eventually to
save his life. Generally the first
verse of the 51st Psalm. See **MISE-**
RERE.

Within forty foot of the gallows, conning his *neck-*
verse. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, 368.

And it behoves me to be secret, or else my *neck-verse*
cun [con]. *Promos & Cass.*, iv, 4.

Madam, I hope your grace will stand
Betweene me and my *neck-verse*, if I be
Call'd in question for opening the king's letters.

Histor. of K. Leir, 1605, 6 Old Plays, ii, p. 410.

Have not your instruments
To tune, when you should strike up, but twang it
perfectly,
As you would read your *neck-verse*.

Mass. Guard., iv, 1.

It is alluded to here, in the song of a
prisoner:

At holding up of a hand,
Though our chaplain cannot preach,
Yet he'll suddenly you teach,
To read of the hardest psalm.

Ac. of Compl., &c., 1713, p. 208.

This passage seems to imply, that a
particularly difficult psalm might be
proposed.

†**NECK-WEED.** Hemp.

Some call it *neck-weed*, for it hath a tricke
To cure the necke that's troubled with the crick.
For my part all's one, call it what you please,
'Tis soveraigne 'gainst each common-wealth disease.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**NECKERCHER.** A kerchief for the
neck.

A *neckercher* or partlet, amiculum vel amictorium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

†**NECOCIANUM.** Tobacco. *Taylor's*
Workes, 1630. See **NICOTIANA**.

NED WHITING. A famous bear, in
the time of Ben Jonson, known pro-
bably by the name of his keeper; as
there was one also called *George*
Stone, another *Sackerson*.

Then out at the banqueting house window, when *Ned*
Whiting or *George Stone* were at the stake.

B. Jons. Epicæne, iii, 1.

See **STONE**, and **SACKERSON**.

NEEDAM'S SHORE. An indigent
situation. An allusion chiefly to the
first part of the word, namely *need*.

Soon less line host at *Needham's shore*,
To crave the beggar's boone. *Tusser*, 1672, p. 128.

Thus *Lothbury* is often introduced
to signify unwillingness, from *loth*;
and many similar allusions were

common and proverbial. See LOTH-BURY.

NEEDLE, phr. *To hit the needle*, the same as to cleave the pin, in archery, exactly to hit the small point at the centre of the mark.

Indee she had *hit the needle* in that devise.

Pembr. Arc., 305.

NEEDLY, adv. Necessarily.

Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs.

Rom. & Jul., iii, 2.

But soldiers since I *needly* must to Rome.

Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, 1594, sig. E 2.

NEELD, or NEELE, s. A needle.

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our *neelds* created both one flower.

Mids. N. D., iii, 2.

Their thimbles into armed gantlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances.

K. John, v, 2.

The old copies read *needl's*, but it is certain that *neeld* was then used; and the verse, in these places, demands it:

Deep clerks she dumbs, and with her *neeld* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry.

Pericles, v, 5, Chorus.

See, he cride,

This shamelesse whore, for thee fit weapons were
Thy *neeld* and spindle, not a sword and speare.

Fairf. Tasso, xx, 95.

The commentators cite many more instances. In Gammer Gurton, it is most frequently *neele*, and rhymes to *feele*, &c. O. Pl., ii. Yet *needle* is also used, as p. 37.

To NEESE, or NEEZE, v. To sneeze. It is entered in Minshew, as well as *sneeze*.

And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear.

Mids. N. D., ii, 1.

Oh, sir, I will make you take *neesing* powder this
twentie dayes.

Menachmus, 6 pl., i, 149.

In the authorised version of the Scriptures it formerly occurred twice; but in one of the passages (2 Kings, iv, 35) it has been tacitly changed, in the modern editions, to *sneezed*; in the other (Job, xli, 18) the old word is retained. Probably because it appears to have some difference in signification. It is said of the Leviathan,

By his *neesings* a light doth shine.

Miss Smith, however, in her translation, changed it to *sneezings*.

Niezing root, or *niese-wort*, is the white hellebore in Minshew, and *neesing-root* in Wilkins.

Henry More seems to have used *neezings*, for exhalations:

You summer *neezings*, when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cease from your flashings. *Philos. Poems*, p. 323.

NEGATIVE. The duplication of the negative did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it; nor was this peculiar to one or two, but general.

But I, who never knew how to entreat,
Nor never needed that I should entreat.

Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to no Roman else.

Jul. Cas., iii, 1.

Where see the note. The instances in Shakespeare are innumerable. But see other authors:

You, Frederick,

By no means be not seen. *B. & Fl. Chances*, iii, 4.
Nor have no private business. *Ibid.*, *Wife for M.*, i, 1.
For needlesse feare did never vantage none.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 49.

Aske not for me, nor add not to my woes.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, v, p. 176.

Nor would she stay for no advice,
Until her maids that were so nice,
To wait on her were fitted.

Drayton's Nymphidia, p. 456.

Nothing could be easier than to multiply these examples to a great extent. It was the genuine language of the time.

†**NEGLECTIVE.** Negligent; neglectful.

If assured profit cannot perswade you, but that you will still be *neglective* and stupid, then am I sorry that I have written so much, to so little purpose.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

NEIF, s. Fist, or hand. Still current in the north, according to Grose. Coles also calls it northern. *Engl. Dict.* Accordingly we find it in Gavin Douglas's *Æneid*:

And smytand with *neiffis* his breist, allace!

4th Æn., p. 123, l. 45.

See Junius, Etymol., and Ruddiman's Gloss. Also Jamieson's Dict., v. *Neive*. *Neyve* is also in Tim Bobbin, in the same sense. See Jamieson.

Give me your *neif*, monsieur Mustard-seed.

Mids. N. D., iv, 1.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Also written *nuef*:

I wu' not, my good two-penny rascal; reach me thy
nuef.

B. Jons. Poetast., iii, 4.

Thy *neif* once again.

Rowl. Witch of Edmonton.

NEMPT, part. Named; from an old verb to *nempne*, used by Chaucer. *Nemnan*, Saxon.

As must disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*.

Spens. F. Q., III, x, 29.

NEPHEW, s. Grandson; as *nepos*, in Latin.

And your young and tall

Nephews, his [your son's] sons, grow up in your
embraces. *B. Jons. Masq. of Aug.*, vol. vi, p. 135.

Pass on, and to posterity tell this,
Yet see thou tell but truly what hath been;
Say to our *nephews* that thou once hast seen
In perfect human shape, all heav'nly bliss.

Drayton, Idea xvii.

Used also by Spenser in the general sense of descendant:

This people's vertue yet so fruitfull was
Of vertuous *nephews*. *Ruins of Rome*, viii, 6.

See Johnson, who notices and exemplifies both these senses, adding "out of use." For the former he quotes Hooker and Dryden.

NERE, v. Were not, or, had they not been; like the other verbs formed by the negative, *nill, nould, &c.*

He trembled so, that, *ner*e his squires beside,
To hold him up, he had sunk down to ground.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 81.

†**NESCIO QUID.**

A bark of a tree, which apothecaries call *nescio quid*; it was first brought over to be used by dyers; but not answering expectation in their facultie, it was made use of to scent tobacco: it gives a fine fragrant scent.

Ward's Diary.

†**NESCOCK.** A fondling.

Nescock, nestcock, a wanton foudling, that was never from home. See *Cockney*.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

NESH, a. Tender, weak, soft; *nesc*, Saxon. It was used by Chaucer.

Of cheese,—he saith it is too hard; he saith it is too *nesh*. *Choise of Change*, 1585, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 436.

I presume that it is still used as a provincial word, for it not only appears in Grose's Provincial Glossary, but is employed by Mr. Crowe, in his Lewesdon Hill:

The darker fir, light ash, and the *nesh* tops
Of the young hazel join.

Ver. 31.

NESS, s. From *nese*, Saxon, a nose, or projecting promontory of land. Often found in composition, as *Sheerness, Black-ness, &c.*; but also separately:

Without bridge she venters,
Through fell Charibdis and false Syrtis' *ness*.

Sylv. Du Bart.

†**NET-SHORES.**

Net shores: little forkes wherewith nets are set and borne up for wild beasts.

Nomenclator.

NETHER-STOCKS, s. Stockings; that is, *lower stocks*. The breeches were the *upper stocks*. Thus, *haut-de-chausses*, and *bas-de-chausses*, were the old French names for those two parts of dress; the latter having retained the abbreviated name of *bas*. The reason is, that the whole was originally in one, like the present pantaloons, under the name of *chausse*,

made *hose* in English. See **Hose**. Thus Cotgrave:

Chause; f. A hose, a stocking, or *nether-stock* (*bas de chause*), also a breech, or breech, in which sense it is most commonly plural (*haut de chausses*).

When a man is over-lusty at legs, than he wears wooden *nether-stocks*. *King Lear*, ii, 4.

That is, he is set in the *stocks*.

An high paire of silke *nether-stocks* that covered all his buttockes and loignes. *Pullenh.*, p. 237.

Then have they *neyther-stocks* to these gay *hos-n*, not of cloth (though never so fine) for that is thought too base, but of jarsey, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like, or els at the least of the finest yawn that can be got, and so curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with quirkes and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threds, as is woonderfull to beholde.

Stubbes's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

The *nether-stock* was of the purest Granado silke.

Greene's Quip, &c., B 3.

We see what a luxury silk stockings were at first esteemed. Here we have *upper* and *nether-stocks* together; the latter being, as in the first example, an allusion to the *stocks* for confining the legs:

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stuff with silke or flocks,
Never become thee like a *nether paire* of *stocks*.

Heywood's Epigr.

Sometimes also the *upper-stocks* were called **OVER-STOCKS**. See that word.

NETTLE. To water one, in a peculiar manner, was said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour. See *Greene's Quip*, Harl. Misc., v, 397. See *Howell's English Proverbs*, P 4 b.

†**NETTLE-CHEESE.**

The third profit which ariseth from the dairy is cheese, of which there are two kinds, morning-milk-cheese, *nettle cheese*: But the morning-milk-cheese is for the most part the fattest, and the best cheese that is ordinarily made in the kingdom.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†**NETTLE-PORRIDGE.**

There we did eat some *nettle porridge*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good.

Pepys' Diary, Feb., 1661.

†**NEW-ACQUAINTANCE.** A disease very similar to the influenza, which appeared in England in 1562, and is described under that name in a letter printed in Wright's Queen Elizabeth, i, 113.

†**NEWALTY, or NEWELTY.** News.

Novella, a tale, a parable, or a *neweltee*.

Thomas's Rules of Italian Grammar, 1562.

1 *Cit.* Good Goresl, stand back, and let me see a little: my wife loves *newalties* abominably, and I must tell her something about the king.

The Young King, 1698.

NEW-CUT. A sort of game at cards.

F. You are best at *new-cut*, wife; you'll play at that.
W. If you play at *new-cut*, I'm soonest luter of any here, for a wayer. *Woman & with K.*, O. Pl., vii, 296.

†*New-cut* at cards brings some to beggarie,
But this new-cut brings most unto destruction.
Lanc's Tom Tel-Trotk's Message, 1600.
†They are deeply engag'd
At new-cut, and will not leave their game,
They swear, for all the dons in Sevil
Adventures of Five Hours, 1663.

NEW-FANGLED, a. 'This word cannot be deemed obsolete; but see FANGLE, and FANGLED. A Dr. Th. Henshaw wished to derive it from *new evangells*, new gospels, which, according to Lye, Skinner much approved; but to me it seems clear that Skinner sneers at it, as well he might. He says, "*sed gratiis omnibus litavit vir eximius* Doct. Th. H. qui dictum putat quasi *new evangells*, (i. e.) nova evangelia." But he gives a different derivation of his own, "*forte ab Ant. fangles cœpta; hoc a verbo fengan;*" and this is clearly right.

†**NEWS-BOOK.** A newspaper.

This *news-book*, upon Mr. Moore's showing L'Estrange captain Ferrers's letter, did do my lord Sandwich great right as to the late victory. *Pepys' Diary.*
I met this noon with Dr. Barnett, who told me, and I find in the *news-book* this week, that he posted upon the 'Change, &c. *Ibid.*
This day in the *news-booke* I find that my lord Buckhurst and his fellows have printed their case. *Ibid., 1662*

†**NEW YEAR.** A complimentary address, which it was formerly customary for scholars to present on New-year's-day.

A scholler presented a gratulatorie *new yeere* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose, and he reading it, and seeing how barraine and sencelesse it was, ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse? He answered yes. With that sir Thomas Moore deliver'd it him againe so to alter. Who, within a two dayes after, came and brought it him all in verse; which sir Thomas Moore reading and noting the rime, said, I. marie, now is heere rime I see, where as before was neither rime nor reason.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**NEXT-DOOR.** A near approach, or the nearest approach. "He is *next door* to a fool," i. e., he is not far from being a fool.

To dispute in a matter of this kind would have been the *next door* to the being convinc'd.

Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 90.

NIAS, or NIAISE. A young hawk; from *niais*, French; and from this, if my conjecture be right, *an eyas* is only a corruption. See EYAS. Also Minshew, under "a *nias* hawk." Skinner, however, in *Nyas*, doubts which is from which.

Laught at, sweet bird, is that the scruple? come, come,

You are a *niaise*. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 6.*

I need not say that *niaise* means also a simpleton, in French.

Mr. Gifford thinks a *niase* a corruption from *an eyas*; but it would be extraordinary if *eyas*, from *ey*, and *niais*, from *nid*, had been separately formed in the two languages. Besides, many of our terms in falconry come from the French. It may be observed, too, that *ey* means an egg, not a nest.

†**NIBLES.** The nipples.

The heades or extuberancies whence the milke is sucked out, are called *nibles*.

Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

NICE, in one passage of Shakespeare, seems to signify foolish, trifling. It certainly had that meaning in Chaucer's time, and was supposed to be formed from the French *niais*. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary. Also in Gower.

By my brotherhood!

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import; and the neglecting it
May do much danger.

Romeo & Jul., v, 2.

Probably it meant the same in this passage also:

Old fashions please me best; I am not so *nice*
To change true rules for odd inventions.

Tam. Shr, iii, 1.

This removes all difficulty from the passage, which has puzzled several critics.

NICHOLAS, SAINT. The patron of scholars, being a learned bishop, but more particularly of school-boys, as he was remarkable for very early piety. So Chaucer:

But ay, whan I remembre on this matere,
Seint Nicholas stant ever in my presence,
For he so yong to Crist did reverence.

Prioress's Tale, Stan. 2.

On his day, the 6th of December, in some cathedrals, a *boy-bishop* was chosen, who continued in office till Innocents' day, the 28th of the same month. J. Gregory gives this account of it in his tract entitled *Episcopus Puerorum*:

The *episcopus Choristarum* was a chorister bishop chosen by his fellow children upon *S. Nicholas* daie. Upon this daie rather than any other, because it is singularly noted of this bishop, (as S. Paul said of his Timothie) that hee had known the scriptures of a childe, and led a life *sanctissime ab ipsis incunabulis inchoutam*.—From this daie till Innocents' daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the *episcopus puerorum* was to bear the name, and hold up the state of a bishop, answerably habited with a crosier or pastoral-staff in his hand, and a miter upon his head, and such an one too soon had as was *multis episcoporum mitris sumtuosior* (saith one), verie much richer than those of bishops indeed.

The rest of his fellows, from the same time being, were to take upon them the style and counterfeit of prebends, yielding to their bishop (or else as if it were) no less than canonical obedience. And look what service the verie bishop himself with his dean and prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the mass excepted, the verie same was don by the chorister bishop and his canons upon the eve and holidaze.

J. Gregori Opusc., 1650, p. 113.

Strype gives a more particular reason why St. Nicholas was celebrated by children :

The memory of this saint and bishop *Nicholas* was thus solemnized by a child, the better to remember the holy man, even when he was a child, and his child-like virtues when he became a man. The popish festival tells us, that, while he lay in his cradle, he fasted *Wednesdays and Fridays, sucking but once a day on those days*. And his meekness and simplicity, the proper virtues of children, he maintained, from his childhood, as long as he lived. And therefore with the festival, children don him worship, before all other saints. *Strype's Memorials*, vol. iii, p. 306.

See also Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, vol. ii, on Dec. 6.

So Puttenham :

Mathinks this fellow speaks like bishop *Nicholas* : for on saint *Nicholas*' night commonly the scholars of the country make them a bishop, who, like a foolish boy, goeth about blessing and preaching, with such childish terms, as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches. *Art of Poetry*, p. 228.

There is an article on this subject in Bourne's *Popular Antiquities*, edited by Brand, p. 362, 8vo. It was probably observed in all cathedrals, as bishop Lyttelton conjectures in his account of Exeter (p. 11), and in most schools. In Hearne, *Liber Niger*, he is called the *barne-bishop*, i. e., child-bishop.

But a very different person was also jocularly called *St. Nicholas*, now converted into *Old Nick* ; the same person whom sir J. Harington has called *saunte Satan*, in his introduction to the *BLACKSAUNT*.

The real saint, the patron of scholars, is principally alluded to in the following passage ; though, perhaps, with a sly reference also to the false one :

S. Come, fool, come try me in this paper.
L. There, and *St. Nicholas* be thy speed.

Two Gent. Fer., iii, 1.

But it was clearly the latter who gave a name to *St. Nicholas clerks*, when used to signify thieves, highwaymen, and the like. Tanner, in a letter to T. Hearne, has supposed that title to be derived to them from the unlucky pranks of the young clerks attending on the *boy-bishop*. *Letters from the*

Bodl., vol. i, p. 302. But their childish tricks were little applicable to the practices of villains of the worst description, whose patron might properly be saint Satan.

G. Sirrah, if they meet not with saint *Nicholas's* clerks, I'll give thee this neck. *C.* No, I'll none of it I prythee keep that for the hangman, for I know thou worship'st saint *Nicholas* as truly as a man of falsehood may. *1 Hen. IV.*, ii, 1.

I think yonder come prancing down the hills from Kingston a couple of hur tother cozens, saint *Nicholas's* clerks. *Match at Mids.*, O. Pl., vu, 353.

Ben Jonson compliments N. Machiavel with this title :

He that is cruel to halves (said the said *St. Nicholas*) [i. e. *Machiavel*, who had been mentioned before] loseth no less the opportunity of his cruelty than of his benefits. *Discoveries*, p. 108, Wh.

Butler pretends that the devil was called *Nick* from Machiavel :

Nick Machiavel had no such trick,
Though he gave name to our *Old Nick*

Hudibr., III, 4, 1313.

This has been supposed to be an error of Butler's, the name of *Nick* for the devil being much older than Machiavel ; but it is clearly a mere sarcasm. If it be asked how the old gentleman *did* obtain that name, we must answer, from the northern languages, Islandic, Swedish, or Dutch ; where *Nicka*, *Nicken*, and *Nicker*, have that sense. Dr. Grey makes it Saxon also ; but that seems to be a mistake, unless Lye's Saxon Dictionary be defective. "*Old Nick*," says sir W. Temple, "was a sprite that came to strangle people who fell into the water ;" that is, among the Runic nations. *Sir W. Temple, on Poetry*, vol. iii, p. 431. "*De hoc Nicca*, seu *Nicken*, ut et aliis septentrionalium idolis, compendio disserit Jo. Wasthovius, in præfatione ad vitas sanctorum," says Olaus Wormius, *Mon. Dan.*, I, c. 4. There is no doubt, therefore, that *Nick* was a very old name for the devil ; and the jest of making him a saint, must have arisen after the Reformation, in profane ridicule of the popish saint.

†**NICK.** A deceptive bottom in a beer-can, by which the customers were cheated, the nick below and the froth above filling up part of the measure.

We must be tapsters running up and downe
With cannes of beere (malt and in fishes broth),
And those they say are *old* with *nick* and *froth*.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts, 1613.

Since a conscientious hostess, a sister of ours, knowing honesty to be no policy in her way of life, resolved to leave off business some little time before her death, in order to prepare for her passage over Madge Moor. But when she purposes to depart this life is to us a secret, all we know of the matter is, that she still continues the *nick and froth* trade as usual.
Poor Robin, 1741.

†NICK. *In the nick*, at the right moment.

And see where Nerea comes just *in the nick*.

Phyllis of Scyros, 1655.

†To NICK. To hit exactly. From the preceding phrase.

He intreated him to be ready very early at the door before the waggon was to go out of town. This dream truly disturb'd him it seems very much, and made him get up very early; he *nicked* the time, and met with the waggoner just at the very door, and asked him what he had in his cart.

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 50.

She *nickt* it, you'l say, exactly.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

To nickname.

Believe me, sir, in a little time you'll be *nick'd* the town-hall.

Princess of Cleve, 1689.

†NICKERS. Disorderly people and debauchees who, like the Roaring Boys, insulted passengers and attacked the watch. London was formerly infested with these desperados. They amused themselves especially with breaking people's windows with halfpence.

†NICOTIAN. Tobacco.

To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat *Nicolian* or tobacco, so called of the kn. sir *Nicol*, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

NIDDICOCK, *s.* A noodle, a foolish person; possibly quasi *nestling cock*, or the same as *niding*, which see, and NIDGET.

Oh, Chrysostome thou . . . deservest to be stak'd, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddecock*, to dye for love.

Gayton's Festivous Notes, p. 61.

They were never such fond *niddicookes* as to offer any man a rodde to bente their owne tayles.

Holinsh. Descr. of Irel., G 3, col. 1 a.

Gayton has once made it *niddecook*, for the sake, as it seems, of applying it to a woman:

Shee was just such another *niddecook* as Joan Gutierrez.

Fest. Notes, p. 27.

NIDGERIES, *s.* Trifles. *Skinner* and *Coles*. But rather fooleries. See NIDGET.

NIDGET, NIGGET, or NIGEOT. A fool. *Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton*, &c. Camden seems to interpret it a coward:

It [that is, the old word *niding*] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more then abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*.

Camd Remains, p. 31.

This derivation would never have

been adopted, but on the authority of so great a man as Camden; since it is neither probable in itself, nor does it give the real sense of the word. He is doubtless right, as to the sense of *niding*; but *nidget* has no relation to it. It is formed, probably, from *ideot*, currently pronounced *idgeot*; and a *nidget*, or *nigeot*, is no more than an *ideot*, carelessly spoken; and that is its exact meaning:

Fear him not, mistress, 'tis a gentle *nigget*, you may play with him.

Changeling, Anc. Dr., iv, 267.

NIDING, *s.* A coward, a base wretch; *nothing*, Saxon, from *nith*, vileness. Camden says of this word, that it has had more force than *abracadabra*, or any word of magical use, having levied armies and subdued rebellious enemies:

For when there was a dangerous rebellion against king William Rufus . . . he proclaimed that all subjects should repara to his campe, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides, in such numbers, that he had in few days an infinite armie, and the rebels therewith were so terrified that forthwith they yeilded.

Remains, p. 31.

The other example I must borrow from Mr. Todd.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven,—who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple.

Howell on For. Travels, p. 229.

NIECE, if the following passage be correct, means there, a relation in general. It has been shown, that *nephew* sometimes meant a grandson, or more remote descendant. See NEPHEW.

Myself was from Verona banished,
For practising to steal away a lady,
An heir, and niece, ally'd unto the duke.

Two Gent. Ver., iv, 1.

NIFLE, *s.* A trifle. Used by Chaucer, Cant. T., 7342, but not disused after his time. From a Norman word *Nifle*. See Kelham's Norman Dict., and that perhaps from *niflo*, a drop hanging at the nose. *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, vol. ii. We find in a proverb, given in Withals' Dictionary, 1616, 12mo,

Munus levidense, as good as *nifles* in a bag. P. 536.

Coles has, "A *nifle*, titivilitium." *Lat. Dict.* See also Howell's Lex. Tetr.

Here the gu-ga-girles gingle it with his neat *nifles*.

Clitus's Cater-Char., 1631, p. 19.

The subject of it was not farr to seeke,

Fine witts worke mickle matter out of *nifles*.

Misc. Ant. Angl. in Xs. Prince, p. 40.

NIFLING, a. Trifling; from the former.

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing.

Lady Alimony, E 3 b.

A *niffling* fellow is sometimes said even now, in contempt, and means probably the same. The expression is current in Devonshire. *Niffy-naffy* may have a similar origin.

†**NIGARDISE.** Greediness; avarice.

And hence it appeared plainely, that this was done upon fraudulent malice rather than *nigardise*.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**NIGGISH.** Stingy; mean.

A most *niggish* and miserable man.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614, p. 130.

Asclepiad, that gredie carle,

By fortune founde a mouse,

As he about his lodgyng lookt

Within his *niggishe* house.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

And yet knowing them to be suche *nigeshe* penny-fathers, that they be sure as long as they live, not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them.

More's Utopia, 1551.

NIGGLE, v. To trifle, or play with.

Take heed, daughter,

You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion.

Mass. Emp. of the East, v, 8.

Also to squeeze out, or bring out silyly :

I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out, and buy a holly wand, to grace him through the streets.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 422.

†**NIGHTERTAILE.** Night-time. Saxon.

4. And that yee do provide, that at all times convenient covenable watch be kept, and that the lanthornes with light by *nightertaille* in old manner accustomed be hanged forth, and that no man go by *nightertails* without light, nor with visard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.

Callthrop's Reports, 1670.

NIGHT-MARE, s. The fanciful name for that oppression which is sometimes felt in disturbed sleep; supposed to be a demon, or incubus. For the derivation, see Todd. Drayton has poetically made queen Mab herself the agent in it :

And Mab, his merry queen, by night,¹

Bestrides young folks that lie upright,

(In older times the *mare* that hight)

Which plagues them out of measure.

Nymphidia, p. 453.

See MARE.

In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays we have a spell against the *night-mare*, which seems to be connected with the lines quoted from K. Lear :

Have at you with a night-spell then !

St. George, St. George, our lady's knight,

He walks by day, he walks by night ;

And when he had her sound,

He her beat and her bound,

Untill to him her troth she plight,

She would not stir from him that night.

Mons. Thomas, iv, 6.

The same is cited, with a few variations, in R. Scott's *Discovery of Witchcraft*, p. 48, ed. 1665.

NIGHT-RAIL, s. A sort of loose robe, or pendent vest, thrown over the other dress; still in use in the time of the *Spectator*. Kersey explains it as a sort of gorget, or whisk, but erroneously. They were sometimes very costly. Among the extravagances of fine ladies are mentioned,

Sickness feign'd,

That your *night-rails* of forty pounds a-piece,

Might be seen with envy of the visitants.

Mass. City Mad., iv, 4.

Addison mentions a *night-rail* in his treatise on medals.

†*Lon* Upon her toilet lay the overplus of her complexion, in the print of three red fingers upon the corner of a callico *nightrail*.

Cibber, Woman's Wit, 1697.

†Here every night they sit three hours for sale,

With dirty *night-rail*, and a dirtier tayl.

Gould's Poems, 1689, p. 162.

†*Q.* What's the necessary stock of our profession ?

A. A tatter'd *nightrail*, a red top-knot, and a pair of French ruffles, but one smock, and a clean one, every day; a quartern of grounds, a paper of patches, a pot of Tower-hill, and a pennyworth of scothaneel.

The Town Misses Catechism, 1703.

†And to make short of this long story,

I'll let you see the inventory.

Two *night-rails*, and a furbelow,

To tempt you to the thing you know;

A gown of silk, which very odd is,

A pair of stays instead of bodica.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

NIGHT-RULE, s. Night-revel, or rather night-work. Mr. Steevens and Mr. Douce agree in thinking *rule* in this and *misrule*, a corruption of revel; but *misrule* clearly does not mean *mis-revel*, but misgovernment, or misconduct; exemption from all common rule and order. Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted, such conduct as generally *rules* in the night.

How now, mad spirit !

What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove ?

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

†**NIGITING.** To go a nigiting, *i. e.*, to go to fetch midwives, nurses, and gossips. See a tract called *Low Life*, 1764, p. 29.

To NILL. Not to will, to be averse to. This remnant of the still older language remains only at present (if it can be said to remain) in the phrase "will he *nill* he;" and in Shakespeare it occurs no otherwise. In Chaucer's time there was *nis* for is not, *nould* for would not, &c.

And will you, *will* you, I will marry you.

Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

Will he, *will* he, he goes.

Ham., v, 1.

But others have it in a more general way :

I taste in you the same affections
To will or *will*, to think things good or bad.

Catiline, i, 3.

If new, with man and wife, to will and *will*,
The self same things, a note of concord be.

Ibid., *Epigr.*, 237.

Men's vaine delights are wondrous to behold,
For that, that nature *will*s, nor nature sowes,
They take in hand on science far too bold.

Mirr. for Magistr., p. 56.

He *will*d the regent hence dispatcht in many daies.

Ibid., p. 487.

Willy-nilly is sometimes said, or even written, for the other.

We have also *will*t for wilt not :

Or comest thou to work me grief and harm ?

Why *will*t thou speak, why not thy face disarm ?

Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 31.

†Which Pentheus her sonne to slay could bee content,
Because hee *will*d to Bacchanalls assent ?

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

†Who takes a thing, *will*ling his lord, 's a thief ;
But what if's lordess in that act be chief ?

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†Gifts to them go, none from them come again ;

Then I *will* ask them, lest I ask in vain. *Ibid.*

To NIM, for to steal, is pure Saxon ;
niman, to take, though Dr. Johnson goes to the Dutch for it. To *nim* became afterwards a familiar term for to pilfer. Hence Shakespeare called one of his rogues *Nym*.

NINE-FOLD. By some corruption or licence, apparently put for *nine-foals*, in *Lear*, iii, 4. The first and second folio agree in the reading.

St. Withold (Vitalis) footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare and her *nine fold*.

The lines are probably a fragment of some old ballad, and therefore likely enough to be corrupt. The folio reads, "Swithin footed thrice the old." Dr. Farmer, therefore, proposed to read *oles* and *foles* : *oles* being provincial for *wolds*. Mr. Malone says it means *nine familiars*.

NINE-HOLES, *s.* A rural game, played by making nine holes in the ground, in the angles and sides of a square, and placing stones and other things upon them, according to certain rules.

Playing at coytes, or *nine-holes*, or shooting at buttes.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 256.

Th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray,
At *nine-holes* on the heath while they together play.

Drayt. Polyolb., xiv, p. 930.

Down go our books and scrips, and we to *nine-holes* fall.

Ibid., *Muses' Elys.*, vi.

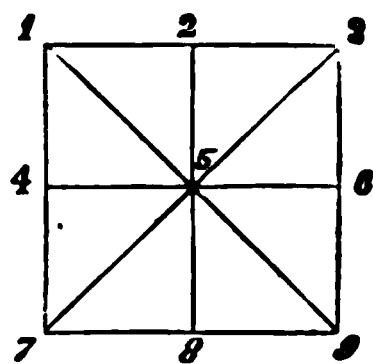
Raspe plays at *nine-holes*, and 'tis known he gets
Many a tester by his game, and bets. *Herrick*, p. 178.

NINE-MEN'S MORRIS. Evidently only another name for the same sport. The plan of the game is particularly described and illustrated by a wood-cut in the variorum notes on the following line of Shakespeare :

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 2.

I am inclined to think that the simpler form here represented, which



I have also seen cut on small boards, is more like the rural game in question.

NINE-WORTHINESS, *s.* Having worth equal to that of the celebrated nine. See WORTHIES-NINE. From the fame of these personages, Butler formed this curious title ; meaning, I presume, that his hero was equal in valour to any or all of those nine. Ralpho thus addresses him :

The foe, for dread

Of your *nine-worthiness*, is fled.

Hud., Part I, c. ii, v. 990.

NINEVEH. A motion, or puppet-show, which seems to have been more famous than any other, being mentioned by almost all the authors of Ben Jonson's time. It included the history of Jonas and the whale.

They say there is a new motion of the city of *Nineveh*, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge.

Every Man out of his H., ii, 3.

Several others are enumerated with this in his Barth. Fair :

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, i' my time, since my master Pod died ! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was *Ninive*, and the city of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah ; with the rising of the prentices, and pulling down the bawdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday ; but the Gunpowder-plot, there was a get-penny ! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-penny audience nine times in an afternoon. Act v, sc. 1.

C. Nay by your leave Nel, *Ninive* was better. W. *Ninive*, O that was the story of *Joan* and the wall [Jonas and the whale], was it not George ?

B. and Pl. Knight of B. P., iii, 1.

Again, Wit at several Weapons, act i.
Visus, I wonder that amongst all your objects, you

presented us not with Plato's ideas, or the sight of
Minerva, Babylon, London, or some Sturbridge-fair
monsters. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 186.

NINGLE, i. e., *an ingle*, or *mine ingle*,
used originally in a very bad sense,
but afterwards more commonly in
the mere signification of a favorite.
We have both forms of the word in
the speeches of the same wise person-
age (Asinius) in Decker's *Satiromastix*:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ningle* is always in labour
when I come; the nine Muses be his midwives.

Orig. of Drama, vol. iii, p. 103.

I never saw *mine ingle* so dashed in my life before.

Ibid., p. 118.

And *püssim*.

When his purse gingles,

Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers, and *ningles*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 70

See also *Lady Alimony*, C 2 b.

†**NINNY-BROTH**. A popular name
for coffee.

How to make coffee, alias *ninny-broth*: a new inven-
tion of buttering turneps: to make a loaf of bread to
dance about the table, intermixed with profit and
delight. *Poor Robin*, 1696.

Which makes some saints low-teachers chuse

Not for their doctrine, but their news.

But when they're in a fit of zeal,

Their wounded consciences they heal

With *ninny-broth*, o'er which they seek

Some new religion ev'ry week.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part I, 1708.

NIP, *s.* A satirical hit, a taunt.

Will, didst thou heare these ladies so talk of mee,

What ayleth them? from their *nippes* shall I never be
free? *Damon & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 182.

Euphues, though he perceived her coie *nip*, seemed
not to care for it, but taking her by the hand, said.

Euph., D 3 b.

†Wherwith, thought the flie, I have geven him a *nyp*.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

2. A thief, or pick-pocket; a cant
term:

They allot such countries to this band of foists, such
townes to those, and such a city to so many *nips*.

Decker, Belm., sig. H 3.

One of them is a *nip*, I took him in the two-penny
gallery at the Fortune. *Roaring G.*, O. Pl., vi, 113.

Of cheaters, listers, *nips*, foists, puggards, curbers,
With all the devil's black guard. *Ibid.*, 115.

Pimps, *nips*, and tints, prinados, highway standers,

All which were my familiars. *Honest Ghost*, p. 231.

To NIP, *v.* To taunt, or satirise.

There were some, which on the other side, with
epigrams and rymes, *nipping* and quipping their
fellowes. *Stowe's Hist. Lond.*, 4to, 1599, p. 55.

†**To NIP**. To vex.

These cogitations did so *nippe* hym, that he could not
so well dissemble his grief. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

Julina, somethyng *nipped* with these speeches. *Ibid.*

†**To NIP**. In cant language, to steal.

Take him thus, and he is in the inquisition of the
purse an authentick gypsie, that *nips your bung* with
a canting ordinance; not a murdered fortune in all
the country, but bleeds at the touch of this malefactor.

Cleveland's Works.

†**NIPPERKIN**. A small measure.

By that time we had sip'd off our *nipperkin* of my
grannums aqua mirabilis, our airy ladys grew so very

mercurial, they no longer could contain their feign'd
modesty. *London Spy*, 1698.

NIPPITATE, *s.* and *a.* A sort of
jocular epithet, or title, applied in
commendation, chiefly to ale; but
also to other strong liquors. It seems
always to imply, that the liquor is
peculiarly strong and good. The
derivation of so whimsical a word, it
is perhaps idle to inquire; but as it
is most frequently joined with ale, I
cannot help surmising that it is in
some way connected with *nappy*,
quasi *nippy-nappy*.

Well fare England, where the poore may have a pot
of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firme ale, nappie ale,
nippitate ale. *Weakest goes to W.*, B 2.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*.

Chapman's Alphonsus, F 1.

He was heere to-day, sir, and fil'd two bottles of
nippitate sack. *Look about you*, F b.

And ever quited himself with such estimation, az yet
too tast of a cup of *nippitati*, hiz judgement will be
taken above the best in the parish, be hiz nose near
so read. *Lancham's Letter*.

NIPPITATUM, or **NIPPITATO**. Strong
liquor; a mock Latin word, formed
from the preceding.

We shall find some shift or other to quench the
scorching heat of our parched throates, with the best
nippitatum in this towne, which is commonly called
huffcap. *Ulp. Fulwell's Art of Flattery*, H 3.

My futher oft will tell me of a drink

In England found, and *nipitato* call'd,

Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.

R. Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips

To better *nipitato* than there is.

B. & Fl. Knight of B. P., iv, 1.

Then when this *nippitatum*, this huffe cappe, as they
call it, this nectar of life, is set abroach, well is he that
can get the soonest to it, and spend the most upon it.

Stubbes's Anat of Abuses.

Describing church-ales.

NIS, *v.* Is not; formed of the negative
particle and *is*: as nill, nould, &c.
A Chaucerian word, retained by
Spenser, in his *Eclogues*:

Leave mee those hills where harbrough *nis* to see,
Nor holy bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.

Shep. Kal., June, v. 19.

Also Sidney:

For nothing can indure where order *nis*.

Pembr. Arc., p. 398.

†**NISEY**, or **NIZEY**. A simpleton.

To crown the show, we 'ad tumbling, vaulting,
Mimick'd by Merry Andrew hauling;

And many other quaint devices,

To win applause from gaping *niseys*.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

And thus the females of all sizes

Go in the devils new disguises,

All to delude fools, fops, and *nizes*.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd plyzzes,

That their looks may deceive the more credulous
nizes. *The Galloper*, 1710, p. 1.

NITER. Seems to mean a smart per-
son, but wants further exemplifica-

tion; possibly from *nittie*, quasi *shiners*. See **NITTIE**.

He that was admired by wifers for his robes of gallantry.
Hog has lost his Pearl, O. Pl., vi, 382.

†**NITID**. Brilliant. Lat. This word occurs in Reeve's *Plea for Nineveh*, 1657.

NITTIE seems to be used for splendid, shining, as if from *nitidus*, Latin; but it also means filthy, from a *nit*.

O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, *nittie* youth.

Marston's Satires, Sat. 3d.

Next night therefore these *nittie* barters intend with strong hand to break his glass windows.

Chit's Whimsey, 1631, p. 134.

NO. Ironically used, to signify the contrary to what seems to be asserted.

This is no cunning queen I 'aight, she will make him
To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,
And is grown young again. *Mass. Bostw.*, i, 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage, and the article **HERE'S NO**, above.

†**NOCENT**. Injurious. Lat.

We will examine wisely what the foe sent,
And whether he be innocent or nocent.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

NOCK, *s.* A notch; most commonly applied to the notch of an arrow, where it rests upon the string; or those of the bow, where the string is fastened. See *Minshew*. Hence a *Law Latin Dictionary*, dated 1701, has, "the nock, in horn, of a bow, or arrow, crena, æ. f." *Nick* is only a corruption of it.

He took his arrow by the nocke, and to his bended breast,

The oxy sinew close he drew, even till the pile did rest

Upon the bosome of the bowe.

Chapm. Hom. It., p. 63.

The nocke of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full, some handsome and little.

Arch. Taxoph., p. 167.

Be sure alwayes that your stringe slip not out of the nocke, for then all is in jeopardy of breakinge.

Ibid., p. 201.

10f the shepe is cuate awaye nothyng,

His horns for nockes, to haffes go his bone.

A lytell Treatise of the Horse, &c., n. d.

2. Also a man's posteriors, from being cleft:

But when the date of nock was out,
Off drop't the sympathetic snout. *Hudib.*, I, i, l. 285.

See **NOCKANDRO**.

To **NOCK**, *v.* To place the notch of the arrow upon the string.

Then took he up his bow

And nock't his shaft. *Chap. Hom. It.*, p. 63.

And the wild Tartar does no danger feare,

His arrow nockt, and string drawn to his eare.

Heyw. Pleas Dial., p. 280.

God is all-sufferance here; here he doth show

No arrow nockt, only a stringlesse bow.

Herrick's Noble Numb., p. 23.

"*Nocke* your arrow," is a word of

command, in *Grose's Military Antiq.*, ii, 275.

2. To form with a notch: applied also to the notch in the bow which receives the string at each end:

Moreover, you must looke that your bows be well nocked, for feare the sharpnesse of the horns shere asunder the string. *Arch. Taxoph.*, p. 141.

NOCKANDRO, *s.* The posterior part of man; probably a burlesque composition of *nock*, a notch, and the Greek *ἀνδρὸς*, of a man.

First be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,

Rescued poor Andrew, and his nock-andro from beseeching.

Gayton's Fest. Noles, p. 14.

My foul nockandrow all bemedled.

Rabelais, by Orell, vol. i, p. 194.

See **NOCK**.

†**NODDIPOL**. A fool.

Vix tandem arsi albidus. I now yet scarce perceive it, foole that I am I now at length hardly understand with much adoe, whomon noddipol that I am

Terence in English, 1614.

†**NODDLE**. The nape of the neck.

After that fasten cupping glasses to the noddle of the necke.

Barrington's Method of Physick, 1624.

NODDY, *s.* A fool; because, says *Minshew*, he nods when he should speak.

S. She did nod, and I said, I.

P. And that set together is noddie.

S. Now you have taken the pains to set it together, take it for your pains. *Two Gent. V.*, i, 1.

Ere you come hither, poore I was somebody,

The king delighted in me, now I am a noddie.

Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 174.

As we find of Irus the begger, and Therites the glorious noddie, whom Homer makes mention of.

Pullenham, B. i, ch. 20.

2. A game on the cards. Mr. Reed conjectured that it was the game now called cribbage; but merely from the knave being called *knave noddie*, which it is also at *One-and-thirty*, and other familiar games. In a play of Middleton's, Christmas, speaking of the sports of that time as his children, says,

I leave them wholly to my eldest son Noddy, whom, during his minority, I commit to the custody of a pair of knaves and one and thirty

Inner Temple Mask.

Now pairs, and one and thirty, belong to the game of one and thirty, as well as to cribbage; but in a passage quoted from Shirley, it seems as if fifteen was the game at *noddy*:

He is upon the matter then fifteen,

A game, at noddie.

Hide Park.

It was, therefore, more like *quinze*, which has fifteen the game, in other respects the same as one and thirty.

Master Frankford, you play best at noddie.

Wom. killed w. K., O. Pl., vii, 296.

Here the speaker means to pun on the word.

In another place it seems as if twenty-one was the game; bringing it to *vingt-un*. All, however, are the same, except in the number which wins the game:

A young heire is a gamester at *noddy*, one and twenty makes him out; if he have a flush in his hand, expect him shortly to shew it, without hiding his cards.

W. Saltonstall's Picturæ, Char. 9.

It is probable, therefore, that it was played all the three ways, as 15, 21, and 31, at the choice of the players. It is not noticed in that *learned* work, the *Complete Gamester*. *Noddy-boards* are mentioned by Gayton, *Fest. Notes*, p. 340; but they could not belong to this game, which required no particular board.

†To descend lower to more familiar examples, I have knowne a great man very expert on the Jewe-harpe; a rich heire excellent at *noddy*, a justice of the peace skilfull at quoytes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†He trains by the book, and reckons so many postures of the pike and musket as if he were counting at *noddy*.

Overbury's Characters.

†Some folks at cards and dice do sit,

To lose their money, and their wit.

And when the game at cards is past,

Then fall to *noddy* at the last. *Poor Robin, 1755.*

NODGECK, s. Simpleton. Of *noddy* and *cock*.

This poore *nodgecock* contriving the time with sweete and pleasaunt woordes with his darelign Simphorasia.

Painter, Pal. Pleas., i, E e 5.

NODOCK, s. In the only passage where I have found it, appears to mean the back of the head. It is thus employed, speaking of the various fashions for the hair:

An entire grove of haire the skull did shade;
Now the north side alone's depriv'd of haire,
And now the south side appears only bare;
Now the east parts the front of time present,
Whilst the blind *nodock* wants its ornament;
Why now the fore-part's bald, &c.

Bulwer, Verses pref. to Man Transf., p. 1.

By the east parts, he evidently means the front of the head, which in this instance, he says is bushy, like the front of Time, according to the old verse,

Fronte capillata, at post est occasio calva.

While the contrary part, the *nodock*, either the back or the west, is unornamented. *Nodock*, possibly, means *no-dock*, i. e., having no tail.

NOIE, v. To hurt, or annoy.

His cat, his rat, his blood-hound had not *noied*
Such liegemen true, as after they destroyed.

Mirr. for Mag., 458.

†To **NOINT**. To anoint. Is a word

of not unfrequent occurrence. It is thus used by Chapman, *Odyss.*, iv.

NOISE, s. A set, or company of musicians.

And see if thou canst find Sneak's *noise*; mistress
Tear-sheet would fain hear some music.

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Heywood has alluded to this very passage:

We shall have him in one of Sneak's *noise*,—with—
will you have any music, gentlemen? *Iron Age.*

The king has his *noise* of gypsies, as well as of bear-
wards, and other minstrels.

B. Jons. Masq. of Gyps., vi, 102.

Have you prepared good music?

G. As fine a *noise*, uncle, as heart can wish.

B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

Press all *noises*

Of Finshury in our name. *B. Jons. Tale of T., i, 4.*

What's your fellow's, whose *noyse* are you?

P. Rubert's *noyse*, and please you. *Kn. in Graine, H 2.*

It is abundantly exemplified by Mr. Steevens, in his note on the passage of Shakespeare. Milton applied it to a heavenly concert, *Ode on Solemn Music*, l. 18.

But it was also applied to voices:

On the south side was appoynted by the citie a *noyse*
of singing children.

*Passage of our most drad Sov., p. 23; Nichol's
Progresses, vol. i, sheet D 4.*

NOISED, part. Played, or accompanied with music.

A gitterne ill played on, accompanied with a hoarse
voice, who seemed to ring mauger the muses, and
made them looke the way of the ill-*noysed* song.

Pembr. Arc., p. 203.

NOLE, s., or NOULE. A head; as in the compound *jobbernoul*, &c.

Then came October full of merry glee,

For yet his *noule* was totty of the must

Which he was treading. *Spens. P. Q., VII, vii, 39.*

I meane the bastard law-brood, which can mollifie

All kinds of causes in their craftie *noles*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 407.

NOLT, v. Know not; analogous to *nill*, and *nould*, &c., prefixing the negative to the verb. Strictly it should be *n'ote*, which is contracted from *ne wot*, not know. But Fairfax has written it *nolt*, at least it stands so in all the editions; perhaps from some mistake as to its origin:

But loe, (from whence I *nolt*) a faulcon came,
Armed with crooked bill and talons long.

Tasso, xviii, 50.

NOMENTACK. The name of a native Indian chief, who was brought over from Virginia, which country was first effectually colonized in 1609; but had been attempted many years before.

Yes sir, of *Nomentack*, when he was here, and of the
prince of Moldavia, &c. *B. Jons. Epicæne, v, 1.*

That play was first acted in 1609, so

that probably this American was then a recent wonder.

NONCE, *s.*, or **NONES**. Purpose, or design [occasion]; of doubtful etymology. Sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. Used several times by Shakespeare, and still provincially current.

I have cases of buckram for the *nonce*, to insconce our noted outward garments. *1 Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Sometimes written *nones*:

The maske of Monkes, devised for the *nones*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 515.

And cunningly contrived them for the *nones*,
In likely rings of excellent devise.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1572.

There is a king in Christendome, and it is the king of Denmarke, that sitteth openly in justice, thrice in the weeke, and hath doores kept open for the *nonce*.

Latimer, Serm., fol. 116 b.

NONINO. A kind of rustic burden to a ballad; equivalent to *hey nonny nonny*, of which it is only a variation.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*.

As you like it, v, 3.

These *noninos* of beastly ribauldry.

Drayt. Ecl., 3, edit. 1593, sign. C 3.

NONNY, or **HEY NONNY**, **NONNY**.

A kind of burden to some old love songs, as that in Shakespeare. Such unmeaning burdens are common to ballads in most languages.

Converting all your sounds of woe

Into hey *nonny*, *nonny*. *Much Ado ab. No.*, ii, 3.

Also another fragment, sung by Ophelia:

She bore him bare-fac'd on the bier,

Hey ho, *nonny*, *nonny*, hey *nonny*. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

Therefore used by some writers to signify a mistress, or a love passion:

That noble mind to melt away and moulder,

For a hey *nonny*, *nonny*. *B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*, iv, 2.

It appears from Florio's Dictionary, that the word had not always a decorous meaning.

NOONSHUN, written also **NUNCHION**, *s.* A repast taken at noon, usually between other meals.

Harvest folke, with curds and clouted creame,

With cheese and butter cakes, and cates enow.—

On sheaves of corne were at their *noonshuns* close.

Browne, Brit. Past., P. 2, p. 9.

Nunchion is in Hudibras. See Johnson.

NOONSTEAD, *s.* The point or period of noon; from *stead*, place; as *girdlestead*, &c.

Beyond the *noonstead* so far drove his teame.

Browne, Br. Past., P. 2, p. 9.

Such as high heav'n were able to affright,

And on the *noonsted* bring a double night.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 486.

Till now it nigh'd the *noonstead* of the day,

When scorching heat the gadding herds do grieve.

Ibid., 1574.

†Meridies . . . *Noonsted*, or midday. *Nomenclator*.

NOORY, or **NOURIE**, *s.* A boy, a stripling; conjectured to be from *nourisson*, French.

And in her arms the naked *noory* strain'd,

Whereat the boy began to strive agood.

Turberv. in Ellis' Spec., ii, p. 152; also in

Chalm. Poets, p. 599, a.

NOPE, *s.* A bull-finch. "Rubicilla, a bull-finch, a hoop, and bull spink, a *nope*." *Merrett's Pinax*, p. 176. One of many provincial names given to that bird.

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren. *Drayt.*, xiii, p. 915.

To philomel the next, the linet we prefer,

And by that warbling bird the woodlark place we then,

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren,

The yellow-pate.

Ibid., *Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 915.

By the *red-sparrow* he probably meant what is now called the *reed-sparrow*.

The *yellow-pate* is the *yellow-hammer*.

NORGANE. Norwegian.

Most gracious *Norgane* peers. *Alb. Engl.*, B. iii, p. 71.

The king's and *Norgane* ladies ship was tossed to the coast. *Ibid.*, p. 72.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. Speculations have certainly been entertained, at various times, for finding a north-east passage to India, round the northern extremity of Asia; but the attempts so ably made by Frobisher and Davis, under queen Elizabeth, and the company set up under James, had all the north-west passage for their object. In both the following examples, therefore, we should read only *north* passage. In the first it stands so in the quarto, and has been restored by Mr. Gifford; in the second the verse requires it, though printed north-east in both the folios. The common editions of both poets have the false reading.

I will undertake

To find the *north-east* passage to the Indies sooner.

Mass. City Madam, ii, 3.

That everlasting cassock, that has worn

As many servants out, as the *north-east* passage

Has consum'd sailors. *B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed*, ii, 2.

†**NOSE**. To put the nose out of joint, to supplant one in another's favour.

Who . . . was verie well assured that it could bee no other than his owne manne that had thrust his nose so farre out of joynte. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

Standing on tip toe, looking toward the door to behold a rivall, that he would put his nose out of joint.

Armin. Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

And why so, I pray you, but that you love him better then me? And fearing now least this wench which is brought over hither should put your nose out the joynt, comming betweene home and you, and so have such a trimme fellow her selfe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

To wipe any one's nose of anything, to rob or deprive him of it.

A. What hast thou done?

G. I have wiped the old mens noses of the money.

Terence in English, 1614.

But loe, nowe comes forth the very destruction of our substance: who whipes our noses of all that we should have.

Ibid.

Strange children, to wipe her husbands owne childrens nose of their share in his goods.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

To wipe the nose, or to nose, was also used in the sense of to affront.

Shee was soe nose-wip't, slighted, and disdain'd, Under honour's cloak soe closely muffled,

And in my rare projects soe shuffled. *Reference lost.*

Dip. And I must tell you y'are an arrant cockscomb To tell me so. My daughter nos'd by a slut?

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1648.

To take pepper in the nose, to take offence.

A man is teisty, and anger wrinckles his nose, such a man takes pepper in the nose.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

Alas, what take ye pepper in the nose

To see king Charles his colours worne in pose?

Rump Songs.

NOSE OF WAX, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for anything very mutable and accommodating; chiefly applied to flexibility of faith.

But vows with you being like

To your religion, a nose of wax,

To be turned every way.

Mass. Unn. Comb., v, 2.

As the judge is made by friends, bribed or otherwise affected, as a nose of wax.

Burton. Introd., p. 34.

As there's no rite nor custom that can show it,

But I can soon conform myself unto it.

Yea of my faith a nose of wax I make,

Though all I doe seems done for conscience sake.

Honest Ghost, p. 225.

It should be noticed, however, that the similitude was originally borrowed from the Roman Catholic writers, who applied it to the Holy Scriptures, on account of their being liable to various interpretations; which was their argument for taking the use of them from the people.

Sed addunt etiam simile quoddam non aptissimum: eas [S. Scripturas, scil.] esse quoddammodo nasum cereum, posse fingi, flectique in omnes modos, et omnium instituto inservire.

Juelli, Apologia Eccl. Angl., § 6.

NOSE-THRIL, *s.* The nostril; the original and etymological form of the word: from *nose*, and *thirl*, a perforation, Saxon. It is so spelt in the first editions of Shakespeare.

That flames of fire he threw forth from his large nose-thrill.

Spens. P. Q., I, xi, 22.

Seem'd to make them flye

Out at her oyster mouth and nose-thrills wide.

Browne, Br. Past., P. 2, p. 16.

Will shine bright, and smell sweete in the nose-thrills of all young novices.

Lyly's Euphues, sign. L 1.

NOT, *negative adv.* Used for not only.

Given hostile strokes, and that not in the presence Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers

That do distribute it.

Sh. Coriolan., iii, 3.

So in the authorised version of the New Testament:

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth not man but God.

1 Thess., iv, 8.

NO'TE, *v.* Know not; from *ne wot*.

Great be the evils which ye bore

From first to last in your late enterprisc,

That I no'te whether praise or pitty more.

Spens. P. Q., I, xii, 17.

Such manner time ther was (what time I no't)

When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,

Was only won'd with such as beast begot.

Pembr. Arc., p. 498.

Whose glittering gite so glimpsed in mine eyes,

As yet I no'te what proper hew it bare,

Ne therewithal my wits can wel devise.

Gasc. Phylomene.

I am not certain that this is so in the original edition.

†NOTHING. Used in several phrases.

"Nothing hath no savour," Howell, 1659, *i. e.*, there is no savour in want.

Flash, when thou'rt drunk, then in thy own conceit Thou'art valiant, wise, great, honest, rich, discreet.

Troth, Flash, be always drunk! for well I know

When you are sober, you are nothing so.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

He did his message: Jove hid him sit downe,

As nothing moved with the dismall sounde.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 46.

My hearty condemnations I send forth

Unto a crue of rascals nothing worth.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

NO'TT, for notted, shorn, cut close, or smooth; from to *nott*, to shear or poll: which is from the Saxon *hnót*, meaning the same.

Imagining all the fat sheep he met to be of kin to the coward Uliesses, because they ran away from him, he massacred a whole flocke of good *nott* ewes.

Metamorph. of Ajax, Prologue, p. 2.

He caused his own head to bee polled, and from thenceforth his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven.

Stowe's Annals, 1535.

Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb,

Newly weaned from the dam,

Of the right kind, it is *notted*.

Drayt. Muses' Elys., *Nymph*. 2.

Where a marginal note says, "without horns." It is doubtless the old term for such sheep as were without horns. It is to be found also in Chaucer's Prologue, in the character of the *yeman*. See Junius, Minshew, Baret's Alvearie, Ray's South and East Country Words, &c. It is extraordinary, that Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken its origin in Chaucer, iv, p. 195.

NOTT-PATED, or **NOTT-HEADED**, *a.*, from the above. Having the hair close cut.

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal button, *nott-pated*, agat-ring, &c.

1 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Only your blockheadly tradesman, your honest-meaning citizen, your *nott-headed* country gentleman, &c.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 150.

Beardless wheat has also been called *not-wheat*. See Todd.

NOVELL, s. News; *nouvelle*, French. Also anything new.

We intreat you possess us o' th' *novell*.

Heyw. Engl. Trav., C 4 b.

[They] loving *novells*, full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation.

Sylvester, cited by Todd.

†He would in ship again depart more countries for to range,

Among the heathen for to view such *novels* as were strange.

History of Fortunatus.

†**NOVIST.** A novice.

Yea, tell the boy his angry father comes
To teach a *novist* both to die and dare.

Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

NOUL. See **NOLL**.

NOULD. Would not, *ne would*; like the rest of that class.

For grief whereof the lad *n'ould* after joy.

Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 17.

NOURICE, or NORICE, s. Nurse. French.

The nest of strife and *nourice* of debate.

Gascoyne's Works, 1587, sig. V 7.

A *norice*

Some deale ystept in age. *Ordin.*, O. Pl., x, 235.

Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears.

1 *Hen. VI*, i, 1.

Mr. Steevens here sufficiently shows that *nourish* was often written for *nourice*; which destroys Warburton's conjecture of *marish*.

†But putting aside flatterie, the very *nourice* of vices,
set your mind upon justice, the most excellent vertue
of all others. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†**To NOURRIE.** To nurse.

And *nourried* with the same milke of infidelitie that
their prince was, trained up in the same schoole, and
fostered with the same ayre. *Knolles' Turks*, 1610.

†**NOURRITURE.** Nourishment.

Which, as in all other sublunary bodies that have
internall principles of heat, useth to transpire, breath
out, and wast away through invisible pores, by exercise,
motion, and sleep, to make room still for a supply of
new *nourriture*. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

NOVUM, or NOVEM. A kind of game at dice, in which it appears that five or six persons played. Mr. Douce says, that the game was properly called *novem quinque*, from the two principal throws being *nine* and *five*; and that it was called in French *quinquenove*. *Illustr. of Sh.*, i, p. 243. He prefers the reading of the old copies, in the first passage cited: "Abate a throw at *novum*." Prevost gives this account of it: "Nom d'un jeu, qui se joue à deux dés, formé de deux mots latins, qui signifient *cinq et neuf*." *Manuel Lexique*.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool,
and the boy—a bare throw at *novum*.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

Change your game for dice; we are a full number for *novum*. [Namely, 1. *Spendall*; 2. *Scattergood*; 3. *W. Rash*; 4. *Ninnikammer*; 5. *Longfield*; 6. *Staines*.]

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii. 46.

†The principal use of langrets is at *novum*; for so long as a payre of bard cater treas be walking, so long can you cast neither 5 nor 9; for without cater treay 5 or 9 can never come.

Decker's Bellman, 1640.

The *bard cater tray* was the contrary to the *langret*. See **LANGRET**.

†**NOWNE.** A familiar corruption of *own*.

There into th' hands of her *nowne* daddy
Having deliver'd her, thus sayd he.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

NOWS, for noose. Crashaw, quoted by Johnson.

NOWT, s. Cattle; for *neat*.

Goodly *nowt*, both fat and bigge with bone.

Churchyard Worthiness of Wales.

NOY, s., for annoy, or annoyance; perhaps only an abbreviation.

'Tis not the want of any worldly joy,

Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my *noy*.

Lodge's Forbonius & Prisceria, cited *Post. Dec.*, ii, 283.

So also the verb to *noy*. See Todd.

NOYANCE, s. Annoyance; similarly formed.

The single and peculiar life is bound,

With all the strength and armour of the mind,

To keep itself from *noyance*.

Hamlet, iii, 3.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes do him molest,

All striving to infix their feeble stinges,

That from their *noyance* he no where can rest.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 23.

See also Todd. Spenser also has, several times, *noyous*:

But neither darknesse fowle, nor filthy bands,

Nor *noyous* smell, his purpose could withhold.

F. Q., I, viii. 40.

†That be so troblesome and *noyous* in peace.

More's Utopia, 1551.

†**NUN.** An old name for the titmouse.

A little titmouse, called a *nunne*, because his heade is filleted as it were *nunlike*.

Nomenclator.

†**NUNCION.** The intermediate meal, at or after noon. See **NOONSHUN**.

His conserves or cates, when he hath well dined; his afternoones *nuncions*, and when he goeth to bedde,

his posset smoaking-hote. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

When then, is there nothing in the sacrament but bread and wine, like an hungry *nuncion*?

Smith's Sermons, 1609.

NUNCLE, s. A familiar contraction of *mine uncle*; as *ningle*, &c. It seems that the customary appellation of the licensed fool to his superiors was *uncle*, or *nuncle*, which is abundantly exemplified in *Lear*, act i, sc. 4 and 5. In the same style, the fools called each other cousin. So Gayton, in telling a story of two fools, of whom one was sent to find the other, says, "Fooles are soon intreated, especially the servant telling him that his *couzen* had been missing many daies."

Accordingly he goes about, calling *coz, coz*. *Festivous Notes*, page 179.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Pilgrim*, when Alinda assumes the character of a fool, she uses the same language. She meets Alphonso, and calls him *nuncle*; to which he replies, by calling her *naunt*: by a similar change of *aunt*. *Pilgr.*, iv, 1.

†NUNGEREL. Perhaps for mongrel.

With the white starch of your firme constancy, you will stiffen the weaknesse of my feeble and limber labours, that it may be able to stand like a stout mastiffe dogge, against the opposition of all detracting *nungerels*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630

NUP, or NUPSON. A fool; of doubtful origin.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest *nup*; yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 150.

Who having matched with such a *nupson*.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, ii, 2.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull; a mere fanatic *nupson*. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 238.

I find this word in Grose's Classical Dictionary, &c., recorded as still in use.

†NURITURE. Breeding.

His two brethren, . . . he caused to be brought up in good *nuriture* and vertuous exercise. *Holinsh.*, 1577.

To NUSLE, or NUZLE. To nurse; quasi to nurse.

Borne to all wickedness, and *nusled* in all evil.

New Custom, O. Pl., i, 284.

And *nusled* once in wicked deeds, I feared not to offend.

Promos & Cass., ii, 6.

From paganism, wherein

Their unbelieving souls so long had *nuzled* been.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1126.

Though it be a hard thing to change and alter the evil disposition of a man, after he is once *nusled* in villainy.

North's Plut., 1050, A.

A prodigall is a profuse fellow, puffed up with affectation, and *nusled* in the same by vaine glorie.

Lenton's Leasures, Char. 19.

Spenser writes it *nousled*:

Whom, till to ryper years he gan aspyre,
He *nousled* up in life and manners wilde.

F. Q., i, vi, 23.

†This Eutherius being principall chamberlaine, now and then would sceme to reforme even Julian also, *nusled* and engrafted in the manners of Asia, and therefore vaine and unconstant.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Surely I take almost every one to be of that quality, wherein he is *nusled*, and afterwards taught by anothers example. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†NUTGALL. An excrescence on the oak.

Take vineger and musterd, pouders of pepper, and pellitory of Spaine, and the curnell of a *nutgall*, and boile them all together, and put it in the hollow teeth.

The Pathway to Health, f. 17.

NUT-HOOK, s. Literally a hook to pull down the branches of nuts, in order to gather them.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand.

Match me in London, Comedy, 1631.

I will make this verse like a *nut-hooke*, like a *nut-hooke*—and then pull downe—pull downe the moone with it.

Technogamia, I, 1.

2. Metaphorically, a bailiff, who hooks or seizes debtors or malefactors, with a staff or otherwise:

Doll Tear-sheet says to the beadle, *Nuthook*, *Nuthook*, you lie. *2 Hen. IV*, v, 4.

I will say marry-trap with you, if you run the *nut-hooks* humour on me. *Merry W. of W.*, i, 1.

I fancy he means, if you try to bring me to justice, like a bailiff or beadle. Some suppose it to be a name also for a thief, from his seizing articles with a hook; but I see no direct example of it. Cleveland says of a committee-man,

He is the devil's *nut-hook*, the sign with him is always in the clutches. *Char. of a Country Cunn. Man*.

NUTMEG. A gilt nutmeg was a common gift at Christmas, or festive times.

A. The armipotent Mars, of lances the almighty,
Gave Hector a gift.

D. A gilt nutmeg.

L. L. Lost, v, 2.

And I will give thee ———

A gilded nutmeg, and a race of ginger.

Affection. Sheph., C 2.

NUZZLE, v., for nurse. 'To nurse.

See NUSLE.

These noble Saxons were a nation hard and strong,
On sundry lands and seas in warfare *nuzzled* long.

Drayt. Poly., xi, p. 864.

See Todd on this word.

NYAS, s. A young one, a cub. See NIAS.

Then like a *nyas-dragon* on them fly,
And in a trice devour them greedily.

Fasciculus Florum, p. 48.

NYMPHAL, s. An eclogue consisting of nymphs, or relating to them. Drayton's *Muses' Elysium* contains ten *nymphals*, and the arguments to them are in this style:

This *nymphal* of delight doth treat,
Choice beauties, and proportions neat.

Nymph. 1st.

O.

O, s. This single vowel for some time enjoyed the dignity of being used as a substantive.

1. To signify anything circular, as the stars, or round spots of any kind, spangles, &c.:

Fair Helena, who more engilds the night,
Than all these fiery o's and eyes of light.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

The purple canopy of the earth, powdered over and beset with silver o's, or rather an azure vault, &c.

Parthenia Sacra, 1633, cited by Stevens.

In D'Ewes's *Journal* is mentioned a patent to make spangles and o's of gold. *Tollet, ibid.* It seems to have

been a common name for a spangle. See Bacon, cited by Todd. Also for the globe of the earth, Ant. and Cleop., v, 2; the circle of a theatre, Hen. V, i, Chorus. Also for spots in a person's face, L. L. L., v, 1.

2. For a lamentation, or exclamation of sorrow :

Why should you fall into so deep an O.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 3.

And O shall end I hope.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

Like to an O, the character of woe.
Hymen's Triumph, cited by Steevens.

With the like clamour, and confused O,
To the dread shock the desp'rate armies go.
Drayt. Barons' Wars, ii, 85.

3. For the arithmetical cipher, called by the French *zero* :

Now thou art an O without a figure.
Lear, i, 4.

Consequently, worth nothing; the Fool adds,

I am better than thou art now; I am a fool, thou art nothing.
Ibid.

O YES, for *oyez*, the usual exclamation of a crier, is used in the following passage as a substantive, in the sense of exclamation.

On whose bright crest, Fame, with her loud'st O yes,
Cries, this is he.
Tro. & Cress., iv, 5.

Fairy, hobgoblin, make the fairy O yes.
Merr. W. of W., v, 5.

OAF, *s.* A fool. This word, which is hardly enough disused to require insertion here, is well illustrated and exemplified in Todd's Johnson.

†OAKS, FELLING OF. A popular term for sea-sickness.

The word signifieth to bee provoked, or to have appetite or desire to vomit properly upon the sea, or in a ship. They call it *felling of oakes* merilie.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 39.

†OAR. *He loves to have an oar in every one's boat*, i. e., he likes meddling with other people's business.

Howell, 1659.

Lodge for his oare in every paper boats,

He that turnes over Galen every day,

To sit and simper Euphues legacie.

Return from Parnassus, 1606.

†OATS, WILD. A term applied commonly to a very extravagant fellow.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to excogitate, invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfy the foolish desire of certain light brains and *wild oats*, which are altogether given to new fangleness. *Bacon's Works*, ed. 1843, p. 204.

Well, go to, *wild oats*! spendthrift! prodigal!

How a Man may chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

OAT-MEAL, *s.* Seems to have been a current name for some kind of profligate bucks, being mentioned with the Roaring Boys, in a ballad by Ford or Decker :

Swagger in my pot-meals,

D—n me's rank with,

Do mad prank with

Roaring boys and *oatmeals*,

Sun's Darling, i, 1.

No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found, except that the author of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver *Oat-meale*. See Weber's Ford, ii, 335.

OATH. A burlesque one, like that administered by old custom at Highgate, was a species of humour practised on other occasions. In Gammer Gurton's Needle, the Bayly administers this oath to Diccon :

Thou shalt take an *othe* of Hodge's leather breache.

First for master doctor, upon paine of his curse,

Where he will pay for all, thou never draw thy purse.

And when ye meete at one pot, he shall have the first

pull;

And thou shalt never offer him the cup but it be full.

To good wife Chat, thou shalt be sworne, even on the

same wyse,

If she refuse thy money once, never to offer it twice,

&c. &c.

O. Pl., ii, 74.

OBARNI, *s.* A liquor apparently factitious, and composed of some preparation of mead, with the addition of spices.

Carmen

Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney sweepers

To their tobacco and strong waters, hum,

Meath, and *obarni*.

Devil is an Ass, i, 1.

With spiced meades (wholsome but dear),

As meade *obarne*, and meade cherunk,

And the base quasse, by pesants drunk.

Pymlyco, or Runne Redcap, cited by Gifford in *B. Jons.*, vii, 241.

Qu. Can *quasse* have any reference to the drug now called quassia? *Obarni* seemed likely to be Welch, being joined with mead, or metheglin; but on consulting Welch dictionaries, no such word appeared.

†OBDURE. To become hard.

Sencelesse of good, as stones they soone *obdure*.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†To OBFUSCATE. To obscure. Used also as an adjective, dull, obscure.

E. The daughters beautie is the mothers glory; light becomes more *obfuscate* and darke in my hands, and in yours it doth atchieve the greater blaze.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

It is hard to digest, *obfuscates* the sight, generates bad humours, it hurts the head.

Ibid.

OBIT, *s.* A funeral celebration, or office for the dead; from the Latin verb *obiit*, he died. Sometimes an anniversary celebration in honour of the dead. Coles has, "An *obit*, [funeral obsequies] epicedium, *feraliorum dies anniversariæ*," &c.

The queene enterde, and *obit* kept, as she in charge did give.

Warner's Alb. En., B. ii, 42.

My-selfe, my trustie friends, will with my dearest blood,
Keepe *obite* to your happie ghostes.

Alb. Engl., B. iii, p. 84.

Will not my bitter bannings, and sad plaints, &c.
Prevail, thou glorious bright lampe of the day,
To cause thee keep an *obit* for their soules,
And dwell one monthe with the Antipodes.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., L1.

OBLATRION, s. Barking at; *oblatro*, Latin. Met. Railing at any one. T. Churchyard wrote what he entitled, "A playn and final confutation of Camel's corlyke [cur-like] *oblatration*." *Life of Churchyard*, by G. Chalmers, p. 12. Mr. C. shows that the word was acknowledged by most of our old dictionaries. With many other Latinisms, it has been disused.

†**OBLECTATION.** Taking delight in. The third in *oblectation* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

†**OBLIGEE.**

There's not an art but 'tis an *obligee*.

Nuptials of Pelcus and Thetis, 1654.

†**OBNOXIOUS.** Exposed or liable to.

As I am a man to honour, I have brought him successively off from a hundred of these, to the perrill of my life, and yet am daily *obnoxious* to new assaults for him.

Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

OBS AND SOLS. A quaint abbreviation of the words *objectiones et solutiones*, being frequently so contracted in the margins of books of controversial divinity, to mark the transitions from the one to the other.

Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode, as a vast ocean of *obs and sols*, school divinity; a labyrinth of intricate questions.

Burton, Anat. to the Reader, p. 70.

The youth is in a wofull case;
Whilst he should give us *sols and obs*,
He brings us in some simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.

Loyal Songs, vol. ii, p. 217.

Hence Butler has coined the name of *Ob-and-Sollers*, for scholastic disputants:

To pass for deep and learned scholars,
Although but paltry *Ob-and-Sollers*:
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools.

Hudibr., III, ii, 1241.

†Minerva does not all her treasures rivet
Into the scrues of *obs and sols*.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

OBSCENOUS, a. Obscene, indecent.

Were both *obscenous* in recitall, and hurtfull in example.

Haringt. Apolog. of Poetr., p. 10.

Yet with modest words, and no *obscenous* phrase.

Ibid.

OBSCENOUSNESS, s. Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness*. *Ibid.*

OBSEQUIOUS, a. Belonging to a funeral, or obsequies.

And the survivor bound

In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow.

Hamlet, i, 2.

Absorbed in funeral grief:

My sighing breast shall be thy funeral bell,
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee, having no more,
As Priam was for all his valiant sons.

3 Hen. VI, ii, 5.

How many a holy and *obsequious* tear,
Hath dear religious love stoln from mine eye,
As interest of the dead.

Shakesp., Sonnet 31.

OBSEQUIOUSLY. In celebration of a funeral.

While I awhile *obsequiously* lament
Th' untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.

Rich. III, i, 2.

OBSEQUIY, s. Obsequiousness.

Our's had rather be

Censur'd by some for too much *obsequy*,
Than tax'd of self-opinion.

Massing. Bashf. Lover, Prol.

'Tis true, that sway'd by strong necessity,
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread

With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jons. Volp.*, iii, 2.

OBSERVANT, s. A person who observes; an obsequious attendant.

Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely.

Lear, ii, 2.

OBSTACLE, for obstinate. Intended as a blunder of ignorance.

Fie, Joan! thou wilt be so *obstacle*.

1 Hen. VI, v, 5.

OBSTRUCT, s. Obstruction; a conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, instead of *abstract*, in the following passage, and adopted by the later editors.

Which soon he granted,
Being an *obstruct* 'tween his lust and him.

Ant. & Cleop., iii, 6.

The emendation, however, has been doubted, and *abstract* defended.

†**To OBTEST.** To implore; to beseech.

Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more hartily I can *obtest* than) your friendly acceptance of the same.
... I humbly *obtest* your friendlie countenance,
and be my strong bulwarke against the fuming
freates and belching ires of saucie sicophants.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

Also written *obtestate*:

Dido herself with sacred gifts in hands,
One foot unbound, cloathes loose, at th' altar stands,
Readie to die, the gods she *obtestates*.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

OCCAMY, or OCKAMY, s. A compound metal, meant to imitate silver; a corruption of the word alchemy. Skinner says, "Metallum quoddam mistum, colore argenti æmulum, sed vilissimum, corruptum à nostro *alchemy*."

Pilchards—which are but counterfets to herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.

Nash's Lenten Stuffe, Harl. Misc., vi, 165.

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster.

Steele, Guardian, No. 26.

See **ALCHYMY**.

†OCCASION. Need; business.

He makes his time an accomptant to his memorie, and of the humours of men weaves a net for *occasion*; the inquisitor must looke through his judgement, for to the eye onely he is not visible.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

Though 'twas the multiplicity of his *occasions* often hindered him from coming home betimes, shee'd scould, and say his drunken companions had made him stay bowzing in some scurvy cabaret.

History of Francion, 1655.

†OCCUPATION. Trade. Tenure or occupation in old leases.

OCCUPANT, *s.* (from the indecent sense of the following word). A prostitute.

He with his *occupant*

Are cling'd so close, like dew-wormes in the morne,
That he'll not stir. *Marston's Satires*.

Whose senses some damn'd *occupant* bereaves. *Ibid.*

OCCUPY, [sensu obsc.] To possess, or enjoy.

These villains will make the word captain, as odious as the word *occupy*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Groynne, come of age, his state sold out of hand
For 's whore; Groynne still doth *occupy* his land.

B. Jons. Epigr., 117.

Many, out of their own obscene apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words, as *occupy*, nature, and the like.

Ibid., *Discoveries*, vol. vii, p. 119.

It is so used also in Rowley's *New Wonder*, *Anc. Dr.*, v, 278.

[To use.]

†Inke made of soote, such as printers *occupie*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†OCCUPIER. A merchant.

Waste paper, or other stuffe, wherein *occupiers* wrap their severall wares. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

OD'S-PITIKINS. A diminutive adjuration, corrupted from *God's pity*, quasi *God's little pity*.

Od's-pitikins! can it be six miles yet. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

It occurs also in other dramatic writers, as in Decker and Webster's *Westward Hoe*, and the *Shoemaker's Holiday*, referred to by Steevens.

ODD, *adj.* The only one.

For our time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly, whatsoever he doth, and to know the way to do them skilfully, whensoever he list, is, in my poor opinion, *Joannes Sturmius*.

Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 124.

†ODD. Peerless; without an equal.

The servants al do sobbe and howle with shrill and heavy cryes,

Beweeping Hector thus they say: On this *odde* knighte, alacke!

We never shall set eye's again.

A. Hall's Homer, 1581, *ll.*, vi.

I cried out, envying Virgils prosperitie, who gathered of Homer, that he had fallen into the *oddest* mans hands that ever England bred. *Ibid.*, *Preface*.

ODE, or OADE, *s.* A peculiar orthography, for *woad*, the herb used in dying. Coles has, "*oad* to dye cloth, *glastum*."

Must relish all commodities alike, and admit no difference between *ode* and frankincense.

B. Jons. Poelaster, ii, 1.

ODIBLE, *a.* Hateful; from the Latin. Exemplified by Todd from Bale.ODLING, *s.* The meaning of this word has not yet been discovered, though it must have some relation to tricking and cheating. It occurs only in B. Jonson's description of the character of Shift, prefixed to his *Every Man out of his Humour*. He describes him as,

A thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldering and *odling*; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Pict-hatch.

Mr. Gifford says, "Of *odling* I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere."

Ibid.

OEILIAD, *s.* A glance of the eye, an ogle; from *oeillade*, French. Thus the commentators agree to write this word, which was variously misspelt in the early editions of Shakespeare. See EYLIAD.

I know your lady does not love her husband;

I am sure of that; and at her late being here,

She gave strange *oeiliads*, and most speaking looks,

To noble Edmund.

Lear, iv, 5.

Mr. Steevens found the word in Greene also:

Amorous glances, smirking *oeiliades*.

Disputation between a He and She Coneycatcher.

OF was very anomalously used in some ancient phrases; as, *of bless beseech*, for "whom I pray to bless."

I blesse thee in his blessed name, whom I *of blesse beseech*. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 105.

So command of:

His ghost, whose life stood in thy light, *commandeth me of ayde*. *Ibid.*, p. 67.

That is, commands me to give him aid.

I shall desire you *of* more acquaintance.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1.

See the instances there quoted by Steevens.

I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon.

Merch. Venice, iv, 1.

Also the examples quoted at *As you like it*, v, 4.

And wills me that my mortal foe I do *beseke of* grace.

Surrey, on False Affect., &c.

"*Of pardon you I pray*," occurs very often in Spenser.

OF ALL LOVES. By all means; a most earnest form of intercession. See LOVES.

OFFICES, *plur. n.* The parts of a house appropriated to the servants. This sense is by no means disused, but yet has been disputed by modern com-

mentators. The lower parts of London houses are always called the *offices*; nor is it confined to London, as every advertisement for the sale of a mansion will show.

The king's abed;
He hath been in unusual pleasure, and
Sent forth great largess to your *offices*. *Macb.*, ii, 1.

This is the original reading, for which some have absurdly proposed *officers*. Largess was given to servants, not to officers.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones. *Rich.* II, i, 2.

That is, a complete picture of desolation. Rooms untenanted and unfurnished, *offices* without attendants, and the very stones untrodden. Thus also:

When all our *offices* have been oppress'd
With riotous feeders. *Timon*, ii, 2.

The speaker means to say, that the offices below were full of riot, while the apartments above were occupied with ruinous luxuries. As the only doubt respecting this word has reference to the interpretation of Shakespeare, it is sufficient to bring his several passages together, to clear up the meaning of them all. See FEEDERS.

OFFSPRING. Very peculiarly used for origin.

Nor was her princely *off-spring* damnified,
Or ought disparaged by those labours base.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 18.

OFTEN, as an adjective, frequent.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine
often infirmities. *1 Tim.*, v, 23.
His mother's *often* 'scapes, though truly knowne,
Cannot divert him. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, p. 77.
†As many brookes, foords, showres of ruin and springs,
Unto the Thames their *often* tribute brings.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†For whom I sighed have so *often* sithe.

Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†OIL-OF-BASTON. An old jocular name for a severe beating. It occurs in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 308. We find *oil of whip*, similarly used.

Now for to cure such a disease as this,
The *oyl of whip* the surest medicine is.
Poor Robin, 1693.

OIL OF TALC. See TALC.

†OILSTONE. A whetstone.

An *oylstone*, or a barbars whetstone smeared with
oyl or spittle. *Nomenclator*.

†OINTED. For anointed.

Mis. Thou shalt sit
Queen of that kingdom in a chair of light,

And doves with *ointed* wings shall hover o'r thee.
Shedding perfumes. *Cartwright's Siedge*, 1651.

OLD, *s.*, for *wold*. So read in the original edition of Lear, iii, 4. Spelman also has *olds* for *wolds*; and other writers.

OLD, *a.* In the sense of frequent, abundant; a burlesque phrase, which it has been thought necessary to illustrate in our early writers, but which is by no means disused at this hour.

Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the
king's English. *Merry Wives of W.*, i, 4.

If a man were porter to hell-gate, he would have *old*
turning the key. *Macb.*, ii, 3.

I imagine there is *old* moving among them.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 163.

Here's *old* cheating. *Raring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 109.

See also the notes on those passages.
See Todd, in *Old*, 9.

†OLD-RELIGION. So the Roman Catholic religion was called long after the Reformation.

OLD SHOE. To throw an *old shoe* after a person. See SHOE, OLD.

†OLD-SHOW. "The play called king by your leave, or the *old shewe*." *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 298.

ONE, as a substantive. An individual, a single person.

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed. *Macb.*, iii, 4.

Not a *one* shakes his tail, but I sigh out a passion.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 155.

One was sometimes pronounced, and even written, *on*. Thus the Echo, in the Arcadia:

What salve, when reason seeks to be gone? *One*.
Pembr. Arc.

F. Not mine, my gloves are *on*.

Sp. Why then this may be yours, for this is but *one*.

Two Gent. Ver., ii, 1.

The quibble here intended depends upon the word being so pronounced. The original editions of Shakespeare frequently have *on* for *one*. Thus in King John:

If the midnight bell
Did, with his iron tongue and brazen mouth,
Sound *on* unto the drowsy race of night. *Act* iii, sc. 3.

See the abundant proofs adduced by Mr. Malone, in the note upon that passage. It is so written in the older writers still more frequently, as in Chaucer. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary. So in Holland's Suetonius:

He caught from *on* of them a trumpet. *P.* 14.

Spenser too has it:

It chaunced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver-streaming Thamesis to bec.

Ruines of Time, ver. 1.

†And his learn'd guide, no difference know,
But find it *one*, to reap, and sow. *Cartw. Poems*, 1651.

ONE-EARED. A term applied to wine.

This wine is still *one-eard*, and brisk, though put
Out of Italian cask in English butt.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**ONE-PENNY.** An old name of a game.

Basilinda, Cum sortitò ductus rex faciendâ præcipit,
ministrique jussa tenentur succedere, quod seriis
regalibus moris est factitari. *Βασιλίνδα*, Polluci. The
playe called *one penie*, *one penie*: come after me.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†**ONE-WAY BREAD.**

If the grossest part of the bran be separated by a
searce, and rie flower, or else barley flower and rie
flower together, be added to that which is sifted from
the grossest bran, there will be made a browne
household bread, agreeable enough for labourers.
Sometimes onely the grosser part of the bran is by a
searce separated from the meale, and a bread made
of that which is sifted, called in some places, *one-way
bread*, wholesome enough, and with some in very
familiar use.

Venner's Via Recta, 1637.

ONEYERS, s., or ON-YERS. Accord-
ing to Mr. Malone, public account-
ants. To settle accounts in the
Exchequer, he says, is still called to
ony, from the mark *o. ni*, which is an
abbreviation of the Latin form, *one-
retur, nisi habeat sufficientem exone-
rationem*. There is the more pro-
priety in the interpretation, because
the persons spoken of were supposed
to come from the exchequer. This is
chiefly from Cowell's Law Dict.

With nobility and tranquillity; burgomasters and
great *oneyers*; such as can hold in. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

ON SAY, s. Onset.

First came the New Custome, and he gave the *onsay*.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 275.

ONSLAUGHT, s. The same.

I do remember yet that *onslaught*, thou wast beaten,
And fledst before the baker. *B. & Fl. Mons. Tho.*, ii, 2.
Then called a council, which was best
By siege or *onslaught* to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed,
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed.

Hudibr., I, iii, v. 421.

OPAL, s. This stone was thought to pos-
sess magical powers. Thus wrapped
in a bay-leaf it produced invisibility.

Nor an *opal*

Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist,
To charm their eyes with. *B. Jons. New Inn*, i, 6.

Its beautiful variety of colours natu-
rally made it the object of peculiar
admiration.

OPE-TIDE, s. The early spring, the
time when flowers begin to open;
the time of opening.

So lavish *ope-tyde* cansteth fasting Lents.

Hall, Sat., B. ii, S. 1.

OPERANCE, s. Operation, effect.

The elements

That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*.

Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm., i, 3.

OPERANT, a. Operative, fit for action.

My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

May my *operant* parts

Each one forget their office.

Heyw. Royal K.

Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate

With thy most *operant* poison. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

OPINION, s. Credit, reputation; i. e.,
the good opinion held of us by
others.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.

And spend your rich *opinion* for the name

Of a night brawler.

Othello, ii, 3.

What *opinion* will the managing

Of this affair bring to my wisdom?

B. & Fl. Thierry and Th.

I mean you have the *opinion*

Of a valiant gentleman.

Gamest., O. Pl., ix, 16.

†**OPPORTUNOUS.** Opportune.

The *opportunos* night friends her complexion.

Heywood, Troia Britanica, 1609.

OPPUGN, v. How Butler pronounced
this word, which is now softened
into *oppune*, it is not easy to say.
He certainly made it three syllables,
as his verse testifies; perhaps *op-
pug-en*.

If nothing can *oppugne* love,

And virtue invious ways can prove.

Hudibr., I, iii, 385.

OPUNCTLY, adv. Opportunely, at the
point of time.

And you shall march a whole day until you come
opunctly to your mistress.

Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 94.

OR, adv., in the sense of *ere*. Before;
ær, Saxon.

And brake all their bones in pieces, *or* ever they came
at the bottom of the den.

Daniel, vi, 24.

And, *or* I wist, when I was come to land.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 19.

I will be revenged, *or* he depart away.

New Cust., O. Pl., i, 263.

So in the Psalms, "*Or* ever your
pots be made hot," means "*ere*
ever," or before ever.

OR ERE therefore means *ere ever*; that
is, "*before ever*." *Ere* being here a
substitute for *e'er*, the contraction of
ever.

I would

Have sunk the sea within the earth, *or ere*
It should the good ship so have swallow'd.

T mp., i, 2.

To schoole him once *or ere* I change my style.

Hall, Sat., IV, 4.

Milton has used it:

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn.

Hymn on Nativity, l. 85.

ORACULOUS, though used by most of
our old writers, and even by Milton
and Pope, as appears by Dr. John-
son's quotations, is now completely
supplanted by *oracular*; and is there-
fore becoming obsolete. To the

authorities for it we may add Mas-singer :

We submit,
And hold the counsels of great Cosimo
Oraculous. *Great D. of Fl.*, i, 1.

See Johnson.

†ORANGE-BUTTER. An old delicacy of the table.

The Dutch way to make orange-butter.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower-water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange.

Closet of Rarities, 1706.

ORANGE-TAWNY, *s.* A dull orange colour. This colour seems to have been appropriated by custom to the dress of some inferior persons; as clerks, apparitors, &c. Sometimes simply called *tawny*. See TAWNY.

Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, orange-tawney-coated clerk.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, iv, 3,

Said to Metaphor, the justice's clerk.

It is attributed also to Jews :

They say—that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets, because they do judaïze. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

†ORANGE-WATER, seems to have been a favorite perfume as far back at least as the reign of James I.

A gentleman seeing a faire gentlewoman at a window, he volted and carabatted upon his horse a good space before her, and at last away he pranced. Anon after he came that way againe, and did as before, and so continued a good while. At last he departed for good and all, and being come home, he sent her two bottles of *orange-water* by his page, which the gentlewoman accepting, said unto the page: Now I pray thee (my lad) thanke thy maister, and tell him that I thought his evening winde would turne to water.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

Orange-flower water.—Take two pounds of orange-flowers, as fresh as you can get them, infuse them in two quarts of white wine, and so distil them, and it will yield a curious perfuming spirit.

Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

ORDINANCE, *s.* Used for fate.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods foresay it. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

ORDINARY, *s.* A public dinner, where each person pays his share. The word, in this sense, is certainly not obsolete; but it is here inserted for the sake of observing, that ordinaries were long the universal resort of gentlemen, particularly in the reign of James I. They were, as a modern writer well observes, “The lounging-places of the men of the town and the fantastic gallants who herded together. Ordinaries were the exchange for news, the echoing places for all sorts of town-talk; there they might hear of the last new play and

poem, and the last fresh widow sighing for some knight to make her a lady; these resorts were attended also to save charges of housekeeping.”

“But a more striking feature in these ordinaries shewed itself as soon as the voyder had cleared the table. Then began the shuffling and cutting on one side, and the bones rattling on the other. The ordinary in fact was a gambling house.” *Curios. of Liter.*, vol. iii, 82.

Hence they were often synonymous terms :

Exposing the daingerous mischiefs that the dicyng howses, commonly called *ordinarie* tables, &c.—do dayley breede within the bowelles of the famous citie of London. *G. Whelstone*, cited in *Poet. Dec.*, ii, 240.

A very exact account of the *ordinaries* of those days may be found in a tract published in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. ii, p. 108, 8vo. Park's edition.

In Shakespeare I find them twice mentioned, and they are frequently spoken of by his contemporary dramatists :

I did think thee, for two *ordinaries*, to be a pretty wise fellow; thou didst make tolerable vent of thy travel. *L. L. Lost*, ii, 3.

Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast,
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart,
For what his eyes eat only. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

It was a part of fashionable education :

I must tell you, you are not audacious enough, you must frequent *ordinaries* a month more, to initiate yourself. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, iii, 1.

Mentioned also act ii, sc. 3.

I'll tell you his method;
First he will enter you at some *ordinary*.

'Tis almost dinner, I know they stay for you at the *ordinary*. *Ibid.*, *Alchem.*, iii, 4.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., iv, 1.

In 1608, a common price for a genteel *ordinary* was two shillings :

Why should a gallant pay but two *shillings* for his *ordinary* that nourishes him, and twenty times two for his brothel that consumes him.

Middl. Trick to catch O. One, i, 1.

The latter was, doubtless, enormously dear.

Some ordinaries were cheaper :

No fellows that at *ordinaries* dare
Eat their *eighteen pence* thrice out before they rise,
And yet go hungry to a play. *Ibid.*

Some were much dearer :

When you have done, step to the *ten crown ordinary*.
Ibid., *Wildg. Ch.*, i, 1.

In the numerous writers of characters, we find the same mention of ordinaries :

The *ordinarie* is his [the gamester's] oratorie, where he preys upon the countrey gull to feede himselfe.

Clitus's Whims., p. 49.

The cant terms among gamblers at the *ordinaries* were borrowed from *bird-catching*; as those of money-lending sharpers were from the rabbit-warren. See CONEYCATCH.

†I have knowne sundry proclamations, authorising and commanding the justices of peace (at or before the beginning of the Lent time) to convent and call before them all taverners, inne-holders, alehouse-keepers, keepers of *ordinary tables*, and other victualers within the precinct and rule of the said justices; and to take bonds (by recognisance) with sufficient sureties of every of them, and in good summes of money to the kings majesties use, that they shall not dresse any flesh in their houses in the Lent time for any respect, nor to suffer it to be eaten there.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†ORGAMY. The herb pennyroyal? See ORGANS.

The storke having a branch of *orgamy*,
Can with much ease the adders sting eschew.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

ORGANS, *s.* A name for the herb pennyroyal; a corruption of *origanum*, on which this punning epigram was founded:

A good wife once a bed of *organs* set,
The pigs came in, and eat up every whit;
The good man said, wife, you your garden may
Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on *organs* play.

Wills Recreations, Epigr., p. 85, repr.

A pair of *organs* was the name for what we now call an organ:

But the great work, in which I mean to glory,
Is in the raising a cathedral church,
It shall be at Hog's Norton; with a pair
Of stately *organs*.

O. Pl., ix, 212.

See HOG'S NORTON.

ORGILLOUS, *a.* Proud; from *orgueilleux*, French.

From isles of Greece,
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed.

Sh. Tro. & Cr., Prol., l. 2.

His atyre was *orgulous*.

Romance of Rich., quoted by Steevens.

†And these most *orgueilleux* and extreme paines are caused of a very moist and maligne vapour, which riseth up from the liver.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

ORIANA. A name given in flattery to queen Elizabeth, in a set of madrigals published in 1601 to celebrate her beauty and chastity at 68. Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I, quasi, *Oriens Anna*. *Masque called the Satyr*. See Gifford's Note, vol. vi, p. 475.

ORIOLE, or ORIEL, *s.* A portico, or court; also a small room near the hall in monasteries where particular persons dined. *Blount's Glossogr.* Du Cange says, "*Oriolum*, porticus, atrium;" and quotes Matth. Paris for

it. Supposed by some to be a diminutive from *area*, or *areola*. In modern writings we meet with mention of *oriel* windows. I doubt the propriety of the expression; but, if right, they must mean those windows that project like a porch, or small room.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary.

Fosbrook's Brit. Monachism, vol. ii, p. 160.

I may be wrong in my notion of *oriel* window, but I have not met with ancient authority for that expression. Cowel conjectures that *Oriel* college in Oxford took its name from some such room or portico. There is a remarkable portico, in the further side of the first quadrangle, but not old enough to have given the name. It might, however, be only the successor of one more ancient, and more exactly an *oriel*.

ORK, or ORC, *s.* A marine animal, the nature of which seems not well defined. Poets have spoken of them as monsters, and forming the guard of Neptune. *Orca*, Latin. By Pliny's description of one stranded in the Tiber from its bulk, it seems most like the *narwal*, or *monodon monoceros* of Linnæus. Pliny says it is an inveterate enemy of the whale.

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
Where Proteus herds, and Neptune's orks do keep.

B. Jons. Masq. of Neptune.

Drayton makes the *orks* court the nymphs; thus implying that they had something of a human shape:

Her marble-minded breast, impregnable, rejects
The ugly *orks* that for their lord the ocean woo.

Polyolb., ii, p. 687.

Ariosto's *ork*, which was to devour Angelica, is altogether a fanciful monster. Harington thus gives him:

I call him *orke*, because I know no beast
Nor fish from whence comparison to take.
His head and teeth were like a bore, the rest
A masse, of which I know not what to make.

Or. Fur., x, 87.

Milton mentions *orks*, *Par. Lost*, xi, 835.

†We are here betwixt hosts and marriners, which are no other but famished *orkes*, whirle-poles, running cesternes, and greedy lionesses with whelpes.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

[It appears here used for a drinking vessel.]

†One bad them fill an *orke* of Bacchus water.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†ORNATED. Adorned.

Had I the skill of Homer, Maro, Naso,
Or had I that admir'd *ornated* stile
Of Petrark, or the brave Italian Tasso,
I could not overmuch thy praise compile.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ORNDERN, *s.*, the same as ARNDERN.

An afternoon's meal. By Ray stated
as a Cambrian word, and explained,
"Afternoon's drinkings." *North
Country Words*, p. 47. 'This is so
like *undern*, that it is difficult not to
suppose them the same; yet Lye
explains the latter to mean nine in
the morning. See UNDERN.

†ORPHANT. An orphan.

Hee ne'r provok'd the silly *orphants* cries,
Nor fill'd with teares the woefull widdowes eyes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
To those shee seemes a star most shining bright,
Whome fortune makes to seeme more darke then
night,
As maye appeare by those twelve *orphants* poore,
Whome shee releeves at charrityes blest dore.
Collier's Alceyn Papers.

ORPHARION, *s.* A sort of musical instrument; doubtless from the name of Orpheus.

Set the cornet with the flute,
The *orpharion* to the lute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins.
Drayt., Ecl. 3d.
If I forget to praise our oaten pipes,
Such music to the muses all-procuring,
That some learn'd eares prefer'd it have before
Both *orpharyon*, viol, lute, bandore.
Harington's Epigr., iv, 91.

In both these passages it seems to be
used as *orphari'on*.

The *orpharion* was shaped like a lute,
but differed in being strung with wire.
In sir John Hawkins's History of
Musick is given a figure of it, with
this account, from Morley's Intro-
duction to Practical Musick:

The *orpharion* is strung with more stringes than the
lute, and also hath more frets, or stops; and whereas
the lute is strung with gut stringes, the *orpharion* is
strung with wire stringes, by reason of which manner
of stringinge the *orpharion* doth necessarilie require
a more gentle and drawing stroke than the lute.
Hist. Mus., iii, p. 344.

An instrument called *Orphion*, cannot
be the same as this, being said to be
invented by Thomas Pilkington, who
died in 1660, at the age of 35. He
was thus celebrated by sir Aston
Cokaine:

Mast'ring all music that was known before,
He did invent th' *orphion*, and gave more.
Hawkins, Hist., iii, p. 345.

†ORPHELIN. An orphan. Fr.

They all love presents, they all seeke for gifts, they
do not right to the *orphelin*, and the widdowes com-
plaint commeth not before them.

The Theatre or Rule of the World, n. d.

ORT, *s.* A scrap, or trifling fragment
of anything; of obscure derivation.
It is sufficiently illustrated by Dr.
Johnson, and his last editor, who
mark it as obsolete. I think, how-
ever, that it is not quite disused. It
is seldom used in the singular, but
examples may be found; as,

Where should he have this gold? It is some poor
fragment or slender *ort* of his remainder.

Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, 531.

Sancho had in a short time choaked himself with the
ingurgitated reliques and *orts* of the canon's provision.

Gayl. Fest. Notes, p. 284.

OSPREY, *s.* The sea eagle; which
name seems to have been given both
to the *falco ossifragus*, and the *falco
haliæetus* of Linnæus. See Shaw's
Gen. Zoology. Besides its destructive
power of devouring fish, it was sup-
posed formerly to have a fascinating
influence. Both these qualities are
alluded to in the following pas-
sages:

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *osprey* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature. *Coriolanus*, iv, 7.

But, oh Jove, your actions,
Soon as they move, as *ospreys* do the fish,
Subdue before they touch.

Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm., i, 1.

The *osprey*, oft here seen, though seldom here it
breeds,

Which over them the fish no sooner do espy,
But, betwixt him and them by an antipathy,
Turning their bellies up, as though their death they
saw,

They at his pleasure lie, to stuff his gluttonous maw.
Drayton, Polyolb., Song xxv.

I will provide thee with a princely *osprey*,
That, as she flyeth over fish in pools,
The fish shall turn their glittering bellies up,
And thou shalt take thy liberal choice of all.

Battle of Alcazar, 1594.

[Chapman (*Hom. Il.*, xviii, in fin.)
calls it the *osspringer*.]

†OSSE. Some sort of omen, from the
mouth.

Were permitted to seeke after the answers given by
oracles, and the science of peering into beasts bowels,
which now and then discover future events: yea, and
the faithfull information, where ever it might be
found, of birds by singing, of fowles by flying, and
of *osses* let fall from the mouth, were with studious
affectation of varietie sought for.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Behold (quoth he) my sonne Gratian, thou hast upon
thee imperiall garments, as we all hoped for, con-
ferred with luckie *osses* and acclamations by the
judgement of my selfe and our fellow souldiers. *Ibid.*
As if they were to be led unto the place of execution,
or, to speake without any evil presaging *osse*, gather-
ing their armor together, where an host is gone before.

Ibid.

Behold (quoth hee) your fellow citizens and countrey-
men, who shall endure (but the gods in heaven
forfend the *osse*) the same hard distresse together
with you, unlesse some better fortune shine upon us.

Ibid.

OSTENT, s. Prodigy; from the Latin *ostentum*.

Prepar'd t' effect these black events,
Presag'd before by proud Spaine's sad *ostents*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 818.

2. Mere show or appearance :

Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam. *Merch. of Venice*, ii, 2.
Giving full trophy, signal, and *ostent*,
Quite from himself to God. *Henry V*, v, Chorus.
†That is the author's epitaph and tomb.
Which when ambitious pyles, th' *ostents* of pride
To dust shall fall. *Randolph's Poems*, 1643.

†**OSTENTFUL.** Prodigious.

All these together are indeed *ostentfull*.
Byron's Tragedy.

OTHERGATES, adv. Otherways; as *algates*, all-ways: sometimes made *otherguise*. Both more recently corrupted into *other guess*, which has no real sense, or derivative meaning. Howell's Letters, first edition, have *othergetts*, I, ii, 2, which is nearer the right, though still wrong.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled
you *othergates* then he did. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.
When Hudibras, about to enter
Upon an *othergates* adventure.
Hudib, P. I, C. iii, l. 42.

So it should be printed; or else
anothergates, in one word.

OTTOMITES, for Ottomans, i. e.,
Turks.

And do undertake
This present war against the *Ottomites*. *Othello*, i, 3.

OUCHIE, or OWCII, s. A jewel, brooch, spangle, or necklace; but which is its primary signification cannot be known, till its etymology shall be found, which is at present very uncertain. Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, inclines to think that the true word is *nouche*, from the Italian *nocchia*, which means any kind of bosse, also a clasp, or buckle. *Nouches*, he says, is the reading of the best MSS. at v. 8258, and *nochia*, *nosca*, and *nusca*, are certainly shown by Du Cange to be used in English documents, in the senses of *monile*, a necklace; *fibula*, a broche, &c. In this case an *ouch* will have been substituted for a *nouch*; in the same manner as an *eyas*, for a *nias*; a *nidget*, for an *ideot*, &c. See those words. In Exodus, xxviii, 11, &c., *ouches* seem to be used for the setting in which precious stones were held:

Engrave the two stones, with the names of the
children of Israel; thou shalt make them be set in
ouches of gold.

See also several succeeding verses, in that place; and chap. xxxix, 16, &c.

Your brooches, pearls, and *ouches*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Pope says, on that place, that *ouches*
were bosses of gold, set with diamonds.

What gold I have, pearl, bracelets, rings, or *ouches*,
Or what she can desire, gowns, petticoats, &c.
I am to give her for't. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, iv, 1.
His jewels he thus disposed; to his daughter Stafford,
an *ouche* called the eagle, which the prince gave him;
to his daughter Alice his next best *ouche*.

Dugdale, quoted by Steevens.
Instead of silkes I will wear sack-cloth; for *ouches*
and bracelets, leere and caddis.

Lyly's Euphues, H 1 b.

Baret calls it a collar that women used about their necks. *Alvearie*. Skinner explains it a jewel, but doubts of the derivation; Minshew a broche, &c. Bacon, quoted by Johnson, seems to use it for a spangle. Holingshed has *ouches* or eare-rings, vol. i, c. 8. In Fleming's Nomenclator (1585), *monile* is rendered "a jewell to hang about one's necke; a neck-lace; an *ouch*;" and *monile baccatum*, "a necklace, *ouch*, or tablet beset with pearles." Also, metaphorically, a tumour in the skin, such as are usually termed carbuncles, and occasionally *gems*.

Up starts as many aches in's bones as there are
ouches in his skin.

Chapm. Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 145.

†Gods *ouches*, look, your eyes are out,

You will not bird, I trow:

Alas! goe home, or else I thinke

The birds will laugh at you.

Wit Restor'd, 1658.

OUCHER. An artist who made *ouches*.

Ouchers, skynners, and cutlers. *Cock Lorelles Bole*.

To OVERCRAW, v. Licentiously used, for the sake of rhyme, instead of *overcrow*, or *crow over*, in triumph.

Then gan the villein him to *overcrow*,
And brought unto him swords, ropes, poison, fire.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 50.

To OVERCROW, v. The same word, in its regular form.

A base varlet that, being but of late grown out of the
dunghill, beginneth now to *overcrow* so high moun-
tains. *Spenser, View of Ireland*.

This passage is well adduced, by Mr. Todd, to prove that Warton was mistaken in changing the word above cited in the Faery Queen, to *over-aw*. *Hist. Engl. P.*, iii, 262.

Shall I, th' embassadress of gods and men,
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge.

Brewer's Lingua, cited by Todd.

†Both these noble men laboured, with tooth and
nayle, to *overcrowe*, and consequently to overthrow
one another. *Holinshed*, 1577.

†OVERLEER.

Item, x. peces of woode callyd *overleers*, xx.d.

MSS. at Stratford-on-Avon, 1614.

†OVERLIVE. To outlive. Used by Bacon, Essay xxvii.

OVERLY, *a.* Slight, superficial; so interpreted by Coles, and translated *levis, perfunctorius*. Holioke also has "*overly, vide superficiali.*"

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and *overly* request.

Hall's Satires, III, iii, 1.

So have wee seene an hauke cast off an heronshaw to looke and flie quite other way, and after many carelesse and *overly* fetches, to towre up unto the prey intended.

Ibid., *Quo Vadis?* p. 59.

See Todd, for other examples.

To OVER-PEER, *v.* To peer over, or overhang.

The pageants of the sea

Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers. *Merch. Ven.*, i, 1.

And mountainous error be too highly heap'd

For truth to *over-peer*. *Coriolanus*, ii, 3.

O Rome, that with thy pride dost *over-peer*

The worthiest cities of the conquered world.

Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 281.

We will not thus be fac'd and *over-peer'd*.

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 325.

Johnson has also illustrated this word.

OVER-SCUTCHED, *part.* Whipped, probably at the cart's tail; seems to be a corruption of *overswitched*, much lashed with a whip.

And sung those tunes to the *over-scutched* huswives, that he heard the carmen whistle. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Ray has "*overswitched* housewife;" probably with allusion to this passage.

He explains it thus: "A whore; a ludicrous word." *North Country Words*.

Mr. Steevens seems to be mistaken in deducing it from *over-scotched*, to scotch being rather to score or cut with a knife or sharp instrument, than to slash with a whip or rod.

†OVERSEEN. Deceived; drawn into error.

Clit. Marke this: thou goest about varlet, to get thyselfe praise by the hazzard of my life; where if thou be *overseene* in anything, be it never so little, I shall utterly perish.

Terence in English, 1614.

Great Julius Cæsar was much *overseene*

With Cleopatra, the Egyptian queene.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Item, he hates of all humane things to be *overseene* in bread; for he had rather the brewer should thrive than the baker.

Harry White's Humour, 1659.

The truth is, one of us is much *o'rseene*: 'twas a most improvident thing, whoe'r 'twas did it, to go and beget a fair daughter, and nere aske the advice of the common council before hand.

Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

†To OVERSILE. To cover over.

Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile*,

In giving Izac such a counsell vile. *Du Bartas*.

†OVERSLIPPED. Wasted.

Yea many of them are of this mind, that the time of their youth is infamously *overslipped*, when they do

not rush into their voluptuous and inordinate demeanor, at what time the lustie prime of their age doth somewhat enable and support them.

OVERSTOCKS, *s.*, or UPPER-STOCKS.

That is, upper stockings: *haut de chausses*, an old name for breeches.

Baret has "Breeches, or men's *overstockes*, femoralia, *περιζώματα*."

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stufft with silke or flockes,
Never become thee like a nether paire of stocks.

Heywood's Epigrams.

See NETHER-STOCKS.

OVERTHWART, *a.* Cross, contrary, contradictory. It is rather extraordinary that this word, which appears to have been in great favour with many of his contemporaries, is not once used by Shakespeare.

Never in my life had I more *overthwart* fortune in one day.

Menachmi, 6 Plays, i, 146.

I'll make thee curse thy *overthwart* denial.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 40.

Ever more, Philologe, you will have some *overthwarte* reason to drawe forth more communication withall.

Asch. Toxoph., p. 106, repr.

He seemeth so jealous of us all, and becomes so *overthwart* to all others.

Lyly's Court Com., Y 1, b.

It occurs in Butler, for across, but contracted:

For when a giant's slain in fight,
And now'd o'erthwart, or cleft downright.

Hudib., I, ii, 29.

†*Ossa transversa in temporibus, quæ aures complectuntur.* The *overthwart* bones in the temples which compasse the eares.

Nomenclator.

Many other compounds of *over-* occur, which are not now commonly in use; but in general they are sufficiently intelligible by knowing the meaning of the other part of the word.

OVERTHWART, as a substantive.

Contradiction, quarrelling.

What have we here before my face these unseemly and malepart *overthwarts*.

Lyly's Court Com. Endim., act iii, sc. 1.

Thy dull head will bee but a grindstone for my quick wit, which if thou whet with *overthwarts*, peristi.

Ibid., *Alex. and Camp.*, act iii, sc. 2.

†A gent riding on the way ask'd a poore countrie boy whose pigges those were? he answered: My mothers. Who is thy mother? my fathers wife. Who is thy father? he answered: Goe aske my mother? For these witty *overthwarts* the gent entertain'd the boy into his service, and gave him good wages ever after.

Copley's Wits, Pits, and Fancies, 1614.

†OVERTHWARTLY. Obstinately.

Obstinate operam dat. He deales *overthwartly* with me. He yeeldes not an inch. He stands to his tackling.

Terence in English, 1614.

†OVERTURE. An opening.

Near the cave's inmost *overture* did lurk

A tortoise.

Chapm., *Hom. Hymen to Hermes*.

OUGHT. Used as the preterite of *to owe*, in the sense of *to own*.

But th' Elfin knight, which *ought* that warlike wage,
Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 39.

Also in the modern sense of *owed*:

The trust he *ought* me, made me trust him so.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 420.

†Lo, hold you: its currant, there wants not a penic of that I *ought* you.

Terence in English, 1614.

†OUGSOME. Ugly.

The *ougsom* owle Joves bird doth hate.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

OULD, *s.* See WOLD.

OUPH. Fairy, or sprite; said to be from *alf*, the Teutonic word for goblin.

Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white.

Merry W. W., iv, 4.

Search Windsor castle, elves, within and out:

Strew good luck, *ouphes*, on every sacred room,

That it may stand to the perpetual doom. *Ibid.*, v, 5.

Ouph is probably the proper reading in this line of the Comedy of Errors:

We talk with goblins, *ouphes*, and elvish sprights.

Act ii, sc. 2.

Though the first folio reads *owles*.

By the company in which it is found, *ouphes* was doubtless the word, as Theobald conjectured; but later editors, for the sake of contradicting Theobald, as it seems, denied. Capell alone defends Theobald.

OUPHEN, *a.* Belonging to *ouphes*, or fairies.

Ye *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny. *Merry W. W.*, v, 5.

This is the conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, and certainly very probable. The first editions have *orphan*.

OUR, as we now use *ours*. The form is not common.

We rule who live; the dead are none of *our*.

Daniel, Civil War, vi, 61.

Nor want of spirit, that lost us what was *our*.

Ibid., 76.

Their is sometimes similarly used.

OUSE, *s.* The liquor in a tanner's vat.

Whereas by the aunciente lawes and statutes of the land, you should let a hyde lye in the *ouse* at least nine months, you can make good leather of it before three months. *Greene's Quip*, *Harl. Misc.*, v, 410.

OUSEL, or OUZEL, *s.* The blackbird; the bird *καρ' ἐξοχήν*. *Oisel*, or *oiseau*, old French; or *osle*, Saxon.

[The French derivative is not correct.]

The *ousel* cock, so black of hue,

With orange tawny bill. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.

Drayton writes it *woosel*, but evidently means the same bird:

The *woosel* near at hand, that hath a golden bill.

Polyolb., Song xiii, p. 914.

He has it also *osel*. *Sheph. Garl.*

In the passage of Hamlet (act iii, sc. 2), where some modern editions have read *ouzle*, for *ousel*; the old editions all read *weasel*, which is now adopted.

The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft.

Spens. Epithal., l. 82.

†OUT. Topsy. A cant term mentioned with others in the Workes of Taylor the Water-poet, 1630.

OUT, *adv.* Full, or completely.

For then thou wast not

Out three years old.

Temp., i, 2.

OUT, ALAS! A common exclamation of grief, where we should now say *alas* only.

Out, alas!

You'd be so lean that blasts of January

Would blow you through and through.

Wint. T., iv, 3.

Ha! let me see her: *out, alas!* she's cold.

Rom. and Juliet, iv, 5.

And *out*, he cries, *alas*, O worthy wight.

Harr. Ariost., xviii, 90.

O, O, defend us, *out, alas*.

Puritan, iv, 3.

OUT OF GOD'S BLESSING INTO THE WARM SUN, *prov.* From better to worse. See Burton's Proverbs, No. 3833. *Heywood*, &c. Therefore it is said of Lear, who had deteriorated his own condition,

Good king, thou must approve the common saw;

Thou *out* of heaven's benediction comest

To the warm sun.

Lear, ii, 2.

Holinshed also has it. *Descr. of Brit.*

Sir John Harington, who was always on the watch for a quibble, applied it to bishop Marks, who was removed from a real bishoprick here, to a nominal one in a warmer climate:

Marks—removed from Carlisle to Samos in Greece;

viz. *out* of God's blessing into a warme sunne, as the saying is.

Catal. of Bishops, Carlisle, 1608.

See GOD'S BLESSING.

To OUT-BREAST, *v.* To out-voice, or surpass in power of voice.

I have heard

Two emulous Philomels beat the ear of night,

With their contentious throats, now one the higher,

Anon the other, then again the first,

And by and by *out-breasted*.

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 3.

See BREAST.

OUT-CEPT, *adv.*, for except.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,

Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left hand.

B. Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 50.

OUT-CRY, *s.* An auction; because such a sale was proclaimed by the common crier.

Or else sold at *out-crys*, oh, yes!

Who'll give most, take her.

Parson's Wedd., O. Pl., xi, 441.

The goods of this poor man sold at an *out-cry*,

His wife turned out of doors. *Mass. City M.*, i, 3.

Their houses and fine gardens given away,

And all their goods, under the spear, at *out-cry*.

B. Jons. Catiline, ii, 3.

That titles were not vented at the drum,

Or common *out-cry*.

Ibid., *New Inn*, i, 3.

†OUT-FALL. The mouth of a river.

Rivers with greater speed run neerer
Their out-falls, than at their springs.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

†OUTLANDISH-MAN. A foreigner.

Advena. A stranger, outlandish man, or forreiner.
Nomenclator.

Queen Anne left a world of brave jewels behind, but
one Piero, an outlandish man who had the keeping of
them, embezzled many, and is run away.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

OUT-WARD, s. Outside, external.

I do not think,
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Cymbel.*, i, 1.

To OUT-WELL, v. To pour out, as from a well.

His fatne waves do fertile slime out-well
Spens. F. Q., i, 1, 31

†OUTRANCE. Extremity.

By reason that on both parts they were so stiffly set
to fight to the outrance *Ammianus Marcell.*, 1609.

OUTRE-CUIDANCE, s. A complete

French word, but occurring now and
then in our authors; the same as
SURQUEDRY, and from the same root.
Overweening, presumption.

It is strange *outrévidence*! your humour too much
redundeth. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Rev.*, v, 2.
God doth often punish such pride and *outrévidence*
with scorn and infamy. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 274.
Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of
pride and *outrévidence*. *Chapman's M. D'Olive*, iv.

The verb *cuidier* was used in a similar
sense in old French: "Que le trop
cuidier ronger les os de l'esprit;" thus
rendered by the English author,
"That too much presumption [literally,
presuming too much] gnaweth the
bones of the spirit." *Ulysses against*
Ajax, sign. C 8.

†OUTRODE. An excursion.

But as for Atrick, ever since the beginning of Valen-
tinian his raigne it was all in combination through the
outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaugh-
ter and spoyle, that they made by bold and adven-
turous *outrades*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

For the Isauri, with whom an usuall matter it is, oft
times to rest quiet, and as often with suddaine *outrades*
to disturbe and confound all. *Ibid.*

†OUTROPE. A sale by auction.

As at common *outroupe*, when households-stuffe is to
bee sold, they cry, who gives more?

Dekker's Dead Teares, 1608.

†To OUTSHOW. To exhibit.

He blisht to see another sunne below,
Ne durst again his fierie face outshow.
England's Helicon, 1614.

OWCH. See OUCHE.

To OWE, v., in the sense of to own, have, or possess.

Thus is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth owes. *Temp.*, i, 2.
If now the beard be such, what is the prince
That owes the beard? *B. J. Pl. Begg. Bush.*, ii, 1.
I will be heard first, there's no tongue
A subject owes, that shall out-thunder mine.
Manning. Renegado, iii, 3.

I pray you tell me how come you by this armour? for
if it be by the death of him who owed it, then have I
more to say unto you. *Pemb. Arc.*, p. 37.

And by these marks I will you show,
That only I this heart do owe *Drayt. Odes*, p. 1373.

This sense is extremely common in
Shakespeare, and all his contempo-
raries. So in the authorised transla-
tion of the Bible, in Acts, xxi, 11.

So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that
oweth this girdle.

This, and many other old words, have
been tacitly changed in the modern
editions; but I find *oweth* here as
late as 1708.

The OWL WAS A BAKER'S DAUGHTER. A legendary tale respecting a baker's daughter transformed into an owl, is alluded to in the following passage.

'Well, God 'told you' They say the owl was a baker's
daughter. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

The tale which Stevens and Johnson
imperfectly recollected, has been re-
covered by Mr. Douce; and the sub-
stance of it is, that a *baker's daughter*,
who refused bread to our Saviour,
was by him transformed into an owl,
as a punishment for her impiety.

OWLE-GLASS, OWL-SPIEGEL, or ULEN-SPIEGLE. The hero of a very popular German tale, often alluded to by various authors. It appears that *Owl-glass* was a Saxon jester, or buffoon.

1. Or what do you think
Of Owl glass instead of him?

2. No, him

I have no mind to.

1. O but Ulen-spiegel

Were such a name.

B. Jons. Masq. of Fort., vi, 190.

Jonson also calls him *Owl-spiegel*:

Thou shouldst have given her a madge-owl, and then
Thou'dst made a present of thyself: *Owlspigle*
Sad Shepherd, ii, 1.

This tale was probably translated
into English. There is an old
book, in black letter, without date,
entitled, "A merye Jest of a Man
that was called *Howle-glas*." In
Jonson's *Poetaster*, *Tucca* calls *His-
trio Owle-glas*. Act iii. He is
alluded to in the humorous poem
called *Grobrianus*:

Feit nlem quondam vir famigeratus ubique,
Nomina cui speculo mortua juncta dedit.

That is, *ule*, owl, and *spiegel*, a
looking-glass.

I extracted the following account

of him from an old book of travels, of which I accidentally omitted to preserve the name :

From Lubek we took our journey to Lüneburg, being tenne miles distant, and the first night we lodged in a village called Mullen (Mollen) where a famous jester *Oulen-spiegell* (whom we call *Ovly-glasse*) hath a monument erected; hee died in the yeere 1350, and the stone covering him is compassed with a grate, least it should bee broken and carried away peece-meal by passengers, which they say hath already been done by the Germans. The towns-men yearly keep a feast for his memory, and yet show the apparall he was wont to weare.

There is a translation of the German tale of Owl-glass, in Latin verse, entitled, *Nocturne Speculum*; by which it appears that his history was a tissue of buffoon adventures, and that his real name was *Tylus*. The whole title runs thus: "*Nocturne Speculum. Omnes res memorabiles variasque et admirabiles Tyli Saxonici machinationes complectens, plane novo more nunc primum ex idiomate Germanico Latinitate donatum, adjectis insuper elegantissimis iconibus, veras omnium historiarum species ad vivum adumbrantibus, ante hac nunquam visis aut editis. Authore Ægidio Perianthro, Bruxellensi, Brabantino.*" *Francof. ad Mœnum*, 1567.

The *icones* are coarse woodcuts, the hexameters and pentameters of the translator are as coarse as the cuts, and his Latinity of a piece with both. Towards the end is this epitaph:

*Siquis ad hæc transis mancas monumenta, viator,
Cum Speculo Budo semisepultus adest.
Hæc sunt vota super vitæ, non parcite Divæ,
Pro tanto grates munere vulgus habet.*

This is in a copy of verses entitled, "*Epicedion in obitum Tyli Saxonici.*" It is one of the numerous books that were printed at the expense of Sigismund Feyrabendt and Simon Huter, whose colophon and device is at the end.

†Ride on my best invention like an ass,
To the amazement of each *Ovlyglasse*
Till when fare well (if thou canst get good fare);
Content's a feast, although the feast be bare.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†OWL-LIGHT. Seems to be equivalent with twilight.

Nod Wimarke appears not in Paul's, but ever since before Christmas hath taken a toy to keep in, saying that now and then he steals out by owl-light to the Star and to the Windmill.

Letter dated 1610.

When straight we all leup'd over-board in haste,
Some to the knees, and some up to the waste,
Where suddenly 'twixt *owle-light* and the darke,
We pluck'd the boat beyond high-water mark.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†OWN. Phrase.

Which so cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion,
that hee was never his *own* man afterward.

Dekker's Strange Horse Race, 1613.

Opinion of the Servingman — "Thus fellow," said Opinion, "though he be no drunkard, yet he is none of his *own* man."

The Man in the Moon, 1609.

My lady Claytone, who, never having had any child of her own, grew to make so much of me as if she had been an *own* mother to me.

Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p. 2

†To OWN. To recognise.

I rode to church, and met my lord Chamberlaine upon the walls of the garrison, who *owned* and spoke to me.

Pepys' Diary, 1662.

†OWSELL. A slough.

And surely I am verily persuaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drew these into that damnable and untwineable train and *owsell* of perdition.

Mellon's Sixfold Politician, 1609.

OX, THE BLACK, HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT, *prov.* That is, he has fallen into decay or misfortune. In the following passage it seems to imply age:

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their eye, or the black *ox* tread on their foot—who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?

Euphuæ, § 1.

Ray explains it of misfortune:

The black *ox* never trod on his foot, i. e., he never knew what sorrow or adversity meant.

Proverbial Phrases, p. 205.

†OXFORD GLOVE.

Conscience goes like a foole in pyed colours, the skin of her body hanging so loose, that like an *Oxford glove*, thou wouldst swear there were a false skin within her.

Dekker's Dead Tearme, 1608.

OX-LIP. The greater cowslip.

Where *ox-lips*, and the nodding violet grows.

Mids. N. D., ii. 2.

The cowslip then they couch, and th' *oxlip* for her meet.

Drayt. Polyolb., Song 15.

The *oxlip*—is very like to the cowslip aforesaid, saving that his leaves be greater and larger, and his flowers be of a pale or faint yellow colour, almost white, and without savour.

Dodoens, p. 135.

†OYSTER-PIE. The following may serve as an example of the complicated mixtures our forefathers brought on the table.

To make an *Oyster-Pye*.—This is very curious when oysters are full in season, therefore take the largest, and par-boil them in the water or liquor that comes from them, wash them clean from any gravel or parts of the shells that may stick to them, and having well-seasoned them with beaten pepper grated nutmeg, and a little salt, add currans, minced dates, barberries preserved or pickled, mace in blades, and put between the layings slices of butter and lemons, with about a dozen anchovies in haife, the bone, tail, and fins being taken away, and when it is baked, pour in butter beaten up with white wine, sugar, and the juice of an orange.

The Accomplish'd Female Instructor.

P.

PACE, v. Corrupted from *parse*, that is, to resolve a word into its parts and circumstances; *pars*, Latin.

I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conster it. *Can.*
So I will, and *pace* it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.

Lyly's Mother Bomie, i, 3.

For the right word, see Johnson. Also Corderius, by Hoole, col. 4 and 14.

PACK, for pact. An agreement, or contrivance.

It was found straight that this was a grosse *packe* betwixt Saturninus and Marius.

North's Plut. Lives, 459 B.

In Daniel the two words follow each other in two succeeding lines:

A. Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?

C. A *pact* to make thee tell thy secrecy.

Dan. Works, K k 5.

To PACK, seems to be used in a similar manner.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold,
And teil them both the circumstance of all.

Tit. Andr., iv, 2.

But it is also used metaphorically, from *packing* the cards, or putting them together in an unfair manner:

What hath been seen

Either in snuffs, and *packings* of the duke's.

Lear, iii, 1.

With two gods *packing* one woman silly to cozen.

Stanh. Virgil.

Thus Antony says of Cleopatra, suspecting her to have betrayed him:

She, Eros, has

Pack'd cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph.

Ant. & Cleop., iv, 12.

PACK, s. Familiar appellation. See NAUGHTY PACK.

†**PACK-PAPER.** Another name for cap-paper.

Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.

Nomenclator, 1585, p. 6.

PACK-STAFF, s. A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack; often introduced by way of proverbial simile. "As plain as a *pack-staff*;" but *pike-staff* is now more common, alluding to the staff of a pike. Both staves being equally plain, there seems little reason for preference between them.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,

But *pack-staffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment.

Hall's Sat., Prol. to B. iii.

So Marston:

A *packstaff* epithet and scorned name.

Scourge of Villanie, ii, 5.

And:

O *pack-staffe* rhimes.

Sat. 1.

PACKINGTON'S POUND. An old song, the air of which is adapted in the Beggar's Opera to the words, "The Gamesters united in Friendship are found." B. Jonson mentions it as *Paggington's* pound: "To the tune of *Paggington's* pound." *Bart. Fair*, iii, 1. And W. Barley, who published The Guide of the Pathway to Musick, in 1596, gives a lesson for the orpharion, which he calls *Bockington's* pound; but still the same tune. *Hawk. Hist. Mus.*, iii, 344.

PACOLET'S HORSE. An enchanted steed, belonging to Pacolet, a character in the old romance of Valentine and Orson. Thus introduced in the old black letter edition, printed by W. Copland, without date:

In the castell of pleasaunce of the fayre lady Clerymonde was a dwerfe that she had nouryshted from his chylldhode, and sette unto the scole. That same dwerfe was called *Pacolet*. He was full of grece, wytte, and understondynge, the whiche at the scole of Tollette had lerned so much of the arte of nygromancye that above all other he was perfyte, in such manere that by enchauntemente he had made and composed a lytell horse of wodde, and in the hede was artyfycelly a pynne that was in suche wyse set, that every tyme that he mounted upon the horse for to goo somwhere, he torned the pynne toward the place that he wolde go to, and anone he sounde him in the place without harme or daunger, for the hors was of suche facyon that he wente thoroughe the ayre more faster than ony byrde coude flee.

Chapter xxxi.

His horse and himself are thus described, in a modern edition:

Within this castle where Clerimond resided, dwelt a dwarf named *Pacolet*, who was a necromancer, and constructed a wooden horse, in the head of which he affixed a pin, that by turning round to the way he desired, would go through the air, swifter than any bird.

Chap. xxi.

As for example, I may speake, though I am here, of Peru, and in speech digresse from that to the description of Calcut; but in action I cannot represent it without *Pacolet's* horse.

Defence of Poesie, p. 526.

Pacolet's horse is for their lords, and the night-mare or ephialtes for their viragos.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 192.

The name of *Pacolet* was borrowed by Steele, for his familiar spirit in the Tatler. See a curious note on similar fictions, in Dr. Henley's Notes to Vathek, p. 299.

†His muse it seemes, with all his loud invocation, could not be wak't to light him a snuffe to read the statute, for I would let his malicious ignorance understand that rogues are not to be imploide as maine ornaments to his majesties revels; but the itch of bestriding the presse, or getting up on this wolden *Pacolet*, hath defil'd more innocent paper, then ever did laxative physicke.

Oterbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†**PADDER.** A highwayman.

Well might they be so, since the ladder
Has turn'd off many a handsom *padder*,

And left the wretches past all hope
Of mercy, to the fatal rope. *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1707.
This month hedges will have these uses in particular,
they will be the leacher's bawdy-house; the *padder's*
ambuscade; the vagabond's lodging; the traveller's
house of office; the cattle's umbrage; and the farmer's
security. *London Bewitched*, 1708, p. 6.

Mercury and Venus are in conjunction this month,
but you will say, what does that thief Mercury do
with Venus? Why even the very same that hectors
and *padders* do with ladies of pleasure.

Poor Robin, 1746.

PADDOCK, s. A toad, used by Dryden;
but perhaps not since.

Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear concernings hide. *Hamlet*, iii, 4.
No certainly; a March [marsh] frog kept thy mother,
Thou art but a monster-*paddock*.

Massinger, Very Woman, iii, 1.

Sometimes a frog:

Paddockes, todes, and watersnakes.

Cæsar and Pompey, Chapm.

Iz. Walton talks of "the *padock*, or
frog-padock, which usually keeps or
breeds on land, and is very large, and
boney, and big." Part I, ch. viii.

By Shakespeare it is made the name
of a familiar spirit:

Paddock calls; Anon, anon.

Macbeth, i, 1.

PAGLE, or PAIGLE, s. A cowslip.
Gerard particularly applies the name
to the double cowslip, and marks the
figure of it, "double *paigles*." He
describes it, "Double *paigle*, called of
Pena, *primula hortensis Anglica*,
omnium maxima, &c."

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.

B. Jons. Masq.

PAINTED CLOTH, as a species of
hangings for rooms, is very frequently
mentioned in old authors, and has
generally been supposed and explained
to mean tapestry; but was really
cloth, or canvas, *painted in oil*, with
various devices and mottos. Tapestry
being both more costly and less dura-
ble, was much less used, except in
splendid apartments; nor though
coloured, could it properly be called
painted.

In the accounts of Corpus Xti. Gild,
Coventry, 1 Hen. VIII, is a charge
for painting part of the hall, "and
for the clothe, and the *peynting of*
the hyngyng that honges at the hy
deys next the seyd cupburd."

This, and the following information
were supplied by the kindness of Mr.
T. Sharp, of Coventry, a most accurate
and diligent antiquary. "The old
council house, at St. Mary's Hall in

Coventry, exhibited (says Mr. S.) till
1812 a very perfect specimen of the
painted cloth hangings. The roof of
this curious room is of oak, orna-
mented with carved figures, of no
mean workmanship. Benches, with
wainscotting, surround the room to
a convenient height, and the space
between the wainscotting and a rich
cornice of vine-leaves *gilt* was covered
with *painted cloth*. The arms of
England and of the city, with the
prince's plume (which has a peculiar
reference to Coventry), formed the
principal subjects of the painted cloth,
and the whole was surrounded with
an ornamental border. At certain
intervals, in the upper border, scrolls
were painted, inscribed, in black
letter, with various texts of scripture,
applicable to the destination of the
room. This *painted cloth* was put
up early in reign of Eliz., and is
still preserved, but was removed from
its situation in 1812, by the corpora-
tion, being much decayed."

Mayster Thomas More, in his youth, devysed in his
father's house in London, a goodly hangyng of *syno*
paynted clothe, with nyne pageauntes, and verses
over every of those pageauntes.

Sir Th. More's Engl. Works, by Rastell.

The verses, mottos, or proverbial
sayings, interspersed on such cloths,
are often made the subject of allu-
sion:

I. You are full of pretty answers: Have you not been
acquainted with goldsmith's wives, and conned them
out of rings? O. Not so; but I answer you right
painted cloth, from whence you have studied your
questions.

As you l. it, iii, 2.

So in the Match at Midnight, when
Bloodhound says that he will have a
poesy "which shall savour of a *saw*"
(or proverb), he is answered,

When then 'twill smell of the *painted cloth*.

O. Pl., vii, 360.

It was considered as a cheap and
vulgar hanging. In Wye Salstonstall's
Picturæ Loquentes, a country ale-
house is thus described:

The inward hangings is a *painted cloath* with a row
of ballets pasted on it. *Pict.* 22d.

G. But what says the *painted cloth*?

"Trust not a woman when she cries,
For she'll pump water from her eyes,
With a wet finger; and in faster show'rs,
Than April when he rains down flowers."

W. Aye but, George, that *painted cloth* is worthy to
be *hanged up* for lying.

Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, p. 344.

Who feares a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted cloth* be kept in awe.

Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 487.

Other authorities are quoted by
Steevens, in the note on the passage
from *As you like it*.

†PAINTMENT. Paint.

And Nature's *paintments*, red, and yellow, blew,
With colours plenty round about him grew.

Good Newses and Bad Newses, 1622.

PAIR OF CARDS. What we now call
a pack of cards; though *pack* was
sometimes used. As for instance:

O then! that gentlemen would be so proud to dis-
dayne thease basemynded shifts and cosenages, and
to skorne that gayne that is got with a *packe of cardes*
and dyce.

Sir J. Harington, on Playe, Nugæ,
vol. i, p. 212, Park.

I ha' nothing but my skin,
And clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair of cards*;
And three false dice. *B. & Pl. Sea Voyage*, i, 1.
Ha' you ne'er a son at the groom-porter's, to beg or
borrow a *pair of cards* quickly.

B. Jons. Masque of Xs., vol. vi, 6.

A *pair of cards*, Niclas, and a carpet to cover the
table.

Woman k. with K., O. Pl., vii, 204.

I can shift the moone and the sun, and know by one
cards, what all you cannot do by a whole *paire*.

Lyly's Gallathea, i, 4.

The price was not ruinous at that
time:

He sayd a *payre of cards* cost not past two-pence.

Asch. Tuxoph., p. 42, repr.

"Fasciculus foliorum, a *pair of*
cards." *Higins and Fleming's No-*
mencl., p. 294.

PAIR OF SHEERS, *prov.* "There
went but a pair of sheers between
this and that;" a proverbial metaphor,
implying that the things were as much
alike as if cut from the same cloth.

There went but a *paire of sheeres* betweene him [an
apparatur] and the pursuivant of hell.

Overb. Char., I, 3.

These goes but a *pair of sheers* between a promoter
[informier] and a knave.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., viii, 367.

PAIR-ROYAL, *s.* (now corrupted into
the unmeaning word *prial*.) Three
cards of a sort, at commerce, and
some other games.

A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens,
&c. A *pair-royal* is of three, as three kings, three
queens, &c.

Complete Gamester, p. 106.

Howell dedicates his particular Voca-
bulary,

To the *pair-royal* of peers, William lord marquis of
Hartford, &c., Thomas earl of Southampton, &c.,
John earl of Clare, &c.

Lexic. Tetraglotton.

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death;
My sovereign, as his liegeman; on my mistress,
As a devoted servant; and on *Ithocles*,
As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.

Ford's Broken Heart, v, 3.

It is well illustrated by Butler:

Strickland and his son,
Both cast into one,
Were meant for a single baron;

But when they came to sit,
There was not wit

Enough in both to serve for one.

Wherefore 'twas thought good
To add Honeywood;

But when they came to trial,

Each one prov'd a fool,

Yet three knaves in the whole,

And that made up a *pair-royal*.

Ballad on the Parl. Posth. Works.

As it rhymes here to *trial*, it is
perhaps fair to conclude that it was
already spoken *prial*. The epigram-
matist, Owen, has a quaint epigram
on what he calls a *paire-royal of*
friends, which, in a foreign edition
now before me, is blundered into "a
paire of royal friends!" These friends
are England, Scotland, and Wales,
then united under James I.

Hoc in amicitia mihi *par regale* videtur,

Tres inter quoties exstitit unus amor:

Scilicet ut gemino sit *par* in amore tuorum,

Unus quisque tuum bis numerandus erit.

With this conceit, he writes his title
to it thus:

Ad { Cambro-Anglo-
Anglo-Scoto-
Scoto-Cambro } Britannos.

Epigram. Liber. Unus, Ep. 270.

The *par regale* must puzzle every
reader who knew not the term *pair-*
royal; particularly foreigners.

In one place I find it printed *perryall*:

Fl. Why two fooles? *Fr.* Is it not past two, doth it
not come neere three, sister? [meaning to call her
one]. *Pa.* Shew *perryall* and take it.

J. Day's Humour out of Breath, sign. C 2.

This was a step towards *prial*.

† Hath that great *pair-royal*

Of adamantine sisters [the fates] late made trial

Of some new trade? *Quarles's Emblems*.

To PAISE. To weigh, or poise. See
PEIZE.

Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance *pais'd*,
Distributed with due proportion.

Fletch. Purple Isl., ii, 7.

To the just scale of even *paized* thoughts.

Marston, What you w., Induc.

PALABRAS, *s.* Words; pure Spanish.

It seems to have been current here,
for a time, even among the vulgar;
probably, therefore, imported by our
seamen, as well as the corrupted form,
pala'ver.

Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbour Verges.

Much Ado ab. N., iii, 4.

We have it also in a corrupted form
elsewhere:

Therefore *paucas pallabris*: let the world slide, *Sessa*.

Taming of Shrew, i, 1.

For *pocas palabras*. Thus:

Pocas palabras, mild as the lamb.

Span. Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 211.

Again, more corrupt:

A synagogue shall be called, mistress Mary; disgrace me not; *pacus palabros*, I will conjure for you, farewell.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 114.

Mr. Steevens quotes also the Wise Woman of Hogsden for it, and remarks that it is usually given to low people. In Hieronymo it is introduced, I presume, as being a Spanish tragedy.

PALE, s. A division, a place set apart from another; as the English *pale*, the *pale* of the church, &c. The English pale, in Ireland, comprehended four counties; namely, *Louth*, in Ulster, with *Meath*, *Dublin*, and *Kildare*, in Leinster; which were particularly possessed by the English, while the rest of the country was chiefly in the power of the native Irish.

The wild O'neyle, with swarms of Irish kerns,
Lives uncontrol'd within the English *pale*.

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 351.

For in the last conspiracy of the English *pale*, think you not that there were many more guiltie, than those that felt the punishment.

Spens View of Irel., Todd's ed., viii, 432.

Why then comes in the sweet o' the year,
For the red blood reigns in the winter's *pale*.

Winter's T., iv, 2.

This seems to be the sense, but the commentators dispute upon it. I have no doubt that a quibble was also intended upon *red* and *pale*.

PALE, v. To inclose, as with a pale.

Behold, the English beach *pales* in the flood
With men, with wives, and boys. *Hen. V*, v, Chorus.
Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine, if thou wilt have it. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 7.

2. To make *pale*, in colour:

This will *pale* the dye
Which thy cheek blusseth, when it would clothe
modesty
In a rich scarlet. *Nabbes's Hannibal and Scipio*, F 4.
Let not her cheekes,
As red as is the partie-colour'd rose,
Be *paled* with the news hereof.

Tuncred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 208.

Also in page 226.

[To leap the *pale*, to outstrip one's income.]

†Your full feeding wil make you leane, your drinking too many healthes will take all health from you, your leaping the *pale* will cause you looke pale.

The Man in the Moone, 1609.

PALERMO RASORS. Formerly celebrated for their excellence, before Britain had learnt to excel all the world in cutlery.

It is a *raysor*, and that a very good one,
It came lately from *Palermo* [*Pallarrime*, 4to] it cost me twenty crowns alone.

Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 227.

That your wordes may shave like the *rasors* of *Palermo*. *Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War*, I, 4.

PALL, s. A rich mantle; from *palla*,

a robe. Also stuff fit for making such robes.

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.

Spens. P. Q., I, vii, 16.

Then crown'd with triple wreath, and cloth'd in scarlet *pall*. *Fletch. Purp. Isl.*, iv, 17.

In the old ballads *purple and pall*, is a frequent phrase for "purple robes."

See Percy, vol. i.

PALL-MALL. A game, of which the most common memorial remains in the street once appropriated to that use, as was afterwards the *Mall*, in St. James's park. It is derived from *pale maille*, French; at which word Cotgrave thus describes the game: "A game, wherein a round box bowle is, with a mallet struck through a high arch of yron (standing, at either end of an ally, one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, wins." Properly, I believe, the place for playing was called the *mall*, the stick employed *palemail*. So at least it appears in these quotations given by Todd:

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even.

Pr. Garden for Engl. Lad., 1621.

A stroke with a *pailmail* bettle upon a bowl makes it fly from it.

Digby on the Soul.

See Todd in *Pail-mail*, and *Pall-mall*.

Evelyn, however, more than once speaks of a *Pall-mall* as a place for playing in:

Sunday, being May-day, we walked up into the *Pall-mall*, very long, and so nobly shaded with tall trees (being in the midst of a greate wood) that unlesse that of Tours I had not seen a statelier.

Memoirs, i, p. 60.

Yet at Tours he calls it *Mall* only:

The *Mall* without comparison is the noblest in Europe for length and shade. Here we play'd a party or two.

Ibid., p. 61.

At Lyons he finds a *Pall-mall* again. P. 68.

See also p. 228.

†Others I'll knock *pall-mall*.

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

PALLIAMENT, s. A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. Affected as a classical term by the author of Titus Andronicus:

Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome,—
Send thee by me, their tribune, and their trust,
This *palliament*, of white and spotless hue.

T. Andr., i, 2.

PALLIARD, s. A vagabond who lies upon straw. *Paillard*, French.

No, base *palliard*,

I do remember yet.

B. & Fl. Mons. Tho., ii, 2.

A ciapper dudgeon is a beggar born, some call him a *palliard*.
Decker, Fil. Disc., O 2.

PALM, s. The broad part of a deer's horns, when full grown.

Nailing it up among Irish heads of deer, to shew the mightiness of her *palm*. *R. & Fl. Scourf. L., iii, 1.*

†The forehead of the goat

Held out a wondrous goodly *palm*, that sixteen brought. *Chapm. II., iv, 124.*

PALM-PLAY. Tennis; *jeu de paulme*, French.

The *paulme-play*, where, disposed for the game,
With dazed yies, oft we, by gleames of love
Have mist the ball and got sight of our dame.

Surrey's Poems, Prison. at Windsor, &c.

PALMED DEER, is a stag of full growth, that bears the *palms* of his horns aloft.

The proud, *palmed deer*,
Forsake the closer woods. *Drayt. Polyolb., 1114.*

In the same sense *high-palmed* is used:

While still the lusty stag his *high-palm'd* head up bears. *Ibid., xiii, p. 917.*

When thy *high-palmed* harts, the sport of haws and hounds. *Ibid., xxvi, p. 1169.*

And where the goodly herds of *high-palmed* harts did gaze. *Ibid., B. vii, p. 792.*

High-palmed harts amidst our forests run. *Drum., p. 183, Lond., 1791.*

Hence, "the most *high* and *palmy* state," may be so understood. See **PALMY**.

PALMER, s. A wandering votary of religion, vowed to have no settled home. Supposed from gaining the *palm*, or prize of religion, or from carrying a *palm* branch.

I am a *palmer*, as ye se,
Which of my lyfe much part have spent
In many a fayre and farre countrie.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 49.

The difference between a pilgrim and a *palmer* was this. The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, but the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place or places; but the *palmer* to all. The pilgrim went at his own charges; but the *palmer* professed wilful poverty, and went upon alms. *Staveley's Romish Horseleach, p. 93.*

Johnson has copied this account.

PALMING DICE. One of the numerous arts of cheating, which seem to have flourished much among us, at the end of the sixteenth century. Full directions for the practice of this branch of art, may be found in the Compleat Gamester (a book often quoted for the ancient games), page 10. As we no longer hear of these tricks, it is probable that having been long exposed, they have ceased to be practicable; or the players are grown too cunning to be so deluded. In a later book, a major Clancy is celebrated

for all these arts. When he was not furnished with *high* and *low fullums*, it is said,

Why then his hand supply'd those wants, by *palming* the die; that is, having the box in his hand, he nimbly takes up both the dice as they are thrown, within the hollow of his hand, and puts but one into the box, reserving the other in the *palm*, and observing with a quick eye what side was upward, he accordingly conforms the next throw to his purpose, delivering that in the box, and the other in his hand smoothly together. *Memoirs of Gamesters, 1714, p. 27.*

The expression of *palming anything upon you*, evidently comes from this.

So Jonson:

Well said, this carries *palm* with it. *Poetaster, act v.*

And Mr. Gifford's note on it, p. 522. Soon after the expression occurs of "a work of as much *palm*." P. 524.

PALMY, a. Grown to full height; in allusion to the *palms* of the stag's horns, when they have attained their utmost growth.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mighty Julius fell. *Hamlet, i, 1.*

It might, however, mean no more than glorious, in allusion to the *palms* of victory; and it must be allowed, that a contemporary of Shakespeare has so employed it:

These days shall be 'bove other far esteem'd,
And like Augustus' *palmy* reign be deem'd.
Drummond's Forth Feasting, p. 181, ed. 1791.

See **PALM**, above, and **PALMED**.

†**PALPED.** Palpable?

And bring a *palped* darkness ore the earth.

Heywood's Brazen Age, 1613.

†**To PALT.** To pelt.

Tell not tales out of schoole,
Lest you be *palted*.

Ballad on D. of Buckingham.

However, 'tis no shame to use
A weapon which our foes first chuse,
Or to return, when once assaulted,
That dirt with which we first were *paulted*.

Hudibras Redivivus, part 1.

PALTER, v. To shuffle, or speak contradictorily; probably, to act in a paltry manner.

Be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That *palter* with us in a double sense. *Mach., v, 7.*

What other bond
Than secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*. *Jul. Cas., ii, 1.*

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties, dodge,
And *palter* in the shifts of lowness.

Ant. and Cleop., iii, 9.

One while his tongue it ran, and *palter'd* of a cat.
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 35.

PAMPESTRIE, s. A word which I have only found in the following passage, where it evidently means something of the magical kind.

Of th' abuse
That comes by magicke arts of inagerie,
By vile incantaunts, charms, and *pampestry*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 58.

Can it be a corruption of *palmistry*?

†Darke dreames devise for fooles are fit,
And such as practise *pampestry*.

Mirror for Magistrates, 1587.

PAN-PUDDINGS. Perhaps Yorkshire puddings, which are baked in the dripping-pan; or else fritters. See **FLAP-JACK**. [Shropshire appears formerly to have been celebrated for pan-puddings.]

To devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, flap-jacks, and *pan-puddings*.

Jorral Crew, O. Pl., x, 353.

†The *pan-puddings* of Shropshire, the white puddings of Somersetshire, the hasty-puddings of Hampshire, and the pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes amisse.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†And so, noble Tritons, every one to his command; stand to your *panpudding*, let's not lose our herring-pond for a broken shin or two.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†Nothing will surfeit a man sooner than love and *pan-pudding*; but if poor people get surfeits now at rich men's tables, I will forfeit all my skill in astrology.

Poor Robin, 1715.

†**PANADE, or PANADO.** A bread pottage.

But pray what pottage? such as a small cottage afforded only to the country swains, from whence I'm sure, though none the place explains,

It was no Christmas-dish with prawns made,
Nor white-broth, nor capon-broth, nor sweet *panade*,
Or milk-porridge, or thick pease-porridge either,
Nor was it mutton-broth, nor veal-broth neither.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

To make *panado* after the best fashion.—Take a quart of spring-water, which being hot on the fire, put into it slices of fine bread, as thin as may be; then add half a pound of currans, a quarter of an ounce of mace, boil them well, and then season them with rose-water and fine sugar, and serve them up.

Closet of Rarities, 1706.

PANARY, s. A storehouse for bread; from *panis*, Latin. In the preface to the Church Bible the translators, speaking of the excellence of scripture, sum up their eulogy by saying,

In a word, it is a *panary* of wholesome food, against fenowed traditions; a physician's shop (as S. Basil calls it) of preservatives against poisoned heresies; a pandect of profitable laws, against rebellious spirits; a treasury of most costly jewels, against beggarly elements; finally, a fountain of more pure water, springing up unto everlasting life.

The Translators to the Reader.

PANCRIDGE. A corruption of *Pancras*, a parish close to London. The earl of Pancridge was one of the ridiculous personages in the burlesque procession called Arthur's Show. Jonson mentions him:

T. Next our St. George,
Who rescued the king's daughter, I will ride;
Above prince Arthur. C. Or our Shoreditch duke.
M. Or Pancridge earl. P. Or Bevis, or sir Guy.

Tule of a Tub, iii, 3.

Also in some lines against Inigo Jones, he says:

Content thee to be *Pancridge* earl the while,
An earl of show, for all thy worth is show.

To Inigo Marquis Would-be.

The *duke of Shoreditch* was another mock nobleman of that company.

PANDORE, s. A musical instrument, something resembling a lute; probably the same as *bandore*, but nearer to its original, *pandura*, Italian. It seems by these lines to have been strung with wire, not catgut:

Some that delight to touch the sterner *wiery* chord,
The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike.

Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 736.

See **BANDORE**.

PANE, s. An opening or division in parts of a dress; *pan*, or *panneau*, French. "A *pane* of cloth, *panniculus*." *Coles*.

He (lord Mountjoy) ware jerkins and round hose—with laced *panes* of russet cloth.

Fynes Moryson, Part ii, p. 46.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had;—cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iv, 6.

The Switzers weare no cotes, but doublets and hose of *panes*, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffs of yellow and blew sarsenet rising up between the *panes*.

Coryat, vol. i, p. 41, repr.

In fact, a *pane* of a window is perfectly analogous, and of the same origin.

[Also, a *pane* of stone.]

†And one wall particularly I observ'd of a church-yard, which took up the whole length of a street, built of *pains* of this stone about a foot square, look very particular and handsome.

A Journey through England, 1724.

PANED HOSE. Breeches ornamented with cuts or openings in the cloth, where other colours were inserted in silk, and drawn through. Such breeches were usually made full, and stuffed out with cotton. Minshew, in his Spanish Dialogues, has, "Give me my *paned* velvet hose," and translated *paned* by *acuchilladas*; which is cut, slashed, &c.

Hunger, begotten of some old limber courtier,
In *paned* hose.

Reference forgotten.

With an old pair of *paned* hose,
Lying in some hot chamber o'er the kitchen.

B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iv, 1.

Our diseased fathers
Worried with the sciatica and aches,
Brought up your *paned* hose first, which ladies laught at.

Mass. Old Law, ii, 1.

My spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *paned* hose,
My case of toothpicks, and my silver fork.

Ibid., *Gr. Duke of Fl.*, iii, 1

Bulwer says, "Bombasted *paned* hose

were, since I can remember, in fashion;" and the accompanying woodcut exhibits breeches striped and stuffed as above described. *Artificial Changeling*, p. 540. Other parts of dress were *paned* also; and Mr. Todd has cited a passage from Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, in which certain altar clothes are directed to be made of "blew bawdkyn, *paind* with red velvet." P. 339.

†This breech was *paned* in the fayrest wyse,
And with right satten very costly lyned.
Thynne's Debate, 1580.

†PANNIER-MAN.

There is a certaine deminitive officer belonging to the Inner Temple Hall who goes by the name of the *panyer man*, whose office is to lay the cloths on the tables in the hall, set saltsellers, cut bred, whet the knives, and wait on the gentlemen, and fetch them beer and other necessaries when they are in commons in term time. He also blows the great horn between twelve and one of the clock at noon at most of the corners in the Temple three times presently one after another to call the gentlemen that are in commons to dinner. *Great Britains Honycombe*, 1712, MS.

On T. H. the *Pannier man* of the Temple.
Here lyes Tom Hacket this marble under,
Who often made the cloyster thunder;
He had a horn, and when he blew it,
Call'd many a cuckold that never knew it.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

PANNIKELL, *s.* The crown of the head, or skull; called by some the *brain-pan*.

Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twain.
Spens. F. Q., III, v, 23.

PANSY, *s.* *Pensée*, French. The viola tricolor; called also *heart's-ease*, &c. This may be considered as a poetical name, not yet disused. See Johnson.

PANTABLE, *s.* A sort of high shoe, or slipper; perhaps corrupted from *pantofle*. [Said to be Ger. *Tafeln*, boards, and *band-tafel*, a clog made of a sole of wood fastened by a strap. See Schmeller.]

I cry your matronship mercie; because your *pantables* be higher with corke, therefore your feete must needs be higher in the instep.

Lyly, Endimion, Court Com., C 2 b.

To sell your glorious buffs to buy fine pumps
And *pantables*. *B. and Fl. Coronation*, iii, 1.

Let the chamber be perfum'd, and get you, sirrah,
His cap and *pantables* ready. *Mass. City Mad.*, iii, 1.
Chasing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallace, and
such other oathes as his rustical braverie could
imagine. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 49.

PANTACLE, *s.* Of uncertain signification. Mr. Steevens supposes it might be put for *pantofle*; but there seems no reason for such a corruption, nor does it particularly suit the sense.

It occurs twice in the play of Damon and Pithias:

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and
dispising my face,
Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace.

O. Pl., i, 215.

And soon after, another speaker says,
Prayse well thy winning; my *pantacle* is as readie as
yours. *Ibid.*, p. 216

It is more likely to be a mistake for *pantable*.

†PANTALOONS. A later name for what had before been called *hose*.

In former times, wide briches, ruffs, slash'd sleeves,
Did show but symptons of the fool's disease;
Gay linings, gaudy wastecoats, *pantaloons*,
Render'd them but Jack Puddens and buffoons.

The Beau in a Wood, 4to, 1701.

PANTLER, *s.* The servant who had the care of the pantry, or of the bread.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a
good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

When my old wife lived, upon
This day, she was both *pantler*, bntler, cook;
Both dame and servant; welcom'd all; serv'd all.

Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

But I will presently take order with the cook, *pantler*,
and butler, for my wonted allowance to the poor.

Jorral Crew, O. Pl., x, 338.

A rogue that hath fed upon me—like pullen from a
pantler's chippings. *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 26.

PANTOFLE, *s.* A slipper; *pantoufle*, French. One page was considered as attached to the *pantofle*, it being his office to bring them. One of these says,

Ere I was
Sworn to the *pantofle*, I have heard my tutor
Prove it by logick, that a servant's life
Was better than his master's.

Massing. Unnat. Comb., iii, 2.

As your page,
I can wait on your trencher, fill you wine,
Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes bless'd,
In all humility, to touch your feet.

B. and Fl. Span. Curate, iv, 1.

They seem to have been at one time reckoned smarter than pumps; for Harington says of one Sextus, that having lost his *pantofles* when drunk,

To save such charges and to shun such frumps,
He goes now to the tavern in his *pumps*. *Epig.* ii, 52.

In Higin's Nomenclator, *crepida* is explained, "*Pantoufle*, a slipper, or *pantofle*." P. 170. So Holioke, "*A pantofle*, or slipper." See also the authority in Johnson.

†Why, and what lesse was that other, who being in a
threadbare clonke, his *pantofles* and stockings downe,
came into Fuenza market in Romaina.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Their shoes are old, and out of date,
And time in *pantofles* of matt
Believes he should not move so slow,
If he could once but booted goe.

History of Francion, 1655.

†Wee behold the golden *pantofle*, but feele not how grievously it pincheth the foote.

Braithwait's Survey of History, 1638.

PAP WITH A HATCHET, TO GIVE, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as it would be to feed an infant with so formidable an instrument. So is it explained by Mr. Park, in a note on the second passage quoted here, and I have seen no interpretation so good.

They give us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and when we speake for that wee love, *pap with a hatchet*.

Lyly's Court Comed., Z 12 b.

So, to receive it, is to obtain a pernicious favour; *δῶρον ἄδωρον*.

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young, shall have *pap with a hatchet* for his comfort.

Disc. of Murr., Harl. Misc., ii, 171, Park's ed.

That is, evidently, shall find more harm than good in it. It has been conjectured to be the true reading in the following passage of a play attributed to Shakespeare:

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the *pap* [now read *help*] of a *hatchet*.

2 Hen. VI, iv, 7.

The conjecture is Dr. Farmer's, and is probable at least. *Pap with a Hatchet* is well known to be the title of one of Nash's tracts against Martin Marprelate. See Beloe's *Anecdotes*, vol. vi, p. 432.

PAPALIN, s. A papist. This word I have not met with. Mr. Todd has exemplified it from Herbert's *Travels*, and Puller on the Church of England. See Todd.

PAPER, v. To set down in a list, on paper. If the following passage of Shakespeare, in which alone it occurs, be not corrupt (of which there is great appearance), it should be thus pointed:

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry; for the most part such
Too, whom as great a charge as little honour
He meant to lay upon; and his own letter
(The honourable board of council out)
Must fetch him in,—he *papers*. *Henry VIII*, i, 1.

After all, it is not very intelligible.

†**PAPER-ROYAL.**

May not the linnen of a Tyburne slave,
More honour then a mighty monarch have:
That though he dyed a traitor most disloyall,
His shirt may be transform'd to *paper-royall*?

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**PAPER-TABLE.** A paste-board for mounting entomological specimens.?

To bear about, upon thy *paper-tables*,
Flies, butterflies, gnats, bees, and all the rabbles

Of other insects (end-less to rehearse),
Limn'd with the pencill of my various verse.

Du Bartas.

PAPEY, or PAPPEY. A fraternity of priests, formerly established in Aldgate ward, London.

Then come you to the *pappey*, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Evangelist, called the *papey*, for poore, impotent priestes (for in some language priestes are called *papes*) founded in the yeare 1430, &c.

Stowe's London, p. 110.

It was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth. See also Stowe, p. 124.

†**PAPISTS'-CORNER.** A corner in old St. Paul's so called, because it was believed the papists made appointments there in the time of queen Elizabeth.

†**PARAGON.** A curious pattern in a garden. Still retained as applied to buildings.

Gardens and groves exempt from *paragons*.

Chapm., Hymn in Cynth.

†**PARAGON.** As an adj., equal or rival to.

In counsel *paragon*

To Jove himself.

Chapm. II., ii, 354.

To PARAGON, v., from the substantive. To excel; to be considered as excellent.

We are contented

To weare our mortall state to come, with her,
(Katherine our queene) before the primest creature
That's *paragon'd* o' th' world. *Henry VIII*, ii, 4.

This reading has been doubted; but it is that of the first folio, and is confirmed by the following:

If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again,
My man of men. *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 5.

He hath achiev'd a maid

That *paragons* description. *Othello*, ii, 1.

Exemplified also from Sidney and Milton. See Todd.

†**PARANYMPH.** Usually signifies a bridesmaid. Gr.

Our blessed ladies *paranimphe* saint Gabrielle!

Watson's Quodlibets of Religion, 1602.

PARAQUITO, s. A perroquet, or parakeet; a small kind of parrot. Used, in the following passage, by way of playful endearment:

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to the question that I ask.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

This Italian form of the word is not peculiar to Shakespeare:

With a close ward to devour thee,
My brave *paraquito*. *Dumb Kn.*, O. Pl., vi, 462

†What doe y' else

But set perfidious wiles for simple flies
To keep game ready for the *paraquito*?

Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

†PARAT.

How mean you, sir, quoth shee? Marry thus, mistress, quoth George, that if it were not for printing and painting, my — and your face would grow out of reparations. At which shee biting her lip, in a *paral* fury went downe the staires.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

†PARATOR. An apparitor.

He escapes occasion unto lusts pretence,
And so escapes the poxe by consequence.
Thus doth he scape the *parator* and proctor,
Th' apothecary, surgeon, and doctor.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PARAVAIL-COURT. An inferior court.

But though there lie writs from the courts paramount,
To stay the proceedings of the courts *paravaile*.

Beaumont's Poems.

PARAVANT, *adv.* Before-hand, or first. French.

But that faire one,
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom the shepherd pypt alone.

Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 15.

Tell me some markes by which he may appeare,
If chance I him encounter *paravaunt*.

Ibid., III, ii, 16.

In the following passage Mr. Todd, in his notes, has explained it *publicly*; but I think it clearly means first and foremost, above all others:

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swain, sith her I may not love,
Yet that I may her honour [honour her] *paravant*,
And praise her wit. *Colin Clout's Come H.*, v. 939.

To PARBREAK, *v.* To vomit; supposed to be for to *break forth*.

You shall see me talk with him, even as familiarly as if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upon him.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 256.

And when he hath *parbreak'd* his griev'd mind.

Hall, Satires, l. v.

And virulently disgorg'd,
As though ye wold *parbreak*. *Skelton*, p. 86.
Come *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall.

Syle. Du Bart., III, i, 2.

†When to my great annoyance, and almost *par-breaking*, I have seene any of these silly creatures.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PARBREAKKE, *s.*, from the verb. The matter thrown from the stomach in vomiting.

Her filthie *parbreakke* all the place defiled hath.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 20.

PARCEL, *s.* A part; a law term, often used conjointly with part; as, "part and *parcel*."

Divers philosophers hold, that the lips is *parcel* of the mouth.

Merry W. W., i, 1.

To make it *parcel* of my empery. *Tamburlaine*.

It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath. *Com. Err.*, v, 1.

In composition with almost any word, it implied being partly one thing, partly another. Thus *parcel-bawd*, a person, one part of whose profession was being a bawd:

He, sir, a tapster, *parcel-bawd*. *Mens. for Mens.*, ii, 1.

Parcel-gilt, partly gilt:

Thou did'st swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet.

2 Henry IV, ii, 1.

Or changing

His *parcel-gilt* to massy gold. *B. Jons. Alchemist*.

I find also *partial-gilt*, which is perhaps the origin of the other; or was, at least, supposed by the author to be so:

He can distinguish of your guilt by your guild: this makes him ever goe *partiall-guilt*.

Clitus's Cater-Character, p. 3.

In the following passage *parcel* is put alone for *parcel-gilt*:

And flowers for the window, and the Turkey carpet.

And the great *parcel* salt. *B. J. Fl. Coxcomb*, iv, 1.

Parcel-poet occurs frequently in Ben Jonson:

He is a gentleman, *parcel-poet*, you slave.

Poetaster, iii, 4.

Parcel-physician,

And as such prescribes, &c. &c.; *parcel poet*,

And sings encomiums to my virtues sweetly.

Mussing. City Madam, ii, 2.

So also in various other and arbitrary modes of composition:

He's *parcell-statesman*, *parcell-priest*, and so

If you observe, he's *parcell-poet* too.

Witts Recreat., Epigr. 659.

See the confession of the joint-editors of Beaumont and Fletcher (of 1750), of their long-continued mistake respecting this word. Vol. x, p. 222. The examples might be multiplied without end, but I trust the above are sufficient.

PARDONER, *s.* A person who was licensed to sell papal indulgences. Such a character appears in the old play of the Four Ps:

P. Truly I am a *pardonner*.

Palmer. Truly a *pardonner*! that may be true,

But a trew *pardonner* doth not eusue.

Right selde is it seene, or never,

That trueth and *pardonners* dwell together.

O. Pl., i, 59.

PARDY, or PERDY, *adv.* A very common corruption of *par-Dieu*, French.

For if the king likes not the comedy,

Why then belike he likes it not, *perdy*.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

In that you Palmer, as deputie

May cleerly discharge him *pardie*.

Four Ps, O. Pl.

PARELS. A doubtful word in the same play; it may either signify a similar event, or may be a corruption of *perils*. O. Pl., i, 96. It seems to be equally doubtful here, though it will bear the sense of peril:

Constant I was in my prince's quarrell

To die or live, and spared for no *parrell*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 359.

†PARENTS. Used for father, grandfather, mother, or grandmother. *Verney Papers*, p. 90.

PARGET, v. To plaister, as a wall. The French word for plaistered is *crespi*, which Cotgrave explains by "*pargetted*, rough cast," &c. Some have derived it from *paries*, a wall; and Mr. Todd has found it written *pariet*, in bishop Hall. But I consider *pariet* as intended to be spoken *parjet*; the *i* vowel being almost as commonly put for the *i* consonant, as the vowel *u* for the *v*.

Applied metaphorically to female face-painting, as we now say sometimes that a woman *plaisters*:

She's above fifty-two, and *pargets*.

B. Jons. Silent Wom., v, 1.

So in Cynthia's Revels, Phantaste prays, in their mock Litany,

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us.

Act v, ad fin.

Hence a conjectural reading in Antony and Cleopatra, where the heroine says,

Sole sir o' the world,

I cannot *projel* mine own cause so well.

Act v, sc. 2.

Sir Thomas Hanmer reads,

I cannot *parget* mine own cause so well.

That is, I cannot *bedawb*, or gloss it over; which is the more probable, because the *pargetting* was the fine finishing plaister. "*Opus albarium*—white liming worke, or *pargetting* worke." *Abr. Fleming, Nomencl.*, p. 198, b.

Pargetting is still not uncommon in some countries for plaistering upon a wall.

†And partly it was convenient that he whiche was come to *pergette* and close up both the broke walles, that is to say, was come to juigne and knit the people of the Jewes and the people of the Gentiles bothe together into one profession of the ghospel.

Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

†For, it is said, that he could not endure the smell of his bed-chamber newly daubed or *pargetted* with mortar made of lime.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PARGET, s. Plaister laid on a wall.

Golde was the *parget*; and the seeling bright Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.

Spens. Visions of Bellay, l. 23.

See there Mr. Todd's note. Minshew explains *parget* by mortar. Skinner conjectures that it is from an old French word; but it does not appear in the dictionaries of old French.

PARIS GARDEN. The famous bear-garden on the Bankside in Southwark, contiguous to the Globe theatre.

So called from *Robert de Paris*, who had a house and garden there in the reign of Richard II. *Blount, Gloss.*

Do you take the court for *Paris garden*, ye rude slaves.

Henry VIII, v, 3.

And cried it was a threatning to the bears,

In that accursed ground the *Paris garden*.

B. Jons. Execr. to Vulcan.

So was he dry-nurs'd by a bear,

That fed him with the purchas'd prey

Of many a fierce and bloody fray;

Bred up where discipline most rare is,

In military garden *Paris*. *Hudibr.*, I, ii, l. 168.

PARISH TOP. A top bought for public exercise in a parish.

He's a coward and a coystil, that will not drink to my niece, 'till his brains turn like a *parish top*.

Twelfth N., i, 3.

On which Mr. Steevens says, "This is one of the customs now laid aside. A large *top* was formerly kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief while they could not work."

Loc. cit.

Ben Jonson:

A merry Greek, and cants in Latin comely,

Spins like the *parish top*.

New Inn, ii, 5.

Evelyn, speaking of the uses of willow wood, among other things made of it, mentions "great *town-topp*." *Sylva*, xx, 29.

The custom seems to want further illustration, but it is alluded to also by Beaumont and Fletcher:

I'll hazard

My life upon it, that a body of twelve

Should scourge him hither like a *parish top*,

And make him dance before you.

Thierry and Theod., act ii, p. 149.

In another play we have a *town-top* mentioned:

And dances like a *town-top*, and reels, and hobbles.

B. & Fl. Night Walker, i, 1.

Sir W. Blackstone asserts also, that to *sleep like a town-top* was proverbial. *Note on Shakesp.*, l. c.

†**PARITY.** An equality.

So shalt thou part in equall *parity*,

No lesse in number, nor in dignity.

Virgil, by Ficars, 1632.

PARLE, s., the same as *parley*. From the French. Conference between enemies. This word is hardly obsolete; it has been used as lately as by Rowe, and perhaps much later. See Johnson. Steevens on Hamlet, i, 1, calls it an affected word, introduced by Lyly; but it has been used by our best authors, not excepting Milton.

So that the decision of Mr. Steevens may fairly be overruled.

PARLOUS, *adj.* A popular corruption of *perilous*; jocularly used for alarming, amazing.

A *parlous* boy!—go to, you are too shrewd.

Rich. III., ii, 4.

Oh, 't's a *parlous* boy,

Bold, quick, ingenuous, forward, capable. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.
Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.

As you like it, iii, 2.

Parlous pond, a pool so called, meant *perilous pond*, now corrupted to *Peerless pool*. O. Pl., vi, p. 41. It is near Old-street, London.

PARMACITY. A mere corruption of *spermaceti*.

And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacity*, for an inward bruise.

1 Hen. IV., i, 3.

For an inward bruise, lamb-stones and sweet-breads are his onely *spermaceti*. *Owerbury, Char.* 45, L 2 b.

PARMASENT, *s.* Evidently for Parmesan cheese, in the following passage, the scene being at Parma.

Forsooth, my master said, that he loved her almost as well as he loved *Parmasent*, and swore, I'll be sworn for him, that she wanted but such a nose as his to be as pretty a young woman as any was in Parma.

'Tis Pity She's a Whore, O. Pl., viii, 23.

But Decker has twice used it, as if he took it for a liquor. In an address to Bacchus, he mentions,

The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmisant*, the Englishman's healths, &c.

Gul's Hornb., Proem., p. 27.

And in his Seven Deadly Sins:

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy-freeze, crambo, *Parmizant*.

P. 3.

Can this have been ignorance? or was there such a liquor?

†*Casens Parmensis*, Plin. Fourmage Parmezan. Cheese of *Parmon*, or Italian cheese.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†On the contrary, your coach-makers trade is the most gainefullest about the towne, they are apparelled in sattens and velvets, are masters of their parish, vestrymen, who fare like the emperors Heliogabalus or Sardanapalus, seldome without their mackroones, *Parmisants*, jellies, and kickshawes, with baked swannes, pasties hot, or cold red deere pyes, which they have from their debtors worships in the country.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**PARODE**. A parody.

All which in a *parode*, imitating Virgil, we may set downe, but chiefly touching surfet.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**PAROLL**. By word of mouth.

Sal. You hear your mother? she leaves you to me, By her will *paroll*, and that is as good To all intents of law, as 'twere in writing.

The Slighted Maid, p. 58.

†**PARTAGE**. A share.

I know my brother in the love he beares me, Will not deny me *partage* in his sadness.

Ford, 'Tis Pity she's a Whore, 1633.

PARTED, *a.* Endowed with parts, or abilities.

A strange fellow here

Writes me, that man, how dearly ever *parted*,—
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.

Tro. and Cress., iii, 3.

A youth of good hope; well friended, well *parted*.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 214.

Whereas, let him be poore, and meanely clad
Though ne're so richly *parted*.

B. Jons. Er. M. out of H., iii, 9.

So, well-*parted*. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

Also for departed, or dead:

But scarce their *parted* father's ghost to heav'n or hell was sent,

When that his hienes dia fall at odds. *Alb. Engl.*, p. 3.

Hence the compound term *timely-parted*, for lately dead:

Oft have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashey semblance.

2 Hen. VI., iii, 2.

PARTIAL, *a.* Used for *impartial*; so at least it seems in the following speech, unless the speaker, Hedon, was intended to make a blunder.

We must prefer the monsieur. We courtiers must be *partial*.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., v, 4.

We have seen *impartial* similarly put for *partial*.

See IMPARTIAL.

PARTISAN, or **PARTIZAN**, *s.* *Pertuisan*, French. A pike, or halberd.

I had no lief have a reed that will do me service, as a *partizan* I could not heave.

Ant. and Cleop., ii, 7.

Let us

Find out the prettiest daizy'd spot we can,
And make him, with our pikes and *partizans*.

A grave. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

The hills are wooded with their *partizans*,
And all the vallies overgrown with darts.

B. and Pl. Bmduca, i, 2.

†A *partisan*, or hunters staffe.

Nomenclator.

PARTLETTE, *s.* A ruff or band worn by women.

As frontlettes, syllettes, *partlettes*, and bracelettes,

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 64.

“Amictorium — a *partlett*, neckercher, or gorget.” *Fleming's Vocab.*, p. 164, 12mo.

One province for her robe, her rail another,
Her *partlet* this, her pantofle the t'other;
This her rich mantle, that her royall chain.

Sylv. Du Bart., III, ii, 2.

†Hec wooeth by a particular, and his strongest argument is the joynture. His observation is all about the fashion, and he commends *partlets* for a rare devise.

Owerbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†*Partlet*, an old kind of band, both for men and women, a loose collar, a womans ruff.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

Hence early used as a name for a *hen*, which frequently has a kind of ring or ruff of feathers on the neck. See Ruddim. Gloss. to G. Douglas, v. *Partelot*. Used by Chaucer and others, down to Dryden. Hence jocularly applied to women. Falstaff says to the Hostess,

How now, dame *Partlet*, the hen! *1 Hen. IV.*, iii, 3.

And Leontes, in the Winter's Tale,

says to Antigonus, speaking of his wife :

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd, unroosted
By thy dame *Partlet* here. *W. Tale*, ii, 3.

PARTRICH, for partridge.

Of most hot exercise, more than a *partrich*
Upon record. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 5.

PASCH EGGS; that is, Easter eggs; from *pascha*, the passover. The custom of giving eggs at Easter has been laboriously traced to many times and countries. See Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 142, 4to ed. Suffice it, at present, that it prevailed among our ancestors before the Reformation, being considered in the Romish church as a sort of sacred observance. The egg was doubtless considered as an emblem of resurrection; and it was usual to colour the eggs for the purpose; which, I presume, was merely for ornament. "*Paschale ovum nemo ignorat*," says Erycius Puteanus, "*ubique celebratur*;" and, in another place, "*Candidum ovum est, et tamen omnes colores admittit; et nunc flavum, nunc rubrum, nunc cæruleum, patrii ritus faciunt*." *Encom. Ovi*. Coles, in his Dictionary, has "*Pasch eggs*, eggs given at Easter, *ovum paschale, croceum aut luteum*." These eggs were blessed by the priests, and thought to have great virtues. Thus *Egg Saturday* concluded the eating of eggs before the fast of Lent, and Easter day began it again. We find this form of blessing the eggs in an old Roman Ritual: "Bless, O Lord! we beseech thee, this thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the resurrection of our Lord," &c. *Rit. Pauli Quinti, Paris*, 1657. *Paste eggs* are mentioned as used at Newcastle-on-Tyne; but that was probably no more originally than a corruption of *pasch eggs*. See **EGG SATURDAY**.

There is a curious book of emblems, well known to collectors, adorned with 100 beautiful engravings of

eggs, with devices within them, and entitled, "*Ova Paschalia, sacro emblemate inscripta descriptaque, à Georgio Stengelio, Soc. Jesu Theologo*." Ingolstadii, 1672.

Ray has a proverb, "I'll warrant you, for an *egg at Easter*," p. 56; which evidently alludes to these practices. A further illustration of it may be seen in *Matinées Senoises*, No 10, p. 68; where the author cites a French proverb, "*Donner un œuf, pour avoir un bœuf*," as giving an egg at Easter to have more substantial food in return.

PASH, *v.* To strike violently, or dash in pieces.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Tro. & Cress.*, ii, 3.

A firmament of clouds, being fill'd
With Jove's artillery, shot down at once,
To *pash* your gods in pieces. *Mass. Virg. Mart.*, ii, 2.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

When you do fall,
You *pash* yourselves in pieces, nere to rise.
B. Jons. Sejanus, conclus.

Drayton also used it, and even Dryden, in whose writings many words since disused are to be found. See *Plays*, vol. iv, 411.

†That can be cut with any iron, or *pashed* with mighty stones. *Chapm. II.*, xiii, 297.

PASH, *s.* Supposed to mean a skin, in the following passage. From the context it seems to mean something belonging to a calf or bull:

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have.
To be full like me. *Wint. T.*, i, 2.

Mr. Steevens pretends to derive it from *paz*, a kiss, Spanish; but there is neither proof nor probability for it, and he seems diffident of the interpretation himself. It is probably a provincial term, not yet traced out.

Grose and others mention "*mad pash*," as meaning *madcap*, in Cheshire; but Coles has it as an established word, and Latins it by *cerebrosus*, &c.

PASLING. *a.* An obscure word, which I have found only in the following passage.

Surelye I perceive that sentence of Plato to be true which sayeth, that there is nothinge better in anye common wealthe, than that there should be alwayes

one or other excellent *passinge* man, whose life and vertue shoulde plucke forwards the will, diligence, labour, and hope of all other.

Ascham's Toxoph., p. 87, ed. 1788.

Qu. Is it anything like the *feugel* man in our modern regiments, who gives example of the motions to the rest?

PASS, v. To care for, or regard; usually with a negative.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass not*;
It is to you, good people, that I speak.

2 Hen. VI, iv, 2.

Transform me to what shape you can,
I *pass not* what it be. *Drayl. Quest. of Cynthia*.

Coles, in his Dictionary, has "to *passse* [care] *moror*. I *passse not* for it;" which he renders by *quid med?*

This unthankfulness—hapneth by reason that men doe not *passse* for their sinnes, doe lightly regard them. *Latimer, Ser. Ded.*

†Whether these our writings please all men or not, we think we ought not to *pass* much.

Letter of Henry VIII, 1538.

Also for to exceed what is usual, to be extraordinary:

The women have so cried and shriek'd at it that it *passed*. *Mer. W. W.*, i, 1.

Why this *passes*, master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Ibid.*, iv, 2.

And Helen so blush'd, and Paris so chaf'd, and all the rest so laugh'd, that it *pass'd*. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 2.

Your travellers so dote upon me, as *passes*.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 147.

Yea, and it *passeth* to see what sporte and passetyme the godds themselves have, at suche folie of these selie mortall men. *Chaloner's Morie Encom.*, K 2.

You both do love to look yourselves in glasses,
You both love your own houses, as it *passes*.

Harington, Epigr., iii, 24.

PASSADO, s. A pass, or motion forwards; a term in the old art of fencing. *Passata*, Italian. See **STOC-CATA**, and **PUNTO-REVERSO**.

A duellist, a duellist; a gentleman of the very first house; of the first and second cause; ah! the immortal *passado*! the *punto reverso*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

The *passado* he [Cupid] respects not; the duello he regards not. *L. L. Lost*, i, 2.

The translator of Vincentio Saviola, the great authority in this art, preserves the Italian form, *passata*:

If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a *passata*, or remove, it behoveth you to be very ready with your feet and hand. *Practise of the Duello*, 1595, H 3.

You may with much sodainenesse make a *passata* with your left foote. *Ibid.*, K 2.

All the other terms may there be found. See the passages selected in Capell's School of Shakespeare, vol. iii.

PASSAGE, s. The name of a species of game, played with dice; in French *passé-dix*, from the chief law of the game.

Passage is a game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster

throws continually till he hath thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loseth, or doublets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins.

Compleat Gamester, 1680, p. 119.

For *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune. *Hog hath lost his P.*, O. Pl., vi, 383.

It appears that it is still a military game, under the same name, for a modern author thus describes it:

A camp game with three dice: doublets making up ten or more, to *pass* or win; any other chances lose.

Grose's Classic. Dict.

That author has also *Pass-bank*, for the place where the game is played; also the stock or fund.

2. Also apparently used for *passing*.

Cassio, when wounded, exclaims:

What ho! no watch? no *passage*? *Othello*, v, 1.

3. *Passage* also meant event, circumstance, or act:

This young gentleman had a father (O that *had*), how sad a *passage* 'tis. *All's Well*, i, 1.

Ourselves and your own soul, that have beheld

Your vile, and most lascivious *passages*.

Dumb Am., O. Pl., iv, 491.

In this way it was currently used as late as Swift's time; since which it seems to have fallen into total disuse:

It will not perhaps be improper to take notice of some *passages*, wherein the public and myself were jointly concerned.

Memoirs relating to the Queen's Ministers.

Where it very often occurs. It may be found also in the very first paper of the Tatler.

†**PASSENGER.** A vessel for the conveyance of passengers, a passage boat.

My taste is to hear from you as ofte as may be, and to take ordre for your ordynary *passenger* on that syde, and to lett me hear how hir majesty acceptes of my doinges and wrytinges.

Letter of the Earl of Leicester, 1585.

PASSING, adv. Very much.

For Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Thus in Shakespeare, and other authors, continually; so frequently that it is universally known, though few persons now would write, or say it.

PASSION, v. To feel passion, or express it.

And shall not myself,
One of their kind; that relish all as sharply,
Passion as they, be kindlier mov'd than thou art?

Temp., v, 1.

Madam, 'twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus perjury and unjust flight.

Two Gent. Fer., iv, 3.

What art thou *passioning* over the picture of Cleanthes?

Blind Begg. of Alex., 1598, sign. D 4.

PASSIONATE, v. To express passion, or complain.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms.

Tit. Andr., iii, 2.

Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,
That goodly king and queen did *passionate*.

Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 16.

Now leave we this amorous hermit, to *passionate* and
playne his misfortune.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, L 15.

PASSY - MEASURE, PASSA - MEASURE, or PASSING-MEASURE.

English terms variously corrupted from *passamezzo*, the Italian name of a dance, fashionable in the time of Shakespeare. Sir John Hawkins gives this account of it: "From *passer*, to walk, and *mezzo*, the middle, or half: a slow dance, differing little from the action of walking. As a galliard consists of five paces or bars in the first strain, and is therefore called a cinque-pace; the *passa mezzo*, which is a diminutive of the galliard, is just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name."

Hist. of Music, iv, 386. Florio renders the Italian *passa-mezzo* by "A *passameasure*, in dancing;" to which he adds, "a cinque pace," which is sir John's galliard. Mr. Douce speaks of two *passameze* tunes in Alford's Instructions for the Lute, 1568. *Illust. of Shakespeare*.

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measures* panyn,
I hate a drunken rogue. *Twelf. N.*, v, 1.

This is the reading of the first folio, and I suspect it to be nearly right, *panyn* being merely a misprint for *paynim*, i. e., pagan. The second substitutes *pavin*. See PAVAN.

Prythee sit still, you must dance nothing but the
passing-measures. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 188.

PASTERER, s. A pastry-cook, or confectioner, one who deals in *paste*; and so expressly inserted in Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton: "A *pasterer*, *pasteleur* ou *pastier*, *pastissier*, *pasticier*; *pasticciero*; *pastelero*." All which mean the same; but Mr. Steevens, to introduce it into a corrupt passage of Shakespeare, interpreted it a *caterer*, in the following example:

Alexander, before he fell into the Persian delicacies,
refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada queen of
Caria sent him. *Greene's Farewell to Folie*, 1617.

Cooks and confectioners certainly suit the passage better. Coles explains it the same as Howell; but he adds *pasteler*, as another form, translating

them by *pistor crustularius*. Minshew has it, *pastler*.

The passage meant to be illustrated is one in Timon, iv, 3, which is perhaps best read thus:

Raise me this beggar, and *deject*¹ this lord,
The senator shall bear contempt hereditary,
The beggar native honour.
It is the *pasture*² lards³ the *browser*'s⁴ sides,
The want that makes him lean.

In the original ¹*deny*'t, modern edition *denude*; ²*pastor*; ³*lords*; ⁴*brothers*. Much has been written upon it, and after all it is doubtful; there is, indeed, great confusion in the speech.

†**PASTRY.** The apartment occupied by the pastry-cook.

Yet he got clearly down, and so might have gon to his horse which was tied to a hedg hard by, but he was so amazed that he missd his way, and so *struck into the pastry*, where though the cry went that som Frenchman had don't, he thinking the word was Felton, he boldly confessed twas he that had don the deed, and so he was in their hands.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PATACCOON. A Spanish coin, worth 4s. 8d. sterling. *Kersey*. "Patacon, monetæ genus Portugalliæ." *Minshew, Span. Dict.*

This makes Spain to purchase peace of her [England] with his Indian *patacoons*. *Howell's Lett.*, iv, 47.

PATCH, s. A fool; perhaps from the Italian *pazzo*, or from wearing a *patched*, or parti-coloured coat. As in this passage:

But man is but a *patch'd* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iv, 1.
A crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals. *Ibid.*, iii, 2.
The *patch* is kind enough, but a huge feeder,
Snail-slow in profit. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 5.

Wolsey we find had two fools, both occasionally called *Patch*, though they had other names. *Douce*, i, 258. The name of one of them was Sexton, who yet is called *Patch* by Heywood the epigrammatist. See Warton's *Hist. Poet.*, iii, 89. But one old author seems to have thought that *Patch* was originally the proper name of some celebrated fool. See COWLSON. Queen Elizabeth also had a *Patch*. *Ibid.*

The idiot, the *patch*, the slave, the booby,
The property, fit only to be beaten.

Mass. New W., v, 1.

Come down, quoth you, nay then you might count me a *patch*. *O. Pl.*, ii, 18.

I do deserve it, call me *patch*, and puppy,
And beat me if you please.

B. and Fl. Wildg. Ch., iv, 2.

The term *cross-patch*, still used in jocular language, meant therefore originally "ill-natured fool."

PATCHES. Ladies long continued to wear these fantastical ornaments; but it seems that men also used them, that is, coxcombs, at an early period. This is addressed to a man:

No, nor your visits each day in new suits,
Nor your black *patches* you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some
lozenges. *B. and Fl. Elder Bro.*, iii, 5.

Bulwer complains chiefly of female patching:

Our ladies here have lately entertained a vaine custom of spotting their faces, out of an affectation of a mole to set off their beauty, such as Venus had; and it is well if one black *patch* will serve to make their faces remarkable; for some fill their visages full of them, varied into all manner of shapes and figures.

Artificial Changeling, p. 261.

But he mentions also their male imitators:

They behold the like 'prodigious affectation in the faces of effeminate gallants, a bare-headed sect of amorous idolaters, who of late have begun to vye *patches*, and beauty-spots, nay painting, with the most tender and phantasticall ladies. *Ibid.*, p. 263.

[This ridiculous custom is very severely handled in a rare tract by R. Smith, entitled, "A Wonder of Wonders, or a Metamorphosis of Fair Faces voluntarily transformed into foul Visages, or an Invective against black-spotted Faces, by a well-willer to Modest Matrons and Virgins," 4to, n. d., with a curious frontispiece. In the course of it, at p. 31, the author says,—]

†Hell gate is open day and night
For such as in *black-spots* delight;
If pride their faces spotted make,
For pride then hell their souls will take.
If folly be the cause of it,
Let simple fooles than learn more wit;
Black spots and *patches* on the face
To sober women bring disgrace;
Lewd harlots by such spots are known;
Let harlots, then, enjoy their own.

†How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew!
Then, madam, nature wears *black patches* too.

Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†Painting now not much in use, being almost justled out by washes, is not the only thing that is censured and objected against; but if a lady happens to have a wart or pimple on her face, they would not, by their good wills, have her put a *black patch* on it, and if she do's, they point at it as a mark of pride, though we see nature herself has adorned the visage with moles and other marks that resemble them, and in imitation of which we suppose they were first used.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†He knows each knack and myst'ry of the fair,
To crimp and curl, take off, and put on hair;
To cleanse the teeth, wash, *patch*, or paint;
Look pert, or else demure as any saint.

Almonds for Parrots, 1708.

†Nay, he defines

Whither white or black's your soul
By the dimension of the mole
That's on your face, not your *black patch*,
Which if you leave not, the devil will fetch.

Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

†From henceforth, I blot all former faces out of my heart; I am tir'd with these daily beauties of the

town, whom we see painted and *patch'd* in the afternoon in the play-house, in the evening at the park, and at night in the drawing-room.

Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

†First draw an arrant fop, from top to toe,
Whose very looks at first dash shew him so:
Give him a mean proud garb, a dapper face,
A pert dull grin, a *black patch* cross his face.

Buckingham's Poems, p. 80.

†**PATCH-GREASE.** "Is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of shoomakers shreads." *Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry*, 1676.

PATENT. One of the great oppressions complained of under Elizabeth, James, and Charles I, was the granting of *patents of monopoly*. James, of his own accord, called in and annulled all the numerous patents of this kind, which had been granted by his predecessors; and an act was passed against them in 1624. But they were imprudently revived by Charles, in 1631. See Hume. They were begged, as places, by persons in favour at court, noblemen, and others.

Ther's nought doth me so neerly touch
As to see *great men* wrong the state so much;
For ther's no place we hear not some of these
Tax'd and reprov'd for their *monopolies*,
Which they will beg that they their turns may serve.

Honest Ghost (1656), p. 31.

†**PATENT-GATHERER.**

All proctors, *patent-gatherers*, or collectors for gaols, prisons, or hospitals, wandring abroad.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1620.

PATH, v. To go on as in a path.

For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough,
To hide thee from prevention. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.
Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage way
doth *path*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, ii.

Also to trace or follow in a path:

Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways.

Duke Humfr. to El. Cobham.

PATHETICAL seems to have meant, jocularly at least, affected; or affecting something falsely.

And his page o' t'other side, that handful of wit!
Ah heavens, it is a most *pathetical* nit. *L. L. L.*, iv, 1.
I will think you the most *pathetical* break-promise,
and the most hollow lover. *As you like it*, iv, 1.

PATIENCE PERFORCE, *prov.* A proverbial expression, when some evil which cannot be remedied is to be borne. The whole proverb is properly this: "*Patience perforce* is a medicine for a mad dog." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 145. Also Howell, p. 9 b. Or mad horse. *How.*, p. 19 a.

With wreath of grasse my royall browes abuse,
Patience perforce, it might not be refuse.

Mirr. for Mag., 730.

*Patience performs; helpless what may it boot
To fret for anger, or for griefs to move.*

Spens. P. Q., II, III, 8.

George Gascoigne has a poem entitled *Patience Perforce*, which begins thus:
Content thyself with *patience perforce*.

Works, 1575, p. 286.

Fuller has it, "upon force," which is a modernism. No. 3860.

Here's patience per-force,

He must needs trot about that tires his horse.

Women K. w. Kind., O. Pl., vii, 314.

To PATIENT, v. To compose, or tranquillise.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me.

Titus Andr., i, 2.

Patient your grace, perhaps he liveth yet.

Ferris and Port., O. Pl., i, 147.

PATRICK'S, ST., PURGATORY. A cavern in Ireland, the object for many years of pilgrimages, and various superstitions. It was situated in the southern part of the county of Donegal, and sir James Melvill describes it as looking "like an old coal-pit, which had taken fire, by reason of the smoke that came out of the hole." *Memoirs*, p. 9, edit. 1683. It is mentioned in the Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 53.

Also in the Honest Whore, Part 2:

Yath, that's soon answered, for St. Patrick, you know, keeps his purgatory; he makes the fire, and his countrymen could do nothing, if they cannot sweep the chimnies.

O. Pl., vi, 376.

He satte all hevrie and glommyng, as if he had come lately from Tropolous' cave, or Saint Patrick's purgatory.

Erasm. Prayer of Polix, sign. A.

†PATRICOS, PATRICOVES, or PATER-COVES. A cant term for strolling priests who marry under a hedge. The couple standing on each side of a dead beast, were bid to live together till death them does part; and so shaking hands the wedding was ended. See Beaumont and Fletcher's Beggar's Bush.

PAVAN, PAVEN, PAVIN, or PAVIAN. A grave Spanish dance. The editor of bishop Earle's Micrographia (Mr. Bliss), has given the figure of the *pavian* (as it is there called), from one of Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library; but I fear the terms are too technical to give much information at the present day:

The Longe Pavian. ij singles, a double forward; ij singles syde, a double forward; repince backs once, ij singles syde, a double forward, one single backs twyse, ij singles, a double forward, ij singles syde, repince backs once. ij singles syde, a double forward, repince backs twyse.

Misc., p. 294.

Sir, I have seen an ass and a mule trot the Spanish pavie, with a better grace, I know not how often.

'Tis Pity She's a Wh., O. Pl., viii, 18.

Your Spanish ruffs are the best

Wear; your Spanish pavie the best dance.

B. Jon. Alch., iv, 4.

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a pavon.

Pemr. Arc., 321.

Sir John Hawkins derives it from *pavo*, a peacock, and says that, "Every *pavan* had its *galliard*, a lighter kind of air, made out of the former." *Hist. of Mus.*, ii, 134. See him also iv, 409.

This leads to the suspicion that *passy-measure pavan*, and *passy-measure galliard*, were correlative terms, and meant the two different measures of one dance. If so, the reading of the second folio of Shakespeare may be preferable to that of the first, in the passage above quoted from *Twelfth Night*; and it should be read—

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measure pavie*.

That is, a strange solemn fellow. *Passy-measure galliard* occurs in various places.

A strain or two of *passy-measures galliard*.

Middleton's More Dissembl., c. by Steevens.

Ligon, in his History of Barbadoes, is quoted as using a similar expression. Voltaire tells us, that in the youth of Louis XIV, the French had only Spanish dances, "*comme la sara-bande, la courante, la pavane*;" and he says that Louis himself "*excellait dans les danses graves, qui convenaient à la majesté de sa figure, et qui ne blessaient pas celle de son rang*." *Siècle de Louis XIV*, ch. xxv. Such was the *pavan*. It is mentioned with the galliard by Ascham:

These galliards, *pavanes*, and dances, so sweetly fingered, and so sweetly tuned.

Art of Archery, p. 26.

Sometimes it is simply used for a dance:

My whistle wet once,

I'll pipe him such a pavie.

B. and Ft. Mad Lover, ii, 1.

Who does not see the measures of the moon,

Which thirteen times she danceth every year?

And ends her pavie thirteen times as soon

As doth her brother.

Sir J. Davies on Danc. Stan. 14.

PAUL'S, ST. The body of old St. Paul's church in London was a constant place of resort for business and amusement. Advertisements were fixed up there, bargains made, servants hired, politics discussed, &c., &c.

I bought him [Bardolph] in *Paul's*, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: if I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were mann'd, hors'd, and wiv'd.

2 *Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

Alluding to some such proverb as this:

"Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to *St. Paul's* for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse, may meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade." *Ray*, p. 254.

In Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, the scene lies in *Paul's*, through the chief part of the third act, and there the fashion of the times, in that matter, is more fully displayed than anywhere else. They walk and chat, and stick up advertisements, and expect to meet variety of company, &c. The usual resort may be explained by this passage:

It is agreed upon, that what day soever *St. Paul's* church hath, in the middle isle of it, neither a broker, masterless man, or a penniless companion, the usurers of London shall be sworn by oath to bestow a steeple upon it.

Penniless Parl. of Threadb. Poets, cited by Whalley. †I marvell how the masterlesse men, that settle up their bills in *Paul's* for services, and such as paste up their papers on every post for arithmetique and writing schooles, scape eternitie amongst them.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

And this of bishop Corbett:

When I pass *Paul's*, and travel in the walk
Where all our Brittainish sinners swear and talk,
Old hairy ruffins, bankrupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs;
And there behold the body of my lord
Trode under foot by vice, which he abhorr'd,
It wounded me. *Elegy on Dr. Ravis, Bp. of London*.

Public business of a more solemn kind was also transacted there. Thus the indictment of lord Hastings was to be read in that place:

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd,
That it may be to-day read o'er in *Paul's*.

Rick. III., iii, 6.

Another writer describes it as,

The land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser ile of Great Brittain. It is more than this [continues he], the whole world's map, which you may here discern in its perfect'st motion, justling and turning. It is a heape of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages; and were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzze, mixt of walking, tongues and feet. It is a kind of still roare, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot.

Earle's Microcosmographie.

Bliss's edition, 1811, page 116.

See **POULES**.

["As old as *Paul's* steeple." *Howell*, 1659. "*Paul's* cannot always stand,"

ibid., alluding, says *Howell*, "to the lubricity of all sublunary things."]

PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, JOHN OF.

Probably a hat-maker, or a peruke-maker, by his *blocks* being mentioned:

They measure not one's wisdom by his silence, for so may one of *John of Paul's church-yards blocks* prove wiser than he himselfe, but by the choise composition and deliverance of good and gracefull termes.

Discov. of New World, p. 129.

But the place was most celebrated for booksellers' shops and stalls:

It were too long to set downe the catalogue of those lewde and lascivious bookes, which have mustered themselves of late yeeres in *Paul's churchyard*, as chosen souldiers ready to fight under the devill's banners. *French Academy, Epistle prefixed to 2d Part*.

†I. Where lies this learning, sir?

S. In *Paul's churchyard*, forsooth.

B. and Fl. Wit without M., ii.

A PAUL'S MAN. Why Bobadil is so styled, in the dramatis personæ to Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, may be perfectly understood from this passage of bishop Earle:

The visitants [in *Paul's* walk] are all men, without exceptions, but the principal inhabitants and possessors, are stale knights and captains out of service, men of long rapiers and breeches. *Microcos. Char.*, 46.

†**PAUL'S WORK.**

But I must dispatch, for I see he's making *Paul's work* on't already, and here's as many leaves almost as there are windows and doors in Salisbury Church.

Stoo him Bayes, 1673.

†**PAULTERLY.** Paltrily.

Ph. Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee any thing, thou dealing thus paulterly with me.

Terence in English, 1614.

PAUNCE, s. The pansy, or heart's-ease. See *Todd*. Used by Spenser and Jonson.

†The pretty pounce,

And the chevisaunce,

Shall watch with the faire flower-deluce.

England's Helicon, 1614.

†**To PAUNCH.** To fill the belly.

A. If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and *panch* himselfe.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PAVONE, s. A peacock; *pavone*, Italian. Spenser uses it, but no other author that I have seen.

And wings it had in sondry colours dight,
More sondry colours than the proud *parons*
Beares in his boasted fan.

P. Q., III, xi, 47.

PAVY, s. The hard peach, as distinguished from the melting kind.

I mean those which come from the stone, and are properly so called, not those which are hard and are termed *paries*.

Sir W. Temple, on Gardening, vol. iii, 226.

Of *pavies*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe.

Ibid., 231.

He says that this sort requires a much warmer climate than the melting peaches.

PAWN, s. Peacock. So the French *paon* is pronounced.

And he as py'd and garish as the pawn.

Drayt. Moone., p. 482.

PAWN, for palm, of the hand.

But tis such safe travelling in Spain, that one may carry gold in the pawn of his hand.

Howell's Lett., I, § 3, let. 39, 1st ed.

In the later editions it is changed to *palm*. Here the *Pawne* seems to be a place: [See next article.]

In truth, kind cousse, my comming's from the *Pawne*,

But I protest I lost my labour there;

A gentleman promist to give me lawne

And did not meet me.

Tis merry when Gossips meet, 1609, repr. 1818.

†**PAWN**. A part of the Burse or Royal Exchange, which, on Elizabeth's visiting it, Stow describes as "richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city." *Survey*, p. 151.

Heer wonn up-holsters, haberdashers, horners;

There pothecaries, grocers, taylours, tourners;

Heer shoe-makers; there joyners, coopers, coriers;

Heer brewers, bakers, cutlers, felters, furriers;

This street is full of drapers, that of diars;

This shop with tapers, that with womens tyars;

For costly toys, silk stockings, cambrick, lawn,

Heer's choice-full plenty in the curious *Pawn*:

And all's but an Exchange, where (briefly) no man

Keeps ought, as private; trade makes all things common.

Dubartas.

You must to the *Pawn* to buy lawne.

Westward Hoe, 1607.

Among whom these that have lived with greater authoritie than others a long time, even to satietie of yeares, use oftentimes to crie out along the Burses, Lombards, and *Pawnes*, that the commonwealth and all were lost, if at the games and trials of masteries following, he that each one taketh part with, performeth not his race formost, and gaineth the goale first.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**PAWN**. A pledge.

Take them sweete friend, and set them all to sale,

My earings, pendants, and my chaines of pearles.

My rubies, sapphires, and my diamonds all,

They are for ladies, and for wives of earles,

Not fit for strumpets, and for light heel'd girles.

My dainty linnen, cambricks, and my lawnes,

Sell them away, and put them off for *pawnes*.

Crauley's Amanda, 1635.

Lack. Why gentlemen! I hope you will not use me so, I am your brother, why gentlemen!

Cap. There, drawer, take him for a *pawne*, tell him when he has no money he must be serv'd so, tis one of his chiefe articles.

Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

PAX. A symbol of peace, which, in the ceremony of the mass, was given to be kissed at the time of the offering. Du Cange says, "Instrumentum, quod inter missarum solemnina populo osculandum præbetur." In Capt. Stevens's Spanish Dictionary we are told that it was the cover of the sacred chalice. He expresses himself rather indignantly: "*La paz*, in church-stuff, is the *pax* that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss; so called, because then the priest says, *pax*

Domini sit semper vobiscum, the peace of the Lord be always with you." Florio, under *pace*, has "also a *pax*." The fullest account of the *pax* is in Kelham's Norman Dictionary, which I transcribe:

Porte-paix, the *pax* for the holy kiss. In the primitive times, in the eastern countries, a ceremony was used by the Christians after Divine service ended, to kiss one another, as a token of mutual amity and peace; to continue and perform which custom, with more convenience and decency, in after-times this invention was devised, viz. a piece of wood or metal, with the picture of Christ upon it, was solemnly tendered to all the people present to kiss; this was called osculatorium, or the *pax*, to signify the peace, unity, and amity of all the faithful, who in that manner, and by the medium of the *pax*, kissed one another.

Mat. Paris tells us, that during the great difference between Henry II and his turbulent archbishop Thomas Becket, "Rex osculum pacis dare archiepiscopo negavit." *Mat. Par.*, 117. And Holinshed says that the king refused to *kiss the pax* with the archbishop at mass. *Holinsh.*, 1171. *Stavely*, 191.

Modern authors and commentators have often confounded it with the *piz*, in which the sacred wafer was contained; but for that see *Pyxis*, in Du Cange. In the following passage of Shakespeare it was *pax* in the old editions; in the old quarto it is spelt *packs*: but altered by the modern editors, not only without reason, but with much impropriety, the *piz* being generally too large to be easily stolen:

Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him,
For he hath stol'n a *pax*, and hang'd must be.

Hen. V., iii, 6.

But Exeter hath given the doom of death
For *pax* of little price.

Ibid.

Mr. Steevens has shown, by two quotations, that *paxes* and *pizes* were different.

Palmes, chalices, crosses, vestments, *pizes*, *paxes*, and such like.

Stowe's Chron., p. 677.

Had he been present at a masse, and seen such kissing of *paxes*, crucifixes, &c.

Burton, Dem. to Reader, p. 28.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.

Specches of Ricort, Progr. of Eliz., vol. ii.

A cup, and a sprinkle for holy water, a *piz*, and a *pax*, all of excellent crystal, gold, and amber.

Our Lady of Loretto, p. 505.

Kissing the *pax* is mentioned by Chaucer in the Parson's Tale:

He waiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kisse the *pax*, or be encensed, or gon to offering before his neighbour.

Vol. iii., p. 182, Tyrwh.

The above-cited Capt. John Stevens has also,

Tomar la paz de la iglesia, to kiss the *paz*, as above.

This probably is all that is meant when the pope is said to have ordered *the kiss of peace* to be given at the conclusion of the mass. Fox says, "Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people: *Pacis, ait, osculum dandum est post confecta mysteria.*" *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii, p. 9.

It was only that they should kiss the *pax*; which was, in that sense, "*pacis osculum.*" The custom being obsolete after the reformation, the *pix* and the *pax* were soon confounded. The *pix*, or *pyx*, containing the consecrated wafer, might also be kissed on other occasions. See *PIX*.

A genuine *pax* was produced at the Society of Antiquaries in London, in the spring of 1821, by favour of Dr. Milner, which, by the kind communication of Mr. Ellis, one of the secretaries, I am enabled correctly to describe. It is a silver plate, about two inches and a half in height, by two in breadth, and about an eighth in thickness; square at bottom, and bluntly pointed at the top; with a projecting handle behind, against which it may rest, nearly upright, when put out of the hand. Its general form may therefore be compared to that of a flat iron, for smoothing linen, except that it is so much smaller. On the surface is represented the crucifixion, in embossed figures; with the Virgin and some others, standing at the foot of the cross.

It was called sometimes *osculatorium*, or *osculare*; but we are informed that it is now disused, on account of the quarrels which often arose about precedence in having it presented. The relique is therefore the more curious, as it is not now to be seen in the congregations. See also Staveley's *Hist. of Churches*, p. 191.

†PAX. A corrupted mode of spelling *pax*, common in old plays.

PAX-BREAD. E. Coles has this word,

which he Latinizes *panis osculandus*, i. e., bread to be kissed; by which must be meant the host itself.

†PAY. *To pay for all*, to make a general clearance of one's debts.

By some device or other which may fall,
Occasion she will finde to pay for all.

Passquil's Night Cap, 1612.

It is three to three now, and the king,
The next three pays for all.

Robin Hood's Exploits before Queen Catharine.

To pay home, to punish severely.

To conclude, be sure you crosse her, pay her home
with the like, and that will greive and pinch her at
the heart.

Terence in English, 1614.

Luc. Well, farewell fellow, thou art now paid home
For all thy counselling in knavery.

Hoffman, a Tragedy, 1631.

To pay old scores, to acquit a debt.

Krep. I have been in the country, and have brought
wherewith to pay old scores, and will deal hereafter
with ready money.

Sedley's Bellamiro, 1687.

PAYNIM, or PAINIM. A pagan.

For in that place the paynims rear'd a post,
Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for mast.

Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 80.

Ah dearest dame, quoth then the paynim bold,
Pardou the error of enraged wight.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

This word was perhaps intended in the difficult passage quoted under PASSY-MEASURE:

Then he is a rogue, and a passy-measure paynim.

Twelfth N., v, 1.

That is, "A pagan dancer of strange dances." But this is by no means certain. See also PAVAN.

PEA, *s.* The beautiful eastern fowl, distinguished as *pea-cock* and *pea-hen*; but the simple name is now disused. We have also *pea-fowl*, and *pea-chick*. The English translator of Porta's *Natural Magic*, uses the simple word *pea*; but I know no other instance. He says,

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-parus, which is
otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a
cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea*
than a cock.

B. ii, ch. 14.

Pea, in this compound, has yet found no nearer etymology than *pasa*, Saxon, which is not very satisfactory.

PEACOCK, *s.* Said to be used for a fool; but, as Mr. Douce properly observes, only for a vain fool, that bird being at once proud and silly. This is plainly proved by the context of the very passage which is quoted by Mr. Steevens to support the other sense, which runs thus:

For then hast caught a proper paragon,
A theefe, a cowarde, and a *peacocke* foolc,
An asse, a milke-sop, and a minion.

Gascoigne, Ueodes, p. 281, ed. 1578.

It does not, therefore, suit the passage of Hamlet, into which it has been attempted to introduce it, in the place of the unintelligible reading of the quarto and first folio, which is *paiock*; or of the subsequent folios, *pajocke*. The lines in which it occurs, are jocularly spoken by Hamlet, and seem like a fragment of an old ballad:

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm's dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very, *pajocke*. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

Horatio answers, "You might have rhymed;" meaning that "*asn*" would have filled up the place consistently. *Peacock* clearly is too gentle, and little suits the murderous usurper, who was no dandy. *Padock* is therefore a better conjecture; especially as Hamlet had once before given that very name to his uncle. Nor are *padock*, and *pajock*, very remote in sound, though not very near to the eye.

PEAK-GOOSE, s. A term of reproach, a simple or peaking goose.

If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away, good *peakgoose*, away, John Cheese.
Asch. Scholern, p. 48.

Peak-goose is not peculiar to Ascham; it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher, though the modern editors have changed it to *pea-goose*:

'Tis a fine *peak-goose*!
N. But one that toils to the emperor.
Prophetess, iv, 2.

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pen-goose*,
That darst give me the lie thus?
Little Fr. Lowy, ii, 3.

Here also it should be *peak-goose*. Yet Cotgrave, in *Benet*, certainly has *pea-goose*; and Sherwoode, in the English part. The authority of Ascham, however, is decisive.

PEAKISH, a. Simple, rude.

Did house him in a *peakish* graunge, within a forest
great. *Warr. Alb. Engl.*, p. 201.

The same place is afterwards called "the simple graunge." P. 203. To *peak* is also to look or act sneakingly, which is well illustrated in Todd's Johnson.

†Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll,
As white as snow on *peakish* hill,
Or swanne that swimme in Trent.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†**PEAR.** Proverb.

For, in this war, without a bragg,
He's the best *peare* in all our bagg.
Homer à la Mode, 1668.

†**PEAR-OF-CONFESSION.** An instrument of torture mentioned in *Pathomachia*, 1630, p. 29.

†**PEAREANT.** Apparently for piercing.

Thou canst not fly me!
There is no cavern in the earth's vast entrails
But I can through as *peareant* as the light.
Sampson's Few Drunker, 1678.

PEARL, s. Anything very valuable, the choice or best part; from the high estimation of the real pearl.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*.
Mach., v, 7.

That is, the chief nobility.

Black men are *pearls* in beauteous India's eyes.
Two Gent. Fer., v, 2.

Of courtesy. He is the very *pearl*.
Shirley's Gent. of Venice.

An earl,
And worthily then termed Albion's *pearl*.
Endymion's Song and Tragedy.

See MARGARITE.

†**PEARLED.** Formed like pearls.

For how can Agn weep?
Or raine a brinish shew'r of *pearled* teares?
Selimus, Emperor of the Turks, 1694.

†**PEARMAN.** A species of apple.

The *pearmanus*, which to France long ere to us was
knowne,
Which carefull frut'ers now have denizend our owne.
Drayton's Polyolbion, song 18.

Venus is in a trine with Sol, therefore it will be very dangerous to eat roasted apples, because old Thomas Parr the Salopian wonder (who lived till he was an hundred and two and fifty years old) eat a roasted apple, and died presently after it, and yet I think without scruple of conscience, a man may venture to eat roasted apples, especially if they be Kentish pippins, or *pear-mains*.
Poor Robin, 1694.

†**PEART.** Brisk, or lively.

Accounter. To make jollie, *peart*, quaint, comely,
gallant, gay. *Cotgrave*.

PEASCOD, s. The shell of pease growing or gathered; the *cod* being what we now call the *pod*.

I remember the wooing of a *peascod* instead of her.
As you like it, ii, 4.

In *peascod* time, when hound and horne,
Gives ear till buck he kild. *England's Helicon*.

Hence a "*sheal'd peascod*," (*Lear*, i, 4) means an empty husk. The robing of Richard the Second's image in Westminster Abbey, is described to have been adorned "with *peascodes* open, the *peas* out." *Camden's Remains*, ed. 1674, p. 453.

†Ware women as little as they are good;
A *peascod* would make them a gown and a hood.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

PEASE, v. To weigh. See PRIZE.

PEASE, s. Dr. Johnson I think is right in stating *peas* to be the regular plural of *a pea*; and *pease* when spoken of collectively; as, "a dish of

pease," or "*pease* are now in season." It is not, however, much observed; but in old writers, *pease* is often singular. Mr. Todd gives two examples, which, as they are decisive, I shall copy.

The vaunting poet's found not worth a *pease*,
To put in peace among the learned troupe.
Spens. Shep. Cal., Oct., 69.
A bit of marmalade no bigger than a *pease*.
B. & Pl. Double Marriage.

To which we may add—

The graynes whereof [of Indian corn] are set in marvellous order, and are in fourme somewhat lyke a *pease*.
R. Eden's Hist. of Travayle. fol. 10, b.
†Wherein I am not unlike unto the unskillfull painter, who having drawn the twinnes of Hippocrates (who were as like as one *pease* is to another).
Lylye's Euphues and his Engl.

PEASON, s. Formerly the collective or general name for *pease*. Gerard makes the general title to his whole account of that vegetable and its various species "*Of Peason*." B. ii, ch. 510, ed. Johns. The chapter begins—

There are different sorts of *peason*, differing very notably in many respects. P. 1219.

But he also uses *pease* almost indiscriminately.

In so hot a season,
When ev'ry clerk eats artichokes and *peason*.
B. Jons. Epigr., 134.

But an older writer speaks of single peas by that name:

Dangerous to deale with, vaine of none availe,
Costly in keeping, past, not worth two *peason*.
Ld. Surrey, Frailty, &c., of Beautie.
A green goose serves Easter, with gooseberries drest;
And July affords us a dish of green *peason*;
A collar of brawn is new-year's-tide feast;
But sack is for ever and ever in season.
H. Crompton.

See *Restituta*, i, 274.

†Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn;
Delightful month, when cherries and green *peason*,
Custards, cheese-cakes, and kisses are in season.
Poor Robin, 1705.

†Now, cheesecakes, custards, flawns, and fools;
With syllabubs, and drink that cools;
Cherries, gooseberries, and green *peasen*,
Are meats and drinks that are in season.
Poor Robin, 1777.

PEAT, s. A delicate person; usually applied to a young female, but often ironically, as meaning a spoiled, pampered favourite. Our modern word *pet*, is supposed to be the same; *petit* has been conjectured as the origin of it.

A pretty *peat*! 'tis best
Put finger in the eye,—an she knew why.
Tam. of Shrew, i, 1.

Of a little thing,
You are a pretty *peat*, indifferent fair too.
Mass. Maid of Hon., ii, 2.

Also *City Madam*, ii, 2.

God's my life, you are a *peat* indeed.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 279.
To see that proud pert *peat*, our youngest sister.
Old Play of King Lear.

'PEAZE, v. Contraction for appease.
Their death and myne must '*peaze* the angrie gods.
Perrex, &c., O. Pl., i, 136.

So also pages 138 and 140.

Thus '*peare* is also used for appear;
It shall as level to your judgment '*pear*,
As day does to your eye. *Hamlet, iv, 5.*

See **PEER**.

†**PECCANT.** Sinning; offensive.

And I confess there are some things in it may seem bitter, and sharp to some, and though they be so, the body many times requires such medicines, to dispel and check the *peccant* humours.
Wilson's James I, 1653.

†**PECK.** A peck of trouble is a phrase of considerable antiquity.

Our friend, little John More, is in a *peck of troubles* likewise, in that court, about a juggling deed of gift, as is pretended. It hath been heard two days already, and this day sennight is peremptorily set down when he shall know his doom. *Letter dated 1618.*
Did bring upon the Græcians, double
Foure or five hundred *pecks of trouble*.
Homer à la Mode, 1665.

PECKLED, part. a. for speckled.

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddees before his sheep.
Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 94.

It is used also by Izaak Walton.
See Todd.

PED, s. A basket.

A haske is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish. *Orig. Gloss. to Spens. Shep. Kal. Novemb., v, 16.*

It occurs also in Tusser. See Todd. Johnson derives *pedler* from *petty-dealer*, by contraction; it is more probably from carrying a *ped*. Minshew from *aller au pied*, still worse.

†**PEDESCRIPT.** A ludicrous term introduced into Shirley's *Honoriam* and *Mammon*, 1652. "I have it all in *pedescript*," referring to the marks of kickings he had received.

PEDLAR'S FRENCH. The cant language, used by vagabonds, thieves, &c.

I'll give a schoolmaster half-a-crown a week, and teach me this *pedlar's French*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 109.

'Twere fitter
Such honest lads as myself had it, that instead
Of *pedlar's French* gives him plain language for his money,
Stand and deliver. *B. and Pl. Faithful Fr., i, 2.*

Grose inserts it as still in use, *Classical Dict.*

PEEL'D. Stripped or bald, whether by shaving or disease. Hence applied to monks and other ecclesiastics.

Peel'd priest! dost thou command me to be shut out?
1 Hen. VI, i, 8.

Skinner derives pill-garlick from *peel'd* garlick, a person whose head was smooth, like *peel'd* garlick; "ex morbo aliquo, præsertim è lue venereâ."

PEEL-CROW, or **PILCROW**, *s.* The mark for a paragraph in printing. See **PILCROW**.

PEELE, *s.* A board with a long handle, with which bakers set things in the oven, and take them out. *Minsh.* Wilkins explains it, "A baker's staff with lamin." *Univ. Char. Paille*, French.

Hence it is certain that *George Pyeboard*, the scholar, in the comedy of the Puritan, is meant to represent *George Peele*, a well-known writer; and not to allude to the *pie*, or rule of offices, as some of the commentators have fancied. Mr. Steevens first discovered the true allusion. See *Malone's Suppl.*, vol. ii, p. 587. To make the matter more clear, a trick of *George Peele's*, related in his *Merrie Conceited Jests*, p. 9, reprint, is attributed to *Pyeboard* in the comedy, Act iii, Sc. 5, with very little change in the circumstances.

O, he has those [flashes] of his oven; a notable hot baker, when he plied the *peel*.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 1.

PEER, *v.* A contraction of appear; but often written in this form.

How bloodily the sun begins to *peer*

Above yon husky hill.

1 *Hen. IV.*, v, 1.

So buffets himself on the forehead, crying *peer-out*, *peer-out*. [That is, appear out, meaning his horns.]

Merr. W. W., iv, 2.

There is, however, *peer*, in the sense of to peep. See Johnson. Nor are they always very distinguishable.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and road.

Merch. of Ven., i, 1.

Mr. Steevens says that one of the quartos reads *peering*; but he has not mentioned the first and second folio. He prefers *prying*, to avoid the jingle, which I fear Shakespeare did not wish to avoid.

PEETER, *s.* An abbreviation of *peter-see-me*, a name for some kind of wine, which has not been described, though often mentioned. I suspect, from the ridiculous kind of name, that it was a factitious wine, and that Britain, in

the following mock invocation, is equally in apposition with that and metheglin:

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canary I charge thee,
By Britain, metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.

B. and Fl. Chances, v, 3.

See **PETER-SEE-ME**.

PEEVISH, *a.* used as a term of contempt. Foolish, idle, trifling. For the etymology of this word, which is very uncertain, see Todd.

What a wretched and *peevish* fellow is this king of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so far out of his knowledge.

Henry V., iii, 7.

There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection or shape of a mistress.

Lyly's Endimion, i, 1.

Before that *peevish* lady

Had to do with you, women, wine, and money,

Flow'd in abundance with you.

Mass. Virg. Mart., iii, 3.

This is your *peevish* chattering, weak old man!

'Tis Pity She's, &c., O. Pl., viii, 87.

Yet it was also used in the common sense of *pettish*, *irritable*.

PEG-A-RAMSEY, or **PEGGY RAMSEY**.

The name of an old song alluded to by Sir Andrew in *Twelfth Night*, ii, 3. Percy says it was an indecent ballad. Sir John Hawkins has given the tune of it, in the notes to the above passage.

PEGASUS, THE. A tavern in Cheapside, London. Pegasus, Mr. Steevens says, became a popular sign in London, from being the arms of the Middle Temple.

Meet me an hour hence at the sign of the *Pegasus* in Cheapside.

Return from Parnassus, Or. of Engl. Drama, vol. iii, p. 217.

A pottle of elixir at the *Pegasus*,

Bravely carous'd, is more restorative.

Randolph, Jeal. Lover.

Shakespeare has taken the liberty to suppose a tavern with the same sign in *Genoa*:

Near twenty years ago, in Genoa,

Where we were lodgers, at the *Pegasus*.

Taming of Shr., iv, 4.

Mr. Steevens inadvertently says *Padua*, which is contradicted by the very line preceding.

PEIZE, *v.* To weigh down, or oppress; *peser*, French.

Lest leaden slumber *peize* me down to-morrow.

Richard III., v, 3.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *peize* the time.

Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

To weigh, or estimate:

But *peasing* each syllable of each word by just proportion.

Sir Ph. Sidn. Def. of Poesie, p. 608.

How all her speeches *peised* be. *Pemb. Arcad.*, 74.

Written also, and spoken *paize* :

No wastefull wight, no greedy groom is prais'd;
Stand largesse just in equal ballance *paiz'd*.

Grimoald, in Warton's Hist. Poetry, iii, p. 68.

Also to *poise* :

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world that of itself is *peis'd* well. *K. John*, ii, 2.
Nor was her schooles *pris'd* down with golden
waights. *Middl. Legend, Harl. Misc., x, p. 169.*

PEIZE, or PEISE, s. A weight.

Was in his mind now well apaide, and glad
That such a *peize* he from his necke had shaken.
Harringt. Ariost., xlv, 24.

Used also for a blow, implying there-
fore a heavy blow :

Yet when his love was false, he with a *peaze* it brake.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 20.

To PELT, v. To be in a tumultuous
rage.

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Mul. Suppl., i, 554.
The young man, all in a *pelting* chafe.
Wits, Fitts, and Fancies.

Also in the sense of to submit.
Meaning, I suppose, to become paltry
or contemptible :

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt*,
To yeeld, or hostage give, or tributes pay.
Mirr. Mag., p. 166.

†PELT. 1. A great rage.

That the letter, which put you into such a *pelt*, came
from another. *Wrangling Lovers, 1677.*

Damp. No pranks at all, my child,
Only an argument arose by chance,
And I unluckily maintained my part
With something too much heat,
Which put her ladyship into a horrid *pelt*,
And made her rail at me, at thee,
And everybody else I think.

Unnatural Brother, 1697.

2. A blow.

But as Lencetins to the gates came first,
To fire the same, Troyes Ilioneus brave
With a huge stone a deadly *pelt* him gave.
Virgil, by Picars, 1632.

3. A skin; or garment made of a skin.

A skin, a fell, a hide, a *pelt*, cutis.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 124.

A *pelt*, or garments made of wolves and beares skins,
which nobles in old time used to weare.

Nomenclator, 1585.

These kinde of sheepe have all the world ore growne,
And seldome doe weare fieces of their owne;
For they from sundry men their *pells* can pull,
Whereby they keepe themselves as warme as wooll.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PELTER. Apparently, a fool.

The veriest *peller* pilde maie seme
To have experience thus.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Yea let such *pelters* prate, saint Needam be their
speed,

We need no text to answer them but this, the Lord
hath neede. *Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.*

PENDICE, s. Pent-house, or covering;
pentice, Italian. *Pentice* was also
used, which makes it probable that
pent-house is only a corruption of
this.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairf. Tusse, xi, 83.

Again in xviii, 74, where *penticle* also
occurs, as synonymous with it.

PENNEECH. A game formerly in use,
which is sufficiently described in the
Compleat Gamester.

PELTING, a. A very common epithet,
with our old writers, to signify paltry,
or contemptible. Dr. Johnson sup-
posed it a corruption of petty, but
Mr. Todd has discovered that *palting*
was the original word, in the same
sense. See him in *paltry*.

This land—

Is now leas'd out (I die pronouncing it)
Like to a tenement or *pelting* farm. *Rich. II, ii, 1.*

From low farms,
Poor, *pelting* villages, sheepcotes, and mills.
Lear, ii, 3.

Your penny-pot poets are such *pelting* thieves.
B. and Fl. Bloody Br., iii, 2.

Packing up *pelting* matters, such as in Loudon com-
monly come to the hearing of the ministers of Bride-
well. *Ascham, Scholem., p. 191.*

Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting*
words spill it? *Zyly's Alex., O. Pl., ii, p. 140.*

†My mind in *pelting* prose shall never be exprest,
But sung in verse heroical, for so I think it best.
North's Plutarch, p. 69.

†PENASHE. A plume. Fr. *pennache*.

The bird of paradise is found dead with her bill fixed
in the ground, in an island joyning to the Maluccos,
not far from Macaca; whence it comes thither, un-
known, though great diligence hath been imployed in
the search, but without success. One of them dead
came to my hands. I have seen many. The taylor is
worn by children for a *penashe*, the feathers fine and
subtile as a very thin cloud.

A Short Relation of the River Nile, 1673.

†PENETRAILES. The Latin *pene-
tralia*.

Passing through the *penetrailes* of the stomach.
Palmendos, 1589.

†PEN-FEATHER.

The great feather of a bird, called a *pen-feather*,
pennu. *Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 17.*

†PENITENCY. Penitence.

So, according to law and justice, hee was there con-
demned and judged (for the murdering of his two
children) to be hang'd; which judgement was exe-
cuted on him at the common gallows at Croydon, on
Munday the second day of June, 1621, where hee
dyed with great *penitency* and remorse of conscience.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PENISTON. A sort of coarse woollen
cloth used for linings.

In the three and fourtieth year of that queen's reign,
the Parliament did interpret that Act to extend over
all and singular of woollen broad clothes, half cloth-
ings, kersies, cottons, dozens, *penistons*, frizes, ruggs, and
all other woollen clothes. *The Golden Fleece, 1657.*
To transforme thy plush to *pennystone*, and scarlet
into a velvet jacket which hath scene
Aleppo twice, is knowne to the great Turke.

The Citye Match, 1639, p. 5.

†PENITRATURE. Penetration.

But whereas you say you had taken mee for Endi-
mion by my *penitration* and countenance, but that I
wanted teares to decipher my sorrow.

Greene's Orpharion, 1569.

PENNER, s. A case to hold pens.
So Kersey and others. The following

lines are spoken in the character of a schoolmaster :

I first appear, though rude and raw, and muddy,
To speak before this noble grace this tenor;
At whose great feet I offer up my penner.

B. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., iii, 5.

Is frendly muse become so great a foe,
That lab'ring pen in pennor still shall stand.

T. Churchyard, Worth. of Wales, p. 101, repr.

Still current in the Scottish dialect.

†Graphiaria, Sueton. . . . A *pennar*, or pencease.

Nomenclator.

†Desire her in my name to lend us a *pennor*, and
Inckborne, with white, faire, and good paper, as also
a little waxc, and if shee offer thee a penne, tell her
I have one for myselve, and for her two.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†PENNETS.

But they are corrected by being eaten with licorish,
or *pennets*, white sugar, or mixt with violets, and
other such like pectorall things.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PENNILESS BENCH. A cant term for
a state of poverty. There was a
public seat so called in Oxford; but I
fancy it was rather named from the
common saying, than that derived
from it. [*Penniless Bench* was a seat
for loungers, under a wooden canopy,
at the east end of old Carfax church;
which seems to have been notorious
as "the idle corner" of Oxford.]

Bid him bear up, he shall not

Sit long on *penniless bench*. *Mass. City Mad., iv, 1.*
That everie stoole he sate on was *penniless bench*,
that his robes were rags. *Euphues and his Engl., D 3.*

See Warton's Companion to the Guide,
page 15.

†*Pierce* PENNILESS, appears to
have been a proverbial term for one
without money.

Wednesday, being the thirteenth of August, and the
day of Clare the virgin (the signe being in Virgo) the
moone foure dayes old, the wind at west, I came to
take rest, at the wished, long expected, ancient
famous city of Edenborough, which I entred like
Pierce Pennilesse, altogether monyles, but I thanke
God, not friendlesse.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PENNY-FATHER, s. A penurious
person. *Wilkins, Univ. Char.*

Alas, this reconfirms what I said rather,
Cosmus has ever been a *penny-father*.

Haringt. Ep., ii, 21.

To nothing fitter can I thee compare
Than to the son of some rich *penny-father*.

Drayton's Ideas, x, p. 1262.

We shall be bold, no doubt; and that, old *penny-*
father, you'll confess by to-morrow morning.

O. Pl., vi, 418.

†**PENNY-PURSE.** A purse of leather,
for copper money.

For his heart was shivelled like a leather *peny-purse*
when he was dissected.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PENSIL, s. A pendant, or ornamental
flag.

Terror was deckt so bravely with rich furniture, gilt

swords, shining armour, pleasant *pensils*, that the
eye with delight had scarce leasure to be affraide.

Pembr. Arc., p. 254.

PENTACLE, s. Perhaps the same as
penticle. It was, however, something
in use among pretended conjurers.
[A *pentacle* was a magical figure
formed by intersecting triangles.]

They have their chrystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's sculla,
Their raven's wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters: I ha' seen all these.

Ben. Jons. Devil an Ass, i, 2.

†Then in thy clear and icy *pentacle*,
Now execute a magic miracle.

Chapm. Hymn to Cynthia.

PENTICLE, s. A covering.

For that strong *penticle* protected well
The knights, &c.

Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 74.

See PENDICE.

†**PEPPERED.** A common phrase for
being affected with *lues venerea*.

And then you snare against our simple French,
As if you had beene *peppered* with your wench.

Stephens' Essayes and Characters, 1615.

**PEPPER, TO TAKE PEPPER IN THE
NOSE, prov. phr.** To be angry, to
take offence. *Ray's Proverbs, p. 206.*

Of a testy fuming temper, like an ass with crackers
tied to his tail, and so ready to take *pepper in the*
nose for yea and nay, that a dog would not have lived
with them.

Ozell's Rabelais, vol. xvi, p. 123.

Myles hearing him name the baker, looks straight
pepper in the nose. *Tarlton's News out of Purg., p. 10.*
Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient
—he takes *pepper i' the nose*, and sneezes it out upon
my ancient.

Chapm. May-Day, iii, p. 72.

Wherewith enraged all, (with *pepper in the nose*)
The proud Megarians came to us, as to their mortal
foes.

North's Plat., p. 173.

Take you *pepper in your nose*, you mur our sport.

Span. Gipsy, Anc. Dr., iv, 190.

PEPPERERS, s. Grocers; from deal-
ing in pepper.

The *pepperers* and grocers of Sopers lane are now in
Bucklesherrie.

Stowe, Lond., 1599, p. 62.

Within this lane standeth the Grocer's hall, which
companie bring of old called *Pepperers*, were first in-
corporated by the name of Grocers in 1345.

Ibid., p. 212.

See also 210.

PEPPERNEL. Apparently a lump, or
swelling.

Has a *peppernel* in his head, as big as a pullet's egg.

B. and Fl. Knight of B P., ii, 1.

†**PEPST.** Apparently a term for in-
toxicated.

Thou drunken faindst thyself of late;

Thou three daies after slepst:

How wilt thou slepe with drinke in deede,

When thou art thoroughly *pepst*?

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577

PERADVENTURE. Used as a sub-
stantive, in the phrase *without all*
peradventure, meaning, without all
doubt.

Doubtless, and *without all peradventure*, more mi-
racles.

B. Broms, Qu. and Concup., iv, 2.

It is often repeated in that scene, and

seems to be used as a rustic mode of expression. Johnson quotes South for it.
†PERBREAK. To vomit. See **PARBREAK**.

For to make a man cast and *perbreak*.—Take two parts of the juice of fenel, and one part of hony, and seeth it till it be thick, and drink thereof morning and evening, and it will cause a man fur to cast or *perbreak*.
Pathway to Health, bl. 1.
 But if any poyson doth lurke within (as oftentimes it chanceith) the sick persons are miserably tormented with *perbreaking* and continuall vomiting, together with want of appetite, and loathing of meate.
Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1634.

PERCASE, adv. Perchance.

They throw, *percase*,
 The dead body to be devour'd and torn
 Of the wild beasts. *Tamcr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 216.
 Lest thou defer to think me kind, *percase*.
Mirr. for Mag., 413.
 Though *percase* it will be more stung by glory and fame.
Bacon, cited by Johnson.

PERCHER, s. A sort of wax candle, called in the old dictionaries Paris-candles. See Kersey.

And in her hand a *percher* light the nurse bears up the sturre.
Romans and Juliet, Malone's Suppl., i, 310.

PERDU, from the French *enfant perdu*.
 A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; any person in a desperate state.

To watch, poor *perdu*,
 With this thin helm! *Learn*, iv, 7.
 Revolts from manhood,
 Debauch'd *perdues*. *Wid Trars*, O. Pl., vi, 157.
 Come call in our *perdues*,
 We will away. *Goblins*, O. Pl., x, 151.
 See also *Ibid.*, p. 229.

I'm set here, like a *perdue*,
 To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. L., act ii.
 †Let the corporall
 Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd
 With pudding, or strut in some aged carpe,
 Either doth serve I think. As for *perdues*,
 Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish
 Among some fennell, or some other grasse,
 Shews how they lie i'th' field.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

PERDURABLE, a. Lasting; accented on the first.

I confess me knut to thy deservings, with cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Othello*, i, 3.
 There is nothing constant or *perdurable* in this world.
North's Plut., 378, v.
 Giving that natural pow'r, which, by the vigorous sweat,
 Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat
Drayt. Polyol., in, p. 709.

PERDURABLY, adv. Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
 Be *perdurably* sn'd. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

PERDY, or PARDY. A corrupt oath; from *pardieu*.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
Com. of Errors, iv, 4.
 Yea, in thy maw, *perdy*. *Heur. F.*, ii, 1.
 The carle of Warwick regent was two yeares *perdy*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 491.

PEREGALL, a. Equal; a remnant of the language of Chaucer.

Whilom thou wert *perégall* to the best.
Sp. Sh. Kal., August, l. 8.
 Eighteen young men, here at our city wall,
 From foreign parts, to us returned are,
 All goodly fair, in years all *perégall*.
Fascic Florum, p. 24, Lond., 1634.

All, beyond all, no *perégall*, you are wonder'd at,
 (aside) for an ass! *Marst. Anton. and Mell.*, iii, 1.

PERFECT, a., in the sense of certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
 The deserts of Bohemia. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.
 I am *perfect*

That the Pannonians and Dalmatians for
 Their liberties are now in arms. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

†PERFECTIONS. "Gifts of nature."

Acad. Compl., 1654.

†PERFIT. Perfect.

The rest, which the text ensuing shall lay abroad,
 wee will to our abilitie performe and *perfit* more
 exactly, not fearing at all the back-biters and de-
 pravers of this so long a worke, as they hold it.
Holland's Annals Marcellinus, 1609.
 Be happie in your choice, give to his merit
~~What~~ once you promis'd to my *perfit* love.
The Lost Lady, 1638.

And in the adverbial form, *perfitly*.

Who keeping this virgin most safe for her father,
 now that she was by all the means that physicks
 could afford, *perfitly* cured.
Holland's An. Marcell., 1609.

PERFORCE, adv. Of necessity; occurring often in the phrase *force perforce*, which means of absolute necessity. See also **PATIENCE PERFORCE**.

To PERFORCE, v. Singularly made into a verb.

My furious force their force *perforc'd* to yield.
Mirr. Mag., p. 416.

But it is in the legend of Lord Hastings, which was written by Dolman, a barbarous writer, wholly destitute of taste.

To PERGE; from *pergo*, Latin. To go on. I have met with it only in the following passage:

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a companion for gallants.
Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 24.

It seems to be the Latin word that is used in,

Perge, master Holofernes, *perge*. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

For "proceed, master," &c.

PERIAGUA, s. A boat, or canoe; whether from the French *piroque*, or both from some Indian origin, I cannot at present ascertain. The word occurs in so common a book as Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and therefore may probably be found also in earlier travels.

At length I began to think whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe or *periagua*, such as the natives of these climates make.

Vol. i, p. 161 and *passim*.

PERIAPT, s. A bandage, tied on for

magical purposes; from *περίπτω*, Greek. Also in old French, *periapte*. See Cotgrave. From which our word most probably came.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*.

1 *Hen. VI*, v, 4.

Out of these they conforme their charmes, enchauntments, *periapts*.

Harsnett's Declaration of Popish Imp., S 4 b.

To PERIOD, v. To put a stop to.

Which failing him,

Periods his comfort.

Timon of Ath., i, 1.

To *period* our vain grievings.

Country Girl, 1647.

Also, as a neuter verb, to end, or cease:

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope

Will *period*.

Barton, Holiday's Acknowl.

To PERISH, v. a. To destroy.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,

Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.

2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

Let not my sins

Perish your noble youth.

B. and Fl. Maid's Trag., iv, 1.

To such perfections, as no flattery

Of art can *perish* now.

Ford's Fancies, i, 3.

See the examples in Todd. The verb is surely obsolete; the participle *perished* is still in use.

PERIWINKLE, for periwig.

His bonnet vail'd, ere ever he could think,

Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinke*.

Hall, Sat., iv, 5.

PERKE, s. Pert; perhaps from *perk-ing* up the head.

They woot in the winde wagge their wriggle tayles,
Perke as a peacocks. *Spens. Shep. Kal.*, Febr., 7.

See Todd's Johnson. Mr. Todd thinks it is still in use among the vulgar; but I much doubt it. The original Glossary to the Shepherd's Kalender does not notice this word.

PERN, v. To take profits. A very obscure word, probably formed from a law-term, *pernour*, or *pernancy*. Tithes in *pernancy*, are tithes taken, or that may be taken, in kind; therefore *pernancy* of profits, means taking of the profits; and a *pernour* of profits was he who so took them. *Law Dict.* It is most affectedly introduced by Sylvester:

And such are those, whose wily, waxen minde,

Takes every seal, and sails with every winde;

Not out of conscience, but of carnal motion.

Of fear, or favour, profit, or promotion;

Those that to ease their purse, or please their prince,

Pern their profession, their religion mince.

Du Bartas, IV, iv, 2.

†PERNICONE. "*Pernicóni*, old partridges or stagers." Florio.

A. Reach those partridges, or mountaine-stares with red bills.

P. But what if it were a young *pernicone*? you say it would be better, and it is of an hot and dry nature.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PERPETUANA, s. A sort of stuff; by its name it should be something like *everlasting*. See Wit's Interp., p. 115.

Perpetuana is for pedants and attornies clarkes.

Owle's Alm. Progn. for Mercers, p. 33.

Under the Italian word *Duraforte*, Florio says, "Strong-endure, lasting-strong, the name of a horse. Also the stuff, *perpetuana*."

†1648. Sept. 2. It. paid the upholsterer for a counterpayne to the yellow *perpetuana* bed . 8l. 10s.

Sir E. Dering's Account Book.

†PERSCRUTE. To search thoroughly.

In Englande howe many alyons hath and doth dwell of all maner of nacyons, let every man judge the cause why and wherefore, yf they have reason to *perscrute* the matter. *Borde's Introduction of Knowledge*, n. d.

PERSPECTIVE, s. Apparently used for a kind of optical deception, showing different objects through or in the glass, from what appeared without it; like the anamorphosis. Speaking of a brother and sister, very like to each other, it is said,

One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons,

A natural *perspective*, that is and is not.

Twelfth N., v, 1st

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if one did look at it through a *perspective*, there appeared only the single pourtraicture of the chancellor.

Humane Industry, cited by Mr. Todd.

PERSPECTIVELY, adv. Used apparently with the same allusion.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turn'd into a maid.

Hen. V, v, 2.

PERSPICIL, s. A telescope, or glass for distant vision.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heav'n;

With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad

That in a walnut-shell was desk'd, as plainly,

Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate.

Albumaz., O. Pl., vii, 139.

Let her be

Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology—

Will have a *perspicil* to find her out.

Crash, Verses to Isaacson's Chronol.

Johnson quotes also Glanvil.

And those bring all your helps and *perspicils*,

To see me at best advantage, and augment

My form as I come forth. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, i, 1.

PERSUADE, s. Persuasion.

The king's entreats,

Persuades of friends, business of state, my honours,

Marriage rites, nor aught that can be nam'd,

Since Lelia's loss, can move him.

B. & Fl. Faithf. Friends, i, 1.

Were her husband from her,

She happily might be won by thy *persuades*.

Soliman & Perseda, act iv, Orig. of Dr., ii, p. 260.

PERSWAY, v. To soften, or mitigate.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent, as some late writers affirm, neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor, &c. &c., can any way *persway*, or assuage.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, act ii.

†To PERTURBATE. To confuse; to cause confusion.

And those which first by flight got ope the gate,
Promiscuous might of foes doth *perturbate*.

Virgil, by Vicars.

PES. Of uncertain meaning; possibly, it may be put for piece, meaning the piece of cloth with which the work was to be done.

My gammer sat her down on her *pes*, and bad me
reach thy breeches. *Gamm. Gurl., O. Pl., ii, 12.*

The prologue had told us that she

Sat *pesyng* and patching of Hodg her man's briche.

PESTLE, s. The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig, in the phrase a "*pestle* of pork." Probably from the similarity between a leg-bone, and a pestle, used in a mortar. Sometimes applied to a gammon of bacon.

With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of pork.

Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, 228.

Yet I can set my Gullio's dieting,
A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing.

Hall, Sat., iv, 4.

That is, something ridiculously small.

You shall as commonly see legges of men hang up, as
here with us you shall find *pestles* of porke, or legges
of venle. *Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 161.*

Here is a *pestle* of a portigue, sir,

'Tis excellent meat with sour sauce.

B. and Fl. Sea Voyage, i, 1.

The jest here consists in speaking of a gold coin (a *portigue*) as eatable meat, to starving sailors, whose avarice had ruined all. The same speaker recommends gold chains to them for sausages; implying, "since you were so fond of gold, eat it if you can."

2. Also the short staff of a constable, or bailiff; probably from the same similitude:

One whiff at these pewter-buttoned shoulder-slappers,
to try whether this chopping knife or their *pestells*
were the better weapons.

Chapm. May-Day, iv, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 76.

†**PETENT.** Competent?

Yet these twaine may (I mean drinesse and moisture,
or cold and hot) bee *petent* to the same subject, by
comparing them with others in other subjects: as man
is both hot and cold. *Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.*

†**PETER-GUNNER.**

It was a shame that poore harmlesse birds could not
be suffered in such pittifull cold weather to save
themselves under a bush, when every lowlie beggar
had the same libertie, but that every paltrie *Peter-*
gunner must shoote fire and brimstone at them.

The Cold Yeare, 1614.

PETER-MAN, s. A familiar term for a fisherman on the Thames; from the occupation of St. Peter.

Yet his skin is too thick to make parch-ment; 'twould
make good boots for a *Peter-man* to catch salmon in.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 227.

Moreover, there are a great number of other kind of
fishermen—belonging to the Thames, call'd Hebb-
ermen, *Petermen*, and Trawlermen.

Howel's Londonop., p. 14.

I have seen also *Peter-boat*, for a fishing-boat.

PETER-SEE-ME, PETER-SA-MEENE, PETER-SEMIN (for it is written in all those ways, and sometimes only **PEETER**). A sort of wine; the name apparently much corrupted, but from what original, I have not been able to trace. It is spoken of as a Spanish wine:

Peter-see-me shall wash thy nowl,
And Malligo glasses fox thee.

Middl. Span. Gipsy, iii, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 158.

Imprimis, a pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *peter-sa-*
meene, a pottle of charnico.

Peter-se-mea, or hendstrong charnico,
Sherry and Rob-o-davy here could flow.

J. Taylor, Praise of Hempseed, p. 65.

By Canary thus I charge thee,
By Britain-metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appeare and answer me in meeter.

B. and Fl. Chances, v, 8.

From the Spaniard all kinds of sucks, as Maligo,
Charnio, Sherry, Canary, Lentic, Palermo, Frontinac,
peter-see-mee, &c. *Philocolthonista (1635), p. 48.*

It is plain, however, that several of those wines are not Spanish. A curious rhyme, entitled, "Vandunk's Foure Humours, in Qualitie, and Quantitie," thus mentions this:

I am nightie *melancholy*,
And a quart of sucke will cure me;
I am *cholericke* as any,
Quart of claret will secure me.
I am *phlegmaticke* as my be,
Peter-see-me must inure me;
I am *sanguine* for a ladie,
And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.

Laure of Drinking, p. 80.

†Latica or Corsica could not
From their owne bearing breeding bonds be got.
Peter-se-mea, or hend strong Charnico,
Sherry, nor Rob-o-Davy here could flow.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**PETIGREE.** A pedigree.

Genealogia, Cic. A genealogie, generation, *petigree*,
linage, stocke, or race. *Nomenclator.*

Then shall be search'd, if possible it be,
Before Cam's birth, to finde his *petigree*;
Then is some famous coat of armes contriv'd,
From many worthy families deriv'd.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PETITORY, a. Petitionary. French and Latin.

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* stile
With civet-speech. *Lingua, O. Pl., v, 123.*

Mr. Todd gives this example, and I have not met with another.

PETREL, corrupted from *pectoral*. A breastplate, or any covering for the breast. See Blount's Glossogr. under *Pectoral*. "A *petrel*, *pectorale*." *Coles' Dict.*

That if the *petrell* like the crupper be.

Haringt. Epigr., i, 24.

Amidst their *petrel* stands another pike.

Syls. Du Bart., p. 400.

PETRONEL, s. A carbine, a light gun carried by a horseman. "Sclopus equestris." Coles. *Petronell*, or *petrinal*, French.

He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
Among the combatants, and in a moment
Discharg'd his *petronel*, with such sure aim,
That of the adverse party, from his horse
One tumbled dead. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, i, 1.

But he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Instead of shield, the blow received.

Hudibr., 1, ii, l. 789.

†There he never an ale-house in England, not any so
base a May-pole on a country greene, but sets forth
some poets *petternels* or demilances to the paper
warres in Pauls church-yard.

Returne from Pernassus, 1600.

†**PETUN.** A name for tobacco.

Whereas wee have beene credibly informed that
the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado,
alias, *petun*, alias, *neocianum*, a long time hath been
in continuall use and motion. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

PEW-FELLOW, s. A person who sat in the same pew at church.

Bring one day at church, she made mone to her *pew-fellow*.
Westward for Smells, D 1 b.

Also metaphorically, a companion:

And makes her *pew-fellow* with other's moun.

Rich. III, iv, 4.

He would make him *pew-fellow* with a lord's steward
at least. *Northward Hoe*.

When I was a trenantly scholler in the noble univer-
sity of Cambridge, though I hope I had as good a
conscience as other of my *pew-fellows*. [Reference
omitted.]

See other authorities in Steevens's
note on *Rich.* III, l. c. Sir J. Haw-
kins asserted the word to be still in
use.

†"Serve God!" said Opinion, "the devill he will as
soone! hee hath not seene the insides of a church
these seven yeares, unlesse with devotion to pick a
pocket, or pervert some honest man's wife he would
on purpose be *pued* withall; villanie is his contem-
plation." *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

PEWTER, considered as costly fur-
niture.

Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
Pewter, and brass, and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping. *Taming of Shrew*, act ii.

In the Northumberland House-hold
Book it appears that *pewter* was hired
by the year, even in noble families.

PHEERE, or PHEARE. See **FERE**.

To PHEEZE, FEAZE, or FEIZE. To

chastise, or beat. Dr. Johnson gives
two interpretations of this word; the
one from sir Thomas Smith, *de Ser-
mone Anglico*, which explains it *in fila
diducere*, to separate a twist into
single threads; the other to comb or
curry. Whatever may have been the
original meaning, the allusive sense,
in which it occurs, is evidently to
chastise or humble. In the first

instance it is said, in a threatening
manner, by Sly the tinker, to his
wife:

I'll *pheeze* you, i' faith.

Taming of Shr., *Indus*.

In another, Ajax says of Achilles,

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheeze* his pride.

Tro. and Cress., ii, 3.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *seize* you, sirrah.

B. Jons. Alch., v, 5.

Mr. Gifford who is a West-country
man, acknowledges it as a word of
that country. He says, "It does not
mean, as Whalley supposes, to *drive*;
but to *beat*, to *chastize*, to *humble*, &c.
in which sense it may be heard every
day." That is, in the west of England.

Note on the above passage.

Stanyhurst, however, used it for to
drive away:

We are touzed, and from Italy *fensed*.

Transl. of Virgil.

Here it means to *humble*:

O peerles you, or els no one alive

Your pride serves you to *seaze* them all alone.

Partheniade apud Puttenham, p. 180.

See Steevens's note on *Tam. Shr*.

PHEWTERER. See **FEUTERER**.

†**PHILAUTIE.** Self-love. Gr.

They forbear not to make profession of shewing light
to others, being so puffed up with *philantie*, and selfe-
conceit. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

PHILIP, or contracted into **PHIP**. A
familiar appellation for a sparrow;
from a supposed resemblance in their
note to that sound.

To whit, to whoo, the owle does cry,

Phip, phip, the sparrows as they fly.

Lyly's Mother Bombsie, iii, 4.

Hence the allusion following, by a
person named *Philip*:

G. Good leave, good *Philip*.

P. *Philip!* sparrow?

K. John, i, 1.

Sir Philip Sidney has the name at
length, and the contraction, in one
sonnet, addressed to a sparrow. He
begins,

Good brother *Philip*, I have borne you long.

And he ends,

Leave that, sir *Phip*, lest off your necke be wroong.

Astrophel, 8. 83.

Had he but the perseverance

Of a cock-sparrow, that will come at, *Philip*,

And cannot write nor read, poor fool.

The Widow, O. Pl., xii, 277.

Philip Sparrow was a great favorite
with the early poets. Skelton has
an elegy upon one, which he calls "A
litle boke of *Philip Sparrow*;" and
G. Gascoigne writes also "The praise
of *Philip Sparrow*." Both have the
contraction of the name to *Phip*; but,

what is odd enough, Gascoigne's *Philip* is a female throughout the poem :

When *Philip* lyst to go to bed,
It is a heaven to heare my *Phippe*,
How *she* can chirpe with chery lip.

Gascoigne's Weedes, p. 279.

PHILIP AND CHEYNEY. Some kind of ornament, or rather a sort of stuff.

A goodly share!

'Twill put a lady scarce in *Philip and Cheyney*,
With three small bugle laces.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., ii, 1.

So it is read in both the folio editions. The annotator of 1750 conjectures *Philippine cheyney*, which he says is "a sort of stuff at present in common use, but goes now by the name of Harrateen." On what authority he decides the identity of these articles, he has not told us; but it is certain that *Philip and cheney* was a current name for some kind of stuff. It is mentioned by Taylor the water-poet :

No cloth of silver, gold, or tissue here,
Philip and cheiny never would appear
Within our bounds.

Praise of Hempseed.

The conjecture of *Philippine*, therefore, though it sounds probable, wants confirmation.

PHILISIDES. One of the poetical names of sir Philip Sidney, evidently formed from portions of the two names, *Philip* and *Sidney*. It appears first in "A Pastoral Æglogue on the Death of Sir *Philip*," which is printed among Spenser's Poems. See Todd's edit., vol. viii, p. 76.

Philisides is dead, &c.

Line 8.

Often mentioned in the poems of friends, introductory to the two parts of Browne's Pastorals; in one of which it is said,

Numbers, curious eares to please,
Learn'd he of *Philisides*,
Kala loves him, &c.

Signed E. Heyward.

Before the second book, one says of Browne, that

He masters no low soule, who hopes to please
The nephew of the brave *Philisides*.

That is, William, earl of Pembroke, son of the sister of Sidney, to whom that book is dedicated. See Beloe's Anecd. of Liter., vol. vi, p 59. The name, however, was invented by himself. We have "the lad *Philisides*."

Arcad., B. iii, p. 394. *Ecl.* 3d. In the edition of 1724, *Philisides* is so explained, vol. iii. *Explanation of Characters*, p. 3. Bishop Hall too so styles him :

He knows the grace of that new elegance,
Which sweet *Philisides* fetch'd of late from France.
Sat., VI, 1.

†PHILOSOPHER'S EGG.

An approved medicine for the plague, called the *philosophers egg*: It is a most excellent preservative against all poysons, or dangerous diseases that draw towards the heart.—Take a new laid egg, and break a hole so broad as you may take out the white clean from the yolk, then take 1 ounce of saffron, and mingle it with the yolk, &c.

The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

PHILOSOPHER'S GAME, or, according to some, **PHILOSOPHY GAME**. A game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess boards united, the men black and white. It is mentioned by Burton, in the same light as chess, as too anxious to suit studious men; in whom, if melancholy should arise from over much study, it might "do more harm than good." Chess is, he says,

A sport for idle gentlewomen, souldiers in garrison, and courtiers that have nought but love matters to busie themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are students. The like I may say of Cl. Bruxer's *philosophy game*.

Anat. of Melanch., p. 273.

Bruxer published an account of it, which was printed by H. Stephens in 1514. Strutt has described it in some degree from a Sloanian MS. 451, and has shown the arrangement of the men in Plate 30. See Sports, &c., p. 277. Dr. Drake also speaks of it in his Shakesp., &c., vol. ii, p. 271.

†*Age*. Of all games (wherein is no bodily exercise) it is most to be commended, for it is a wise play (and therefore was named the *philosophers' game*); for in it there is no deceyte or guyle, the witte thereby is made more sharpe, and the remembrance quickened, and therefore maye bee used moderately.

Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†**PHRENTAZY.** Phrensy. *Whiting*, 1638.

PHYSNOMY, *s.* A corrupt contraction of physiognomy, as used for face or countenance.

Faith, sir, he has an English name, but his *physnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *All's Well*, iv, 6. Who both in favour, and in princely looke, As well as in the mind's true qualitie, Doth represent his father's *physnomie*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 766.

His judgement consists not in pulse but *physiomy*.
On a Painter, Clitus's Cater-Char., p. 10.
 I will examine all your *physiomyes*.

Shirley, Sisters, i, 1.

The art of physiognomy :

I say 't for if my *physiomy* deceive me not,
 You two are born to be . . . coxcombs.

Ibid., *Doubtful Heir*, ii, 1.

PIACHE, *s.*, for a piazza, or, more properly, an arcade. Though this is now a mere vulgarism of the lowest order, it seems to have been formerly deemed more respectable, since Coles has admitted it into his Dictionary. Those who now use it pronounce it like *p* and *h*. In the Dictionary it is similarly spelt :

A *piache* } forum.
 Piazza }

The Italian *piazza* is in fact exactly the French *place*, though it is now thought to mean a set of buildings on arches.

PIACLE, *s.* A grievous crime, requiring expiation in the sight of heaven ; from *piaculum*, Latin, which meant originally an expiation, and afterwards an act of guilt requiring such satisfaction. Mr. Todd thinks that the English word was once common, having found it frequently in Howell. He quotes also bishop King for it. Not having met with it, I cannot but think that, like many other Latinisms, it was confined to those who were scholars, or affected scholarship. I borrow his examples :

But may I without *piacle* forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did ?

Bp. King, Sermon, p. 52.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature.

Howell, Engl. Tears.

† This was accounted a *piaculous* action of the kings by many, though some have not stuck to say.

Wilson's James I, 1653.

† PIBLING.

And now nine dayes the people feasted had, and alters all

Applied with offerings due, and sunne had made the sea to fall,

And sound of *pibling* winde eftsoones to deepe their ship doth call.

Virgil, by Phædr, 1600.

PICAROON, *s.* A rogue, thief, or pirate ; from *picaro*, Spanish, meaning the same.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picaroon*s.

Howell, Lett., ii, 39.

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroon*s from infesting the coast.

Ld. Clarendon.

These examples are from Todd's Johnson, but the word is there derived from the Italian ; whereas it is Spanish,

as we may see in the following passage, where it is used as *pickero*, which is nearer the original :

The arts of *cocoquismo* and *Germania*, used by our Spanish *pickeroes* (I mean, filching, foisting, nimming, jilting) we defy.

Spanish Gipsy, ii, 1 ; *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 134.

In Shirley's Opportunity, an impertinent valet is pretending to be a Spanish prince, and tells a boy that he will prefer him, but is only laughing at him :

Thou shalt be a *picaro*, in your language, a page ; my chief *picaro*.

Act ii.

† I am become the talk

Of every *picaro* and *ladron*.

Shirley, The Brothers, 1652.

PICCADEL, or PICKADILL. *Pickadillekens*, Dutch ; *piccadille*, French. See Cotgrave. A piece set round the edge of a garment, whether at the top or bottom ; most commonly the collar. Blount describes it as "a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

This (halter) is a coarse wearing ;

† Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar ;
 But patience is as good as a French *pickadel*.

B. and Fl. Pilgrim, ii, 2.

Or of that truth of *pickardill*, in clothes
 To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies.

B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 2.

With a hair's-breadth error, there's a shoulder-piece cut, and the base of a *pickadille* in *puncto*.

Mass. Fatal Dowry, iv, 1.

In every thing she [woman] must be monstrous,
 Her *piccadil* above her crown uphears.

Drayton, Mooncalf, p. 489.

It seems there was an order made by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, when the king was expected there in 1615, against wearing *pickadels*, or *peccadilloes*, as they were also called, to which allusion is made in these lines :

But leave it, scholar, leave it, and take it not in snuff,
 For he that wears no *pickadel*, by law may wear a ruff.

Cambr. Mag. Hawk. Ignoramus, p. cxvii.

† Which for a Spanish blocke his lands doth sell,
 Or for to buy a standing *pickadell* ?

Pasquil's Night-cap, 1612.

† Or one that at the gallows made her will,
 Late choaked with the hangmans *pickadill*.

In which respect, a sow, a cat, a mare,
 More modest then these foolish females are.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PICCADILLY. It seems agreed that this street was named from the above ornament. Blount says,

That famous *ordinary* near St. James's, called *Pickadilly*, took denomination from this, that one Higgins, a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by *viccadilles*, which in the last age were much in fashion.

Bailey makes Higgins build the street ; but it is much more probable that he built a few houses, besides that which became famous as an *ordinary* ; and that the street, gradually extending,

still preserved the name. The compiler of Dodley's Dictionary of London and Westminster, partly confirms this opinion.

†Farewel, my dearest *Piccadilly*,
Notorious for great dinners;
Oh! what a tennis-court was there!
Alas! too good for sinners.

Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 39.

PICK, for pike, or spike. The sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

Take down my buckler,
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on't.
B. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge, iv, 1.

Picks are put jocularly for forks:

Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*.
Ibid., *Mons. Tho.*, i, 2.

Spoken of a traveller. See **FORKS**.

To PICK A THANK. To perform some servile or mean act, for the sake of gaining favour.

Fine heads will *pick* a quarrell with me, if all be not curious, and flatterers a *thanks* if anie thing be current.
Euphuus, A 4 b.
Or doth he mean that thou would'st *pick* a *thank*.
No sure, for of that fault I count thee frank.

Sir J. Haringt. Epigr., 55.

By slavish fawning, or by *picking thanks*.
Wit and Drollery, p. 89.

PICK-THANK, s. A flatterer, a person who is studious to gain favour, or to *pick* occasions for obtaining *thanks*. A word so common once, that it may be said to have been a favorite.

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pick-thanks*, and base news-mongers.
1 Henry IV, iii, 2.

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax*.

See **Johnson**.

Also as an adjective. Thus Poole, in his *Parnassus*, gives it as an epithet both to *sycophant* and *parasite*. So, in lady Eliz. Carew's tragedy of *Mariam*, the Fair Queen of Jewry, we have

Base, *pick-thank* devil. *Steev. Note*.

†First they devided their bands, and insinnated themselves into the familiys of the poor good natured tenants; then they carry'd *pickthank* stories from one to another. *Buckingham's Works*, ed. 1705, ii, 118.

PICK-TOOTH, s. This common and necessary implement, now more commonly called a *tooth-pick*, was not a native invention, but was imported by travellers from Italy and France; and the using of it in public was long deemed an affected mark of gentility. But the most extraordinary display of it, as a trophy, seems to have been the wearing it in the hat. Sir Thomas Overbury thus winds up his descrip-

tion of a courtier, who, of course, was supposed to be the pink of fashion:

If you find him not heere, you shall find him in Paules, with a *pick-tooth* in his hat, a cape cloke, and a long stocking. *Charact.* 4, ed. 14th.

Of an idle gallant, bishop Earle says, that

His *pick-tooth* bears a great part in his discourse. *Micro. Char.*, 19.

What a neat case of *pick-tooths* he carries about him still. *B. Jons. Every M. out of H.*, iv, 1.

See **TOOTH-PICK**.

†And then retire to my castle at Helsen, and there write a new poem, that I have taken paines in, almost these ten yeares. It is in prayse of *picketoothes*. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

†No not a bodkin, pincase, all they send
Or carry all, what ever they can happe on,
Ev'n to the pretty *pick-tooth*, whose each end
Oft purg'd the relicks of continual capon.

Rump Songs.

†A curious parke.

Do. Pal'd round about with *pick-teeth*.
Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

†**PICK-PACK**. The older form of *pick-a-back*, i. e., carried like a pack over the shoulders.

Some two or three meet in a hole
Together, their state to condole,
Yet none of them knowes what they lack,
Unlesse they'd be brought home *pick-pack*.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

Well, Ile ferret every altar in the church for her, and enquire at every house in Toledo but Ile find her. And if I meet her, Ile have her to him, tho it be on *pick-pack*. *Wrangling Lovers*, 1677.

PICKED, a. Nicely spruced out in dress. "It is a metaphor taken from birds, who dress themselves by *picking* out, or pruning, their broken or superfluous feathers." *Steevens*.

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were; too peregrinate, as I may call it.

L. L. Lost, v, 1.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechize
My *picked* man of countries. *K. John*, i, 1.
The age is grown so *picked*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe. *Hamlet*, v, 1.

'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a haire
About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.
Chapman's All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 185.

Certain quaint, *pickt*, and neat companions, attired—
a la mode de France. *Greene's Def. of C. Catching*.

So it is in Chaucer, "He kembeth him, he proineth, and *piketh*." *Cant. Tales*, 9885. All the explanations from *piked* shoes, beards, &c., are nothing to the purpose; nor from the sense of *picked*, as meaning selected, picked out.

PICKEDEVANT, s. The pointed part of the beard, as once worn. A fantastic gallant is described as,

A man consisting of a *pickedevant* and two mustachoes, to defeat him there needs but three clippes of a pair of cizzars. *Poole's Parn.*, 301, ed., 1657.

See **PIKE-DEVANT**.

†**PICKEDLY**. Neatly.

Dooest thou not see within the gate a companie of women, the whiche seeme to be of good disposition and well ordred, having their apparell not gaie but symple, nor be thei so trymme nor so *pickedly* attired as the other be.

The Table of Cebes, by Poyngs, n. d.

PICKEDNESS, s. Neat, spruce niceness. After speaking of those who are always "kempt and perfumed," and exceedingly curious in mending little imperfections, Ben Jonson says,

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.

Discoveries, p. 116.

From *picked*, in the sense above noticed.

To PICKEER. To rob or pillage; from the Italian. Not much in use, if at all. Johnson quotes Hudibras for it.

†Yet that's but a preludious bliss,
Two souls *pickeering* in a kiss.

Cleveland's Works, 1687.

PICKEERER, s. One who robs or *pickeers*.

The club *pickeerer*, the robust church-warden
Of Lincolne's Inn back-corner.

Cleveland's Poems, 1687, p. 136.

PICKERELL, s. A young pike; a diminutive from pike. In Merrett's Pinax, or Catalogue, we have "Maximos vocat Gesner lucas, parvos *pickereles*;" and Coles has "*Pickerel*, luciolus, lucius parvus." One author, comparing them to ships, says, "The pikes are the taller ships, the *pickerels* of a middle sort, and the Jacks the pinnaces." *Cens. Lit.*, x, p. 128.

Like as the little roach
Must else be eat, or leape upon the shore,
When as the hungry *pickerell* doth approach.

Mirr. for Mag., 303.

Izaak Walton speaks of a weed called *pickerel*-weed; because, according to Gesner, pikes are bred in it, by the help of the sun's heat! Part I, ch. viii, init.

†**PICKERIE.** Pillage.

Both thefts and *pickerie* were quite suppressed.

Molinshed, 1577.

†**PICKLE.** To pick.

The wren, who seeing (prest with sleeps desire)
Nile's poysony pirate press the slimy shoar,
Sodainly comes, and hopping him before,
Into his mouth he skips, his teeth he *pickles*,
Clenseth his palate, and his throat so tickles.

Du Bartas.

PICT-HATCH. A noted tavern or brothel in Turnmill, commonly called Turnbull street, Cow-cross, Clerkewell; a haunt of the worst part of both sexes.

Go,—a short knife and a thong;—to your manor of
Pickt-hatch,—go.

Merr. W. W., ii, 2.

The lord-lip
Of Turnhal so,—which with my *Pickt-hatch* grange,
And Shore-ditch farm, and other premises
Adjoining—very good—a pretty maintenance.

Muse's L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 244.

From the Bordello it might come as well,
The Spittle, or *Pict-hatch*. *B. Jons. Ev. M. in H.*, i, 2.
The decay'd vestals of *Pickt-hatch* would thank you
That keep the fire alive there. *Ibid.*, *Alchem.*, ii, 1.
Why the whores of *Pickt-hatch*, Turnbull, or the
unmerciful bawds of Bloomsbury.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, B 3 b.

It has been well observed, that a *hatch* with *pikes* upon it was a common mark of a bad house:

Set some *pikes* upon your *hatch*, and I pray profess
to keep a bawdy house. *Cupid's Whirligig.*

Hence the name. The pikes were probably intended as a defence against riotous invasion. See Pericles, iv, 3. *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 107. See TURNBULL.

†**PIDLING.** Paltry.

This is a sign of a *pidling* beggerly condition.

Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

PIE, or PYE, s. The familiar English name for the popish ordinal; that is, the book in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnising the offices of the church. See Gutch, *Collect. Cur.*, ii, 169. The difficulty and intricacy of it is alluded to in the Preface to our Liturgy:

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more difficulty to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.

Conc. the Services of the Church.

Supposed to be an abbreviation of *pinax*, the Greek word for an index; or, by some, to be so called because it was *pied*, or of various colours, red, white, and black. The former seems more probable.

[*In spite of the pie, obstinately.*]

†Pertinax in rem aliquam, that is fully bent to do a thing, that will do it, yea marie will hee, maugre or in spite of the *pie*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 390.

PIECE, s., for cask, or vessel of wine.

The expression is borrowed from the French, in which language it is still used in that sense.

Home, lance, and strike a fresh *piece* of wine.

B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., v, 8.

†**PIECE.** A drinking-cup.

Diota. Horat. . . Any drinking *pieces* having two eares: a two eared drinking cup. *Nomenclator.*

†**PIECE.** A sort of small gun.

They seldome have any robbery committed amongst them, but there is a murther with it, for their unmannerly manner is to knocke out a mans braines first, or else to lurke behind a tree, and shoot a man

with a *peece* or a pistol, and so make sure worke with the passenger, and then search his pockets.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PIES. *A pies*, an exclamation, the derivation of which is not clear.

Ans. *A pies* upon you: well, my father has made Lucy swear too never to see Truman without his consent.

Cowley's Custer of Coleman Street, 1663.

Chas. Why what *a-pies* iz she made of, musten she be tucht? zure a man may buss her, az a body may zay, and no harm dun.

Unnatural Mother, 1698.

†PIG. The name of this animal enters much into phraseology.

Quod datur accipe: when the pig is offered, hold ope the poake.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 579.

Terra volat: pigs flie in the ayre with their tayles forward.

Ibid., p. 583.

PIGS, BARTHOLOMEW. Among the attractions of Bartholomew Fair, in early times, were pigs, which were there roasted and sold in pieces to those who would buy and eat. Much of this may be observed in Ben Jonson's comedy of Bartholomew Fair, where the puritanical wife, Win-the-fight, longs for pig, in the very first act. On which Busy, the Banbury puritan, thus learnedly discourses:

Now pig it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be longed for, and so consequently eaten; it may be eaten; very exceeding well eaten: but in the fair, and as a *Bartholomew pig*, it cannot be eaten; for the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry, and you make the fair no better than one of the high places.

Act i, sc. 6.

Abundance of matter, on the same subject, may there be found. Gayton thus mentions these attractions of the fair:

If Bartholomew faire should last a whole year, nor pigs nor puppet-playes would ever be surfeited of.

Festivous Notes, p. 145.

No season through all the yeere accounts he more subject to abhominatation than *Bartholomew faire*: their drums, hobbi-horses, rattles, babies, Jewtrumps, nay pigs and all, are wholly Judaical.

Whimsies, or a New Cast of Characters, 1631.

A Zealous Brother, p. 200.

Pig was not out of fashion when Ned Ward wrote his *London Spy*, in queen Anne's time.

Other fairs had also the same dainties:

She left you at St. Peter's fair, where you long'd for pig.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 451.

See BARTHOLOMEW PIG.

†PIGEON-HOLES. A game resembling bagatelle.

In several places there was nine-pins plaid, And pidgeon holes for to beget a trade.

Frost-Fair Ballads, 1684.

O the rare pleasure which the fields
This month of May to mortals yields;
The birds do send forth several strains,
Lambs skip and leap upon the plains:
The wanton kids about do run,
Not thinking winter e're will come.

The boys are by themselves in sholes,
At nine-pins or at *pigeon-holes*.
Whilist those men who are fit for war,
Are busie throwing of the bar.
But then upon a holiday
How men and maids at stool-ball play,
Some having got a cats-guts scraper,
O how they dance, frisk it, and caper.

Poor Robin, 1699.

PIGHT, *part.* Pitched. Generally considered as put for *pitched*, either as the participle, or the preterite tense of to pitch; but there was certainly an old verb, *to pight*. Thus:

And having in their sight

The threatned city of the foe, his tent did Asser *pight*.

Warner, Alb. Engl., p. 26.

Mr. Todd also quotes it from Wicliff. *Pight*, the participle, was common:

Your vile abominable tents,

Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains.

Tro. and Cress., v, 11.

Also in the sense of placed or fixed:

But in the same a little gate was *pight*.

Spens. P. Q., I, viii, 37.

When I dissuaded him from his intent,

And found him *pight* to do it.

Lear, ii, 1.

The threatned citie of the foe his tents did Asser *pight*.

Alb. Engl., p. 26.

PIGSNIE, *s.* A diminutive of pig; a burlesque term of endearment, as in this English hexameter:

Miso, mine own *pignie*, thou shalt have news of Dametas.

Sidney's Arc., p. 277.

Butler has used it for a small eye, *quasi* a pig's eye. See Johnson.

†As soon as she close to him came,
She spake, and call'd him by his name,
Stroking him on the head, *Pigsny*,
Quoth she, tell me, who made it cry.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†PIGWIDGIN. Small, or fairy-like.

By Scotch invasion to be made a prey

To such *pigwidgin* myrmidons as they.

Cleveland Revived, 1660.

PIKE-DEVANT, *s.* The beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, below the chin; a fashion once much in use. It is seen in most of the portraits of Charles the First.

He [lord Mountjoy] kept the haire of his upper lippe something short, onely suffering that under his nether lip to grow at length and full; yet some two or three yeares before his death he nourished a sharpe and short *pikedevant* on his chin.

Fynes Morison, Part ii, p. 45.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a poynado.

Lyly's Midas, v, 2.

My piece I must alter to a poynado, and my pike to a *pike-devant*; only this is my comfort, that our provant will be better here in the court, than in the camp.

Heywood's Royal King, &c., act iv, ad fin.

†And verily, for feature and shape of bodie, this it was: meane of stature, the haire of his head lying smooth and soft, as if he had kembered it, wearing his beard, which was shagged and rough, with a sharpe *pikedevant*.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Fair hair, as the poets say, is the prison of Cupid; that is the cause, I suppose, the ladies make rings,

and brooches, and lovelocks to send to their lovers, and why men curl and powder their hair, and prune their *pickatevants*. *Ward's Diary*.

† If once he be besotted on a wenche, he must lye awake a nights, renounce his book, sigh and lament, now and then weep for his hard hap, and mark above all things what hats, bands, doublets, breeches are in fashion; how to cut his beard, and wear his lock, to turn up his mushatos, and curl his head, prune his *pickitivant*, or if he wear it abroad, that the east side be correspondent to the west.

Burton, An. of Mel., ii, 337.

But if dinner be upon the board, desire the parson to say a short grace, and fall to it quickly; for entreaties upon such an account, are as ridiculous as *pickederant* beards, or trunk-breeches. *Poor Robin*, 1709.

PILCH, or PILCHER, s. A scabbard; from *pylche*, a skin-coat, Saxon. See Skinner. Hence he derives *pilchard* also.

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the cars. *Rom. and Jul.*, iii, 1.

A *pilche*, or leather coat, seems to have been a common dress for a carman. Decker says of Ben Jonson,

Thou hast forgot how thou ambled'st in a leather *pilch*, by a play-waggon in the high-way.

Satiromastix.

A carman in a lether *pilche*, that had whipt out a thousand pound out of his horse-taile.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 13.

Coles has, "A *pilche* for a saddle, instratum;" which explains that it was an external covering, and probably of leather. Kersey also calls it a covering for a saddle; but he likewise gives it the sense of "a piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child." It seems, therefore, to have been used for any covering.

PILCROW, s. A technical word with printers, for the mark of a paragraph. See Blount, Kersey, Coles. Minshew supposes it to be corrupted from *paragraphus*; but by what process, it is not easy to guess.

A lesson how to confer every abstract with his moneth, and how to find out huswifery verses by the *pilcrow*.

Tusser, p. 2.

In husbandry matters, where *pilcrow* ye find, That verse appertaineth to husbandry kind. *Ibid.*

These directions refer to the form and divisions used in the printing of his book. Beaumont and Fletcher write it *peel-crow*. Speaking of the marks in a printed book, Lapet says,

But why a *peel-crow* here?

Gl. I told him so, sir:

A scare-crow had been better. *Nice Valour*, iv, 1.

To PILL, for to pillage.

The prince thereby presumed his people for to pill.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 279.

The commons he hath pill'd With grievous taxes, and quite lost their hearts.

Rich. II., ii, 1.

Hear me, you wrangling pirates, that fall out In sharing that which you have pill'd from me.

Rich. III., i,

Often joined with poll, as *to pill and poll*, to plunder and strip:

Can pill, and poll, and catch before they crave.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 467.

We cut off occurrences, we prole, pole, and pill.

Ibid., 84.

Kildare did use to pill and poll his friendes, tenants, and retevners. *Holingsh. Hist. of Irel.*, F 7, col. 2 a.

Because they pill and poll, because they wrest.

Gascoigne, h 3 b.

See POLL. Hence,

PILLERY, s. Rapine, the act of pillaging.

And then concussion, rapine, pilleries, Their catalogue of accusations fill.

Daniel's Works, I 5 b.

PILLARS. Ornamented pillars were formerly carried before a cardinal, and Wolsey was remarkable for keeping up this piece of state. In the stage directions for his solemn entry in the play of Henry VIII, it is said, "Then two gentlemen bearing *two great silver pillars*." *Hen. VIII*, ii, 4. This was from authentic history. He is so described by Holingshed, and other historians. Cavendish, his biographer, speaks of these silver pillars, and of his cross-bearers and pillar-bearers. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.*, i, p. 353. Skelton satirically describes him as going

With worldly pompe incredible.

Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,

And they bear two crosses right longe,

Gapyng in every man's face.

After them folowe two laye-men secular,

And eche of theym holdyng a pillar

In their handes, steade of a mace.

Skelton's Works.

These pillars were supposed to be emblematical of the support given by the cardinals to the church.

Bishop Jewel, in his Apology, speaking of the pomp of the Roman prelates, says, "Amictum quidem habent illi interdum aliquem, cruces, columnas, galeros, tiaras, pallia, quam pompam veteres episcopi Chrysostomus, Augustinus, Ambrosius non habebant." § 9. In a useful modern edition [Pontefract, 1812] the word *columnas* is put between brackets, as suspected to be wrong; but it is perfectly right, and is in all the best editions.

PILLED, part. Bare, as if picked or stripped.

Their (the ostriches) necks are much longer than cranes, and *pilled*, having none or little feathers about them. Also their legs—are *pilled* and bare.

Coryat, vol. i, p. 39, repr.

PILLORY. The ancient mode of punishment in it was this: The *collistrigium*, or pillory, was placed horizontally, so that the criminal was suspended in it by his chin and the back of his head. Hence is explained a passage of Shakespeare, supposed by Dr. Johnson to be corrupt:

You must be hooded, must you? show your knave's visage, with a p—x to you; show your sheep-biting face, and be *hang'd an hour*. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.

The alleged crime was not capital, and suspension in the pillory for *an hour* was all that the speaker intended. The words *an hour* are, therefore, not superfluous. The method, however, may be presumed to be uncommon, as Minshew only mentions "standing on the pillorie." Ed. 1617.

†**PILLOWBEER.** A pillow-case.

Sordido. — take heed your horns do not make holes in the *pillowbeers*.

Middleton, *Women beware Women*.

†**PIMGENET.** A pimple on the face.

I clear the lass with wainscot face, and from *pimginets* free

Plump ladies red as Saracen's head with toaping ratafee. *Newest Academy of Compliments*.

Is it not a manly exercise to stand licking his lips into rubies, painting his cheeks into cherries, parching his *pimginits*, carbuncles, and buboes?

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

Ladies or dowdies, wives or lasses,
With scarlet or *pimgennet* faces,
Tho' caus'd by drinking much cold tea,
Punch, nectar, wine, or ratifea.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

PIMLICO. Perhaps originally the name of a man who kept a public house at Hogsdon, to which there was a great resort of the common people. There is an old tract existing, named "*Pimlyco*, or runne Red-cap, 'tis a Mad World at Hogsdon." 4to, 1609. [See the last example.]

All sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here
In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden,
In days of *Pimlico* and Eyebright. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 2.

Afterwards a part of Hogsdon seems to have been so called:

I have sent my daughter this morning as far as *Pimlico*, to fetch a draught of Derby ale.

Greene's Tw Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 63.

It was famous for cakes and custards:

My lord Noland, will you go to *Pimlico* with us?
We are making a boon voyage to that happy land of
spice cakes. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 104.
To squire his sisters, and demolish custards
At *Pimlico*.

A sort of ale also seems to have taken the name:

Or stout March-beer, or Windsor ale,
Or Labour-in-vain (so seldom stale),
Or *Pimlico*, whose too great sale

Did mar it.

Nichols's Coll. Poems, iii, 263.

A part just beyond Buckingham gate, St. James's park, in the way to Chelsea, has since succeeded to the name: how, or when, it was transferred I know not.

†Have at thee, then, my merrie boyes, and hey for
old *Ben Pimlico's* nut-browne.

News from Hogsdon, 1598.

†**To PIMPER.**

But when the drinke doth worke within her head,
She rowles and reekes, and *pimpers* with the eyes.

Lane's Tom Tel-Troths Message, 1600.

PIN, s. The middle point of a butt, or mark set up to shoot at with arrows. To cleave this, was to shoot best. It stood in the very centre of the white. See **WHITE**.

The very *pin* of his heart cleft with
The blind bow-boy's butt-shaft. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.
Then will she get the up-shot, by cleaving of the *pin*.
Love's L. L., iv, 1.

The *pin* he shoots at,

That was the man delivered ye.

B. and Fl. Island Princess, iv, 1.

Hold out, knight,

I'll cleave the black *pin* i' the midst of the white.

No Wit like a Woman's.

For kings are clouts that every man shoots at,
Our crown the *pin* that thousands seek to cleave.

Marlowe's Tamburl., cited by Malone.

See **CLOUT**.

†**PIN.** A wooden peg.

Pynne of tymbre, *cheville*.

Palag.

Upon a mery *pynne*, *de hayt*.

Ibid.

Edgar, away with *pins* i' th' cup

To spoil our drinking whole ones up.

Holborn Drollery, 1673, p. 76.

He will

Imagine only that he shall be cheated,
And he is cheated; all still comes to passe.

He's but one *pin* above a natural; but—

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Quoth he, I care for neither friend or kinsman,
Nor doe I value honesty *two pinnes* man.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

[A knot in timber.]

†The *pinne* or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes.

Nomenclator.

†**PIN-FEATHER.** A name still given in Northamptonshire to the incipient feathers of birds.

Had we suffered those birds of prey to have been fledged (for they were but *pin-feathered*), it might have been said in our proverb, that we brought up birds to pick out our own eyes. But they were all soon got by lowbelling; these silly woodcocks were ensnared in a gin laid by the royal party.

The Sage Senator, p. 209

PIN AND WEB. A disorder of the eye, consisting apparently of some excrescence growing upon the ball of the eye. So, at least, Markham describes it in horses:

But for the wart, pearle, *pin* or *web*, which are evils grown in and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juyce of the herb betin, and wash the eye therewith, it will weare the spots away.

Chesp and Good Husbandry, Book i, ch. 37.
Flibbertigibbet, — he gives the *web* and the *pin*, squints the eye, &c. *Leor*, iii, 4.

Wishing clocks more swift;
Hours minutes; the noon midnight; and all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and *web*, but theirs.

His eyes, good queene, be great, so are they cleare and graye,
He never yet had *pinne* or *webbe*, his sight for to decay.

Gascoigne's Princely Pl. of Kenelw.
Capell says, the *pin* is *pterygium*, or *unguis*; and the *web*, *pannus*. See Johnson, *Pin*, 9.

PIN-BOUKE, *s.* A sort of vessel.
When Moses brought water out of the rock, the Israelites, says Drayton, ran to catch it, and

In pails, kits, dishes, basons, *pinboukes*, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.
Moses, B. iii, p. 1604.

I have not seen the word elsewhere, nor in any Dictionary.

†**To PINCH**. Used of hounds pressing upon and seizing their game.

A hownd a freckled hind
In full course hunted; on the foreskirts yet
He *pinched* and pull'd her down. *Chapm. Odys.*, xix.

†**PINDER**. The officer whose business it was to look after stray animals and put them in the pound, and to prevent trespassers.

With that they espy'd the jolly *pinder*,
As he sat under a thorn.
Now turn again, now turn again, said the *pinder*,
For a wrong way you have gone.

Robin Hood and the Pinder of Wakefield.

PINE, or **PYNE**, *s.* Grief, or suffering; from to pine, and that from *pinan*, Saxon. It is to be found in Pope. See Todd.

His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and *pine*,
Were shronke into his jawes, as he did never dine.
Spens. P. Q., I, ix, 35.

Also for fatal pain :

The victor hath his foe within his reach,
Yet pardons her that merits death and *pine*.
Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 57.

So also Spenser :

Who whether he alive be to be found,
Or by some deadly chaunce be done to *pine*,
Since I him lately lost, uncaeth is to define.
P. Q., VI, v, 28.

In boundes of bale, in pangs of deadly *pyne*.
Gascoigne, Flowers, a 3 b.

†**To PINE**, *v. act.* To wear away with suffering.

A burning fever him so *pynde* awaye,
That death did finish this his dolefull daye.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

PINER, or **PIONER**, *s.* A pioneer; an attendant on an army, whose office is to dig, level, remove obstructions, form trenches, and do all works ex-

cuted with unwarlike tools, as spades, &c. From French.

My *piners* eke were prest with shawl and spade,
T' inter the dead, a monstrous trench that fill,
And on them dead they reard a mightie hill.

Mirr. Mag., p. 182.

Wherewith to win this towne, afresh th' assault he led,

He *piners* set to trench, and undermine amaine,
Made bastiles for defence, yet all this toile was vaine.
Ibid., p. 491.

Ben Jonson has *pioner*, in the folio edition :

Statilius, Curius, Ceparius, Cimber,
My labourers, *pioners*, and incendiaries.
Cataline, iii, 3.

Captain Grose on Othello, iii, 3, gives instances to show that the situation of a *pioneer* was a degradation; and in both instances it is written *pioner*. A soldier of course considers himself superior to a mere labourer; consequently it must be a degradation to him to be turned into that corps.

PINGLER, *s.* Probably a labouring horse, kept by a farmer in his homestead. *Pingle* is defined by Coles, "Agellulus domui rusticæ adjacens, ager conceptus." *Picle* is the same, in provincial language.

Perverslie doe they alwaies thinke of their lovers,
and talke of them scornfullie, judging all to bee
clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers*
that be not coursers. *Euphues*, sign. M 1 b.

PINK, *s.* A vessel with a narrow stern; *pinque*, French. Hence all vessels so formed are called *pink-sterned*. *Chambers*. In the French Manuel Lexique it is thus defined: "Nom d'un vaisseau de charge qui s'appelle aussi flutte. Il est *plat de varange* (flat-bottomed), et il a le derriere ronde." It is not, in fact, an obsolete term at sea.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers:—
Clap on more sails; pursue. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Observe, however, that the three oldest editions read *puncke*, and *pink* is only conjectural. As we know no other derivation of *punk*, perhaps it is merely a corruption of *pink*. A woman is often compared to a ship; as here :

This *pinck*, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends,
A well known man of war.

B. and Fl. Woman's Pr., ii, 6.

PINK EYNE. Small eyes. See the next word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink eyne*.
Ant. & Cleop., ii, 7.

This expression, in the quaint language and fantastic spelling of old Laneham, appears thus:

It was a sport very pleasaunt of theeze beastz, to see the bear with his *pink nyz* leering after his enmiez approach.
Letter from Kenilworth.

PINK-EYED. Small eyed. Coles renders it by *lucinius* and *ocella*; later ed. also *pætus*: and in the Latin part of his Dictionary he has, "*Ocellæ, —arum*. Maids with little eyes; *pink-ey'd* girls." To *wink* and *pink* with the eyes, still means to contract them, and peep out of the lids. Johnson quotes L'Estrange for this sense. In Fleming's Nomenclator we have, "*Ocella, lucinius, qui exiles habet oculos, μικρόμυκτος*. Ayant fort petits yeux. That hath little eyes: *pink-eyed*." Page 451, a. Bishop Wilkins also has, "*pink-ey'd, narrow eyed*." *Alph. Dict.*

Also them that were *pink-eyed*, and had very small eies, they termed *ocellæ*. *P. Holland's Pliny*, B. 11.

†**To PINK.** To wink.

Though his iye on us therat pleasauntlie *pinke*,
Yet will he thinke that we saie not as we thinke.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†**PINNER.** An article of dress, drawn round the neck.

With a suit of good *pinners* pray let her be drest,
And when she's in bed, let all go to rest.
The Crafty Miller, an old ballad.
My hair's about my ears, as I'm a sinner
He has not left me worth a hood or *pinner*.
Radcliffe's Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 5.
The cinder wench, and oyster drab,
With Nell the cook and hawking Bab,
Must have their *pinners* brought from France.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†**PINSNET.** Apparently the same as the following.

To these their nether-stockes, they have corked shoes, *pinsnets*, and fine pantoffles, which bear them up a finger or two from the ground.
Stubbes's Anatomie of Abuses.

†**PINSON.** A thin-soled shoe.

Calceamen and calcearium is a shoo, *pinson*, socke.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 211.

†**PIPERLY.**

Our poets and writers about London, whom thou hast called *piperly* make-plays and make-bates.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†**PIPER'S CHEEKS.** Swollen or puffed-out cheeks.

That hath bigge or great cheekes, as they tearme them, *pipers cheekes*, *bucculentus*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 286.

†**PIPIENT.** Making a noise like a chicken.

There you shall heare hypocrites, a *pipient* broode, cackling their owne ripenesse, when they are scarce out of their shelles.
Adams' Spirituall Naeigator, 1615

†**PIPPIN.** A general term for an apple.

Lord, who would take him for a *pippin* squire,
That's so bedaub'd with lace and rich attire?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A gold-smith telling o'er his cash,
A *pippling-monger* selling trash.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1705.

PIRAMIS, or PIRA'MIDES. A pyramid. The latter is either singular or plural.

That *piramis* so high,
Rear'd (as it might be thought) to overtop the sky.
Drayt. Polyolb., 1161.

Place me some God upon a *piramis*
Higher than hills of earth. *B. & Fl. Philaster*, iv. 4.
Then he, above them all himself that sought to raise,
Upon some mountain top, like a *piramides*.
Drayton, Polyolb., p. 1013.

Now flourishing with fanes, and proud *piramides*.
Ibid., p. 922.

Make it rich
With brass, and purest gold, and shining jasper,
Like the *piramides*. *B. & Fl. Philast.*, v. 3.

Spenser and others write it *pyramides*.

†**PIRE.** A pier.

The next day they spent in viewing the castle of Dover, the *pire*, the cliffee, the road, and towne.
Lyly's Euphues.

PIRRIE, or PERRIE, s. A sudden storm at sea. *Pirr*, in Scotch, means a gentle breeze. See Jamieson.

In surgelesse seas of quiet rest, when I
Seven yeares had saild, a *perrie* did arise,
The blasts whereof abridg'd my libertie.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 194.

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.
Ibid., p. 502.

It occurs also in prose:

At length when the furious *pyrrie* and rage of windes still encreased. *Holinshed, Scotland*, sign. X 4.
They were driven back by storme of winde and *pyrries* of the sea, towards the coast of Attica.
North's Plut., 355.

I have not seen it in the old dictionaries, yet Mr. Todd has it, and exemplifies it also from sir T. Elyot.

PISCINE, or PISCINA (a term in church architecture). A cavity made within a niche, usually in the chancel, near the high altar, for containing water, in which the priests made their ablutions, &c., at high mass. "*Locus in quo manus sacerdotis lavant, et ubi ablutiones sacerdotis missam celebrantis injiciuntur.*" *Du Cange in voce*. See Archæologia, vol. x, page 353, and the quotations there given. Also Gent. Mag., vol. 67, p. 649. When the use of them ceased, the name was soon forgotten. From *piscina*, a fish-pond, Latin.

†**PISHERY-PASHERY.** Nonsense?

Peace, Firke! Peace, my fine Firke! stand by with your *pishery pashery*! Away!
The Shoo-makers Holy-day, 1621.

PISSING-CONDUIT. A small conduit near the Royal Exchange, so called in contempt, or jocularly, from its running with a small stream. Stowe says it was set up by John Wels, grocer, mayor in 1430. It seems also to have had the more respectable name of "the conduit in Cornhill;" of which Howell gives this account:

By the west side of the aforesaid prison called the Tunne, was a fair well of spring-water, curbed round with hard stone. But in the year 1401, the said prison house called the Tunne was made a cesterne for sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead from Tyburne, and was thenceforth called the *conduit upon Cornhill*. *Londinop.*, p. 77.

Some distance west is the Royall Exchange—and so downe to the little conduit, called the *pissing-conduit*, by the stockes market. *Stowe's London*, p. 144.

Hence, in a play attributed to Shakespeare, Jack Cade is made to say,

Now is Mortimer lord of this city,
And here sitting upon London-stone,
I charge and command, that, of the cities cost,
The *pissing-conduit* run nothing but claret wine,
The first year of our reign. *2 Hen. VI*, iv, 6.

This seems to have been, in some measure, a general name for a small conduit. Thus a servant who had been drenched with water says,

I shall turn *pissing-conduit* shortly.
B. & Fl. Women Pleas'd, i, 2.

There is a similar expression in Davenant's Wits.

†**PISSING-POST.** Public urinals appear to have existed under this name, and to have been the usual places for sticking up bills and placards.

But if this warning will not serve the turne,
I swear by sweet satyricke Nash his urne,
On every *pissing post* their names I'll place,
Whilst they past shame, shall shame to shew their face. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

Now the spring is coming on, when each *pissing-post* will be almost pasted over with quacks bills, who for your mony will cure you of all diseases, especially the pox. *Poor Robin*, 1694.

PISSING-WHILE [save reverence], a short time, such as is sufficient for that evacuation.

He had not been there (bless the mark) a *pissing-while*, but all the chamber smelt him.

Two Gent. Ver., iv, 3.

I shall entreat your mistress, madam Expectation, if she be among these ladies, to have patience but a *pissing-while*. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, i, 7.

Where he shall never be at rest one *pissing-while* a day. *Gamm. Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 50.

To stay a *pissing-while*. *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 206.

See also Nash's Lenten Stuff. Our ancestors were not very nice; and rather chose to be exact than delicate in their allusions. It is here inserted chiefly to show that Shakespeare was not singular in using the term.

†**PISTEL, or PISTLE.** An epistle.

Hay, any Worke for Cooper, or a Briefe *Pistle* to the Reverend Bishops, counselling them if they will needes bee Barrelled up, for feare of smelling in the Nostrills of His Majesty, and the State, that they would use the Advice of Reverend Martin, for providing of their Cooper, because T. C. is an unskilful Tub-trimmer, &c.

Title of a book, of the time of James I.

†**To PISTOL.** To shoot with a pistol.

Captain Remish, who was the main instrument for discovery of the myne, *pistol'd* himself in a desperate mood of discontent in his cabin, in the Convertine.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PISTOLETS, s. Diminutive of pistoles, a Spanish coin, not rounded, or formed with exactness.

Or were they Spanish stamps still travelling,
That are become as catholique as their king,
Those unlicked bear-whelps, unfil'd *pistolets*,
That more than canon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left unrounded, look
Like many-angled figures, in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne, Eleg.* 12.

A double pistolet is also mentioned:

That will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking. *B. & Fl. Span. Cur.*, i, 1.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that *pistolet* sometimes meant also a small pistol. See Johnson.

PITCH, s. The height to which a falcon soared, before she stooped upon her prey.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have perhaps some shallow judgment. *1 Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

These growing feathers plucked from Caesar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary *pitch*. *Jul. Cas.*, i, 1.
Yet from this *pitch* can I behold my own,—
And in my fearful stoop can make the stand. *B. & Fl. Noble Gent.*, iv, 1.

Where now my spirit got roomth it selfe to show,
To the fair'st *pitch* doth make a gallant flight. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 526.

It was used also, and still is, for height in general; but this perhaps was the origin of that use.

PITCH AND PAY. A familiar expression, meaning, pay down at once, pay ready money. Probably, throw down your money and pay.

The word is *pitch and pay*,—trust none. *Hen. V*, ii, 3.

No creditor did curse me day by day,
I used plainnesse, ever *pitch and pay*. *Mirr. for Mag.*, 374.

Where (Norwich) strangers well may seem to dwell,
That *pitch and pay*, or keep their day,
But who that want, shall find it scant
So good for him. *Tusser*, p. 145.

And there was neither fault nor fray,
Nor any disorder any way,
But every man did *pitch and pay*.

Yorkshire Song, Evans, I, p. 23, ed. 1810.

By the following intimation, Dr. Farmer seems to suggest that it originated from *pitching* goods in a

market, and paying immediately for their standing. One of the old laws of Blackwell-hall was, that "A penny be paid by the owner of every bale of cloth for *pitching*." It is not improbable that this might be the original sense.

†PITCHER-MEN. Great drinkers.

No cobbler in our town almost,
But at that time he'll have roost;
Altho' they eggs and apples are,
But as for drink he will not spare;
For not one shoemaker in ten
But are boon blades, true pitcher-men,
Poor Robin, 1738.

†PITFOLD. A pitfall.

Decipulum, . . . Un trebuchet. A *pitfold*, or other snare to intrap birds or beasts: a trap, a gin. *Nomenclator*.

PITTANCE, *s.* The allowance of meat distributed in a monastery. See Pictantia, Du Cange. In Tindal's History of Evesham, it is also said to have been a measure of liquids, six of which made up a pint royal, sextarium regis, p. 122. Roquefort says, because its value was a *picte*, which was a small coin of Poitiers. The word itself is well known.

PITTERING, *a.* Making a low and shrillish noise.

And when his *pittering* streamers are low and thin.
R. Greene, *Eng. Fern.*, 67, repr.

Herrick applies it to the note of a grasshopper.

PITTY-WARY, or PITTIE-WARD.

The name of some place at Windsor.

Merry, sir, the *Pittie-ward*, the park-ward, every way; Old Windsor way, and every way but the town way.
Merry W. W., iii, 1.

No such place being known, the modern editors have very arbitrarily changed it to *city-ward*, which seems to be the very way that the speaker says they had not looked; besides that Windsor was no city. *Petty-ward*, for small ward, is more probable. Or if there was a place called the *Pitty*, it must mean towards that. See WARD. Mr. Steevens says there was a place so called at Bristol. *Pitty-wary* is quite inexplicable.

†PIVISH. Peevish; foolish. *Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes*, 1577.

†PIX. Pitch. "*Pix* scraped from ships." *Nomenclator*.

PIX, or PYX; from *pyxis*, Latin. The box, or shrine, in which the consecrated wafers were kept; called also

tabernacle. This, as well as the *pax*, was deemed an object of pious veneration; and it is generally supposed, that the vulgar expression of *please the pigs*, is only a corruption of *please the pix*.

We kiss the *pix*, we creep the crosses, our benches we overrunne.
16th. *Engl.*, p. 115.

Ab. Fleming, in Junius's *Nomenclator*, has "the *pix*, or box, wherein the *crucifix* was kept," as a translation of *hierotheca*; but this, I believe, is erroneous, unless it meant both. Minshew has copied this. Du Cange more correctly describes it, as "*Pyxis* in qua sacra eucharistia infirmis deferatur, ex ebore," in *pyxis*. It is thus described by the late Mr. Carter, an architect, and of the Roman per-

susion:
Tabernacle, or *pix*, in our antiquities, was a small cabinet to contain the host, &c. It was made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones. The form in general consisted of a foot, whereon was placed a niche, with a door, and finishing with a pediment head, with buttresses and pinnacles on the sides, &c.
Gent. Mag., 1804, Part 1, p. 584.

Sometimes, as we see from Du Cange, it was of ivory. *Pix*, and *pax*, must be carefully distinguished, though they have often been confounded in modern times. See PAX.

†PLACART. A printed broadside; a proclamation.

The archduke for the time hath a very princely command, all coyns bear his stamp, all *placarts* or edicts are published in his name.

Howell's *Familiar Letters*, 1680.

PLACE, *s.* The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight; similar in that to pitch. This is Mr Gifford's explanation, and he quotes a modern authority:

Eagles can have no speed except when at their *place*, and then to be sure their weight increases their velocity.
Thornton's *Sporting Tour*.

In such a *place* flies, as he seems to say
See me, or see me not.
Massing. *Guard.*, i, 1.

So Shakespeare:

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of *place*,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Macb., ii, 4.

IN PLACE. In company, present.

Then was she fayre alone, when none was faire in *place*.
Spens. P. Q., I, ii, 38.

Oh hold that heavie hand,
Dear sir, what ever that thou be in *place*.
And., iii, 87.

PLACEBO, TO SING PLACEBO. To endeavour to curry favour. The *placebo* was the vesper hymn for the dead. Du Cange. Pope Sixtus's

Breviary says, "Ad vesp̄as, *absolutè* incipitur ab Antiphonâ, *placebo Domino in regione vivorum.*" *Off. Defunctorum*, p. 156. Harington's 56th Epigram, in his second book, is "of a preacher *who sings placebo*;" and he is described as being,

A smooth-tong'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect.

Of which comedie—when some to sing *placebo*, advised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plaine,—yet he would have it allowed.

Sir J. Har. Preface to Ariosto.

A curious old song on *Placebo and Dirige* (another part of the mass for the dead) is in Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, p. 56, where many of the Latin words are introduced. A monk sings "for Jack Nape's soule *Placebo and Dirige.*" Jack Nape is there supposed to mean John Holland, duke of Exeter [the duke of Suffolk].

PLACKET, *s.* A petticoat; generally an under-petticoat.

Love is addressed by Shakespeare as,
Liege of all loiterers and malcontents,
Dread prince of *plackets*, king of codpieces.

L. L. L., iii, 1.

Is there no manners left among maids? will they wear their *plackets*, where they should bear their faces.

Wint. T., iv, 3.

That a cod-piece were far fitter here than a pinn'd *placket*.

B. and Fl. Love's Cure, i, 2.

Just like a plow-boy tir'd in a browne jacket,
And breeches round, long leathern point, no *placket*.

Gayton, Fest. N., p. 170.

If the maides a spinning goe,
Burn the flax, and fire their toe,
Scorch their *plackets*.

Herrick, p. 374.

Mr. Steevens quotes an author, who makes it the opening of the petticoat (on *Lear*, iii, 4). Bailey says it was the fore-part of the shift or petticoat; but it was neither. It is sometimes used for a female, the wearer of a *placket*, as petticoat now is.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*?

B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., iv, 3.

†**To PLAD.** To wade?

Coming to a small brook, I perceived a handsome lass on the other side, which made me stay to see how she would get over; who, according to the custom of the rustick Irish, tucked up her coats to her waste, leaving all from her middle downward naked, and so came *pladding* through.

English Rogue.

'PLAIN, *v.*, for complain. A common abbreviation.

This we call birth; but if the child could speak,
He death would call it, and of nature *plain*.

Sir J. Davies, on the Soul, § 33.

Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow,
The king hath cause to *plain*.

Lear, iii, 1.

So also *'plaining* for complaining, and, as a substantive, *'plaint*. See Johnson.

†For such an humour every woman seizeth,
She loves not him that *plaineth*, but that pleaseth.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, i, 1.

†**In PLAIN.** An adverbial phrase. To speak plainly.

Cl. Conceale him not! in *plain*, I am thy father,
Thy father, Amaryllis, that commands thee.

Randolph's Amintas, 1640.

PLAIN-SONG. The simple notes of an air, without ornament or variation; opposed to descant, which was full of flourish and variety.

All the ladies—do plainly report,
That without mention of them you can make no sport,

They are your *playne-song*, to singe descant upon.

Damon and Philias, O. Pl., i, 182.

Hence the cuckoo is said to sing *plain-song*, and the nightingale descant:

The *plain-song* cuckoo gray. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.

The learning to sing from notes was once almost universal in England. Ascham laments the disuse of the practice:

I wish from the bottom of my heart, that the laudable custom of Englands to teach children their *plaine-song* and *pricke-song*, were not so decayed throughout all the realme as it is.

Asch. Tor., p. 28.

Of its decay, he says afterwards,

The thinge is too true, for of them that come dailye to the university, where one hath learned to singe, six hath not.

Ibid., p. 31.

The prick-song was the music, pricked or noted down, *i. e.*, written music. See **PRICK-SONG**.

PLANCHED. Boarded; from *planche*, French.

And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate.

Meas. for Meas., iv, 1.

Yet with his hooves doth beat and rent

The *planched* floore. *Gorges, Transl. of Lucan.*

Also to *plaunch*:

Is to *plaunche* on a piece as brode as thy cap.

O. Pl., ii, p. 9.

PLANCHER, *s.* A plank, or board; *plancher*, French.

Upon the ground doth lie

A hollow *plancher*. *Lyly, Maid's Metamorph.*

Among

Th' anatomized fish, and fowls from *planchers* sprong.

Drayt. Polyolb., iii, p. 711.

Also a floor, which is the sense of the original:

Oak, cedar, and chesnut, are the best builders: some are for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, &c.

Bacon, cited by Johnson.

PLANET. The planets were supposed to have the power of doing sudden mischief by their malignant aspect, which was conceived to strike objects; as when trees are suddenly blighted,

or the like. Hence the common expression, still in use, of *planet-struck*:

Physic for't there's none;
It is a bawdy *planet*, that will strike
Where 'tis predominant. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue,
Or what the cross, dire-looking *planet* smiles.
Milton, Arcades, l. 50.

†PLANET-BOOK.

Go fetch me down my *planet-book*
Straight from my private room;
For in the same I mean to look,
What is decreed my doom.
The *planet-book* to her they brought,
And laid it on her knee;
She found that all would come to nought,
For poison'd she should be.

The Unfortunate Concubine.

PLANET-STRUCK. Affected by the malignant influence of a planet; sometimes, afflicted with madness. Thus Claius, in Randolph's *Amyntas*, says of the distracted *Amyntas*:

Who hath not heard how he hath chac'd the boare?
And how his speare hath torne the panch of wolves,
On the barke of every tree his name's ingraven;
Now *planet-struck*, and all that vertue vanished.

Amyntas, act iii, sc. 3.

The word is by no means disused, though the superstition is discarded.

PLANT, s. A foot, from *planta*, Latin. Certainly so used in the following passage:

Here they'll be man: some of their *plants* are ill-rooted already, the least wind i' the world will blow them down.

Ant. and Cleop., ii, 7.

He speaks of persons rendered unsteady by liquors. Coles has, "The *plant* of the foot, *planta*, &c. *pedis*."

So Jonson:

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seck for ease, or love delay.

Masq. of Oberon.

Other authors also are cited for it.

PLANTAGE, s. Probably for anything that is planted.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon,
As sun to day, &c.

Tro. and Cr., iii, 2.

Plants were supposed to improve as the moon increases:

The poor husbandman perceiveth that the increase of the moon maketh *plants* fruitful.

R. Scott's Disc. of Witcher.

PLANTAIN, s. A well-known plant; *plantago*, Latin. Its leaves were supposed to have great virtue in curing wounds. It is, therefore, put for a healing plaster:

These poor slight sores
Need not a *plantain*.

B. and Fl. Two Noble K., i, 2.

To PLASH. To interweave branches of trees.

For nature loath, so rare a jewels wracke,
Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a tree,
If possible to hinder destiny.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 130.

Johnson quotes Evelyn for it. Also

for what we now call to *plash*, that is, to dash water about with noise. Hence, **PLASH, s.** A shallow pool, or collection of water.

He leaves

A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep.

Tam. of Shr., i, 4.

†**PLAT.** The sole of the foot. *Plat-footed*, splay-footed; or polt-footed.

The *platte* of the foote, *planta*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 284.

Plat-footed, polti.

Ibid., p. 301.

PLATE, s. A piece of silver money.

In his livery

Walk'd crowns and crownets; realms and islands were

As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Ant. and Cl.*, v, 2.

Belike he has some new trick for a purse;

And if he has, he's worth three hundred *plates*.

Marl. Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 335.

'Tis such a trouble to be married too,

And have a thousand things of great importance,

Jewels, and *plates*, and fooleries molest me.

B. and Fl. Rule a W., ii, 2.

PLATFORM, s. The ground plan, or delineation of anything. Johnson has this sense, but it is not now in use. Hence generally for a design:

Apelles, what peece of worke have you now in hand?
A. None in hand, if it like your majestie: but I am devising a *platforme* in my head.

Lyly's Alex. and Camp., v, 4.

To procure himselfe a pardon, went and discovered the whole *plat-forme* of the conspiracie.

Disc. of New World, p. 115.

†Being set downe shee casts her face into a *plat-forme*, which dureth the meale, and is taken away with the voider. Her draught reacheth to good manners, not to thirst, and it is a part of their mysterie not to professe hunger: but Nature takes her in private and stretcheth her upon meat.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

PLATT, s. A plan, or map.

There was no other pastime nor exercise among the youth—but to draw *plattes* of Sicile, and describe the situation of Libya and Carthage.

North's Plut., 220 B.

†No clumsy fist may dare

To meddle with thy pencil and thy *plat*. *Du Bartas*.

To PLAY WITH THE BEARD, in the following passage, seems to mean to deceive. To stroke the beard was a piece of amorous cajolery.

Yet have I *play'd* with his beard, in knitting this knot,

I promist friendship, but—I meant it not.

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 177.

PLAY-FEER, s. A play-mate, play-fellow. See **FERE**.

Where she was wont to call him her dear son,
Her little *play-feer*, and her pretty bun.

Drayton, Moone., p. 502.

Hee hadde passed his youth in wanton pastime, and riotous disorder, with a sort of misgoverned mates and unthrifitie *play-feers*.

Holinsk., vol. ii, A a 7, col. 1.

All the young sonnes of the nobilitie flocking thither for the companie of him, as their *playfeere*.

Stow's Annals, N 1 b.

PLAYSE, or PLAISE. The fish; often used as a simile for one who had a wry mouth: that fish, like other flat fishes, having the mouth on one side.

I should have made a wry mouth at the world like a *playse*. *Hon. Wh., 2d Part, O. Pl., iii, 395.*
Save only the *playse* and the butt, that made wry mouths at him, and for their mocking have wry mouths ever since. *Greene's Lenten Stuff.*

Hence it is easy to see why Decker speaks thus of his detractors:

Bate one at that stake, my *plaise-mouth* yelpers. *Satiromastix.*

A *plaise-mouth* is also used for a small demure mouth:

Or some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a *plaise-mouth*, and look upon you. *B. Jons. Silent Wom., iii, 2.*

A similar expression is quoted from a satire by T. Lodge:

And keep his *plaise-mouth'd* wife in welts and girdles. *Beloe's Anec. of Sc. Books, ii, p. 113.*

PLAYTES, in the following passage, seem to denote some kind of vessel.

They bestowed them aborde in xxx hulkes, hoyes, and *playtes*. *Holinsh. Hist. of Scott., c, col. 2, a*

To PLEACH, v. To intertwine, or weave together.

Walking in a thick *pleached* alley in my orchard were thus overheard. *Much Ado, i, 4.*

And bid her steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Ibid., iii, 1.*

The master thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck. *Ant. and Cl., iv, 12.*

PLEASAUNCE, or PLEASANCE, s. Pleasantness, delight.

For thilke same season when all is ycladde
With *pleasaunce*. *Spens. Sh. Kal., May, v, 6.*

O that men should put an enemy into their mouths,
to steal away their brains! that we should with joy,
pleasaunce, revel, and applause, transform ourselves
into beasts. *Othello, ii, 3.*

Faire seemely *pleasaunce* each to other makes,
With goodly purposes, there as they sit. *Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 30.*

Sweete solitarie groves, whereas the nymphes
With *pleasance* laugh, to see the satyres play.
R. Greene's Orlando Fur., 1504, sign. Db.

'PLEAT, for compleat, or complete.

Two sisters so we have, both to devotion *'pleat*,
And worthily made saints. *Drayt. Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1149.*

Such abbreviations may generally be guessed, they are very numerous.

PLENY-TIDES. Evidently full tides.

Let rowling teares in *pleny-tides* oreflow,
For losse of England's second Cicero. *Greene's Groatsw., page ult.*

PLIGHT, s. A fold in a gown or robe.

Purpled upon with many a folded *plight*. *Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 26.*

In the following example from Chapman, Johnson and Todd have both understood it to mean a garment; I have no doubt that it has there the common meaning of *condition*: "He

let not my condition want either coat or cloke."

He let not lack
My *plight*, or coat or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. *Chapm. Odyssey.*

To PLIGHT, v., united with word faith, or troth. To pledge, or give as assurance, the word, faith, or truth of the speaker. See **TROTH**, and **TROTH-PLIGHT**.

PLIGHT, part., for plighted, in the sense of platted.

With gaudy girlands, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*. *Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 7.*

So Fletcher:

A long love-lock on his left shoulder *plight*. *Fl. Purple Isl.*

PLIGHTED, part, Folded, twisted. Milton has borrowed this term from the older language.

Creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Comus, 299.*

He used it also in prose:

She wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours. *Hist. of Engl., B. 2.*

It is clear, as Warton observes (in his Milton), that *pleach*, *pleat*, and *plight*, are all of the same family.

PLOT, s., for place, or spot of ground; as *plat* also is used.

And death did cry, from London flie,
In Cambridge then, I found agen,
A resting *plot*. *Tusser, ed. 1672, p. 146.*
A pretty *plot* well chose to build upon. *2 Hen. VI, i, 4.*

This little *plot* i' th' country lies most fit
To do his grace such serviceable uses. *B. and Fl. Noble Gent., iii, 1.*

†PLOTCH. A blotch.

The chastisement that a certain magistrate in Flanders used, was reputed most just, who caused an idle vagrant person to be publicly beaten, who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certaine counterfeit *plotches* of a leaper. *Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.*

PLOVER, s. One of the various cant terms for a loose woman; as is also *quail*, in the following passage:

We are undone for want of fowl, i' the fair, here.
Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four gallants with him at night, and I ha' neither *plover* nor *quail* for them: persuade this, between you two, to become a bird o' the game. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 5.*

†PLUCK. A turn, or set-to.

Why, wylt thou fyght a *plucke*? *The Playe of Robyn Hode, n. d.*

PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. See **PULL DOWN**.

†PLUM-BROTH. An article in cookery which appears to have been formerly in great repute, and to have been a

favorite Christmas dish. The receipt here given for making it shows that it was rather a complicated mixture.

Where the meate is best, there he confutes most, for his arguing is but the efficacy of his eating; good bits hee holds breedes good positions, and the pope hee best concludes against, in *plum-broth*.

Overbury's Characters, 1615.

Inspir'd with *plum-broth* and minc'd pies,
This letter comes in humble wise.

Brome's Songs, 1668, p. 189.

Or chuse, and in thy unquoth mood joyn with some separate congregation, and pray against *plum-broth* at Christmas, in expectation of a gift on their new-years-day.

Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.

To make *plumb-broth*.—Take a leg of beef, and a piece of the neck, and put it into a good quantity of water, that is, three or four gallons, boil it four hours; then have two pound of currans clean wash'd and pick'd, and three pound of raisins of the sun, three pound of prunes well stew'd, put in the currans and raisins, let them boil one hour; then take two pound of stew'd prunes, and force them through a cullender, leaving the stones and skins; then have a two-penny white loaf grated, mix it with some of the broth, and put the pulp of the prunes to it, and one ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of nutmegs grated, a quarter of an ounce of beaten cloves and mace; put all these into the broth; let it boil a quarter of an hour, keep it always stirring, for fear it burn; then put in one quart of claret, and half a pint of sack, and then sweeten it to your taste; put in a little salt; then have some white-bread, cut as big as dice, in the dish or bason; lay a little piece of the meat or a marrow bone in the middle of the dish, put in the broth, garnish the dish with some of the stew'd prunes, some raisins and currans out of the broth; scrape some sugar on the brim of the dish, and so serve it to the table.

The Queen's Royal Cookery, 1713.

To PLUME, *v.* Term in falconry, to pluck off the feathers from a bird.
“It is when a hawke caseth a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body.” *Latham*.

And when the snare

Hath caught the fowl, you *plume* him, till you get
More feathers than you lost to Pallatine.

The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 427.

PLUMMET, for a plumb line. That by which the depth of the water is sounded.

Ignorance itself is a *plummet* o'er me.

Mer. W. W., v, 5.

That is, says Mr. Tyrwhitt, “ignorance itself is not so low as I am, by the length of a *plummet-line*.” This seems the best interpretation.

PLUMP, *s.* A cluster, or collection of separate things; a group, or mass. It has been supposed to be corrupted from *clump*, or that from this. But *clump* is applied to trees only, and is evidently German; whereas, in the examples given of this from Sandys, Bacon, Hayward, and Dryden, it is applied equally to a group of trees, a collection of islands, a small body of

troops, and a flock of wild-fowl. Of these examples I shall copy only one:

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger.

Hayward.

But it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Here's a whole *plump* of rogues.

Double Marriage, iii, 2.

Also in another old play:

No, thou seest heere a *plumps* of fine gallants.

G. Chapman's Humorous Day's Mirth, sign. E 3.

It appears to have been in use long before *clump*; and G. Mason thought it the original word: but I believe they are quite independent of each other.

†But at Enfeld fyndyng a dosen in a *plump*, whan ther was no rayne, I bethought my self that they war appointed as watchmen, for the apprehendyng of such as are missyng.

Letter, dated 1586.

†Great reason they had on theirside to fight, (though it were with much danger), whiles the barbarous enemies preassed on all in *plumpes* and heapes.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†To PLUMP. To swell, or puff out.
Plumper, anything used to stuff out another thing.

Art not thou *plumpt* with laughter, my Lorrique.

Hoffman, a Tragedy, 1631.

And that the cheeks may both agree,

Their *plumpers* fill the cavity.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†PLUNGE. A difficulty; a strait.

Canon Ely thought to have put Testwode to a great *plunge*.

Fox's Martyrs.

Questionles this Gustavus (whose anagram is Augustus) was a great captain, and a gallant man, and had he surviv'd that last victory, he would have put the emperour to such a *plunge*, that som think he would hardly have bin able to have made head against him to any purpose again.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PLURISY, *s.* A plethora, or redundancy of blood. Not the same as *pleurisy*, but derived from *plus*, *pluris*, more.

For goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,

Dies in his own too much.

Hamlet, iv, 7.

Some young horses will feed, and being fat will increase blood, and so grow to a *plurisy*, and die thereof, if he have not soon help.

Mascal on Cattle, p. 187.

In a word,

Thy *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.

Mass. Unn. Comb., iv, 1.

(Mars) that heal'st with blood

The earth when it is sicke, and cur'st the world

O' th' *pleuresis* of people.

Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 1.

Why was the blood

Increas'd to such a *pleurisy* of lust.

Atheist's Trag., sig. G.

†To PLY. To bend.

Behold the apple bough how it doth *ply*

And stoope with store of fruit that doth abound,

Scarce able to sustaine them from the ground.

Remedy of Love, 1600.

PLYMOUTH CLOAK, *phr.* A whimsical phrase for a stick or cudgel, mentioned by Ray in his Proverbs, p. 238; “because,” says he, “we use a staff

in *cuerpo*, but not when we wear a cloak." Therefore, as he explains it, they who land at Plymouth, rather destitute, and cannot procure a cloak, go and cut a stick, as an apology for the deficiency. See **CUERPO**. Hence the following passage is easily understood, which would otherwise be very unintelligible:

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak* (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crab-tree cudgel in my hand, and you swim in your satins?

2 *Part of Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 423.

Whose cloaks (at *Plymouth* spun) was crabtree wood.

Davenant, fol., p. 229.

He being proudly mounted,

Clad in cloak of *Plymouth*.

Denham, *Ballad on Sir J. Mennis*, *Works*, p. 75.

Reserving still the embleme of a souldier (his sword) and a *Plymouth* cloake, otherwise call'd a battoone.

Lenton's Characterismi, *Char.* 30.

And I must tell you, if you but advance

Your *Plymouth* cloak, you shall be soon instructed.

Mass. New Way to p. O. D., i, 1.

It appears that for a similar reason it was also called a *Dunkirk* cloak. See Gifford on the above passage.

POCAS PALABRAS. See **PALABRAS**.

†**To POCHE**. Equivalent to the modern American term to gouge.

They pild and paid his beard, of paled hew,
Spet in his face, and out his tongue they drew,
Which used to speake of God great blasphemies,
And with their fingers poked out his eyes.

Du Bartas.

POCKETS. It seems to have been an article of expensive affectation to have the pockets perfumed.

P. Jun. I think thou hast put me in mouldy pockets.

Fas. As good, right *Spanish* perfums, the lady Estifania's,

They cost twelve pound a pair.

B. Jons. Staple of News, i, 2.

GLOVES were also perfumed (see that article), and other parts of dress. The fashion began thus:

Edward Vere, earle of Oxford, came from Italy, and brought with him gloves, sweet bagga, a perfumed leather jerkin, and other sweet things.

Howes's Contin. of Stowe's Annals.

Even boots did not escape unscented:

I — can wear *perfum'd* boots, and beggar my tailor.

Daborne's Poor Man's Comfort.

POD, CAPTAIN. The keeper of a puppet-show, in Ben Jonson's time, then called a motion.

Nay, rather let him be *Captain Pod*, and this his motion. *B. Jons. Every Man out of H.*, iv, 5.

Another show-man is called his pupil: O the motions that I, *Lanthorn Leatherhead*, have given light to, i' my time, since my master *Pod* died.

Ibid., *Bart. Fair*, v, 1.

See you yond motion? not the old fa-ding,

Nor *Captain Pod*, &c.

Ibid., *Epigr.*, 97.

†**To PODGE**.

My dames will say I am a *podging* asse.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

POET-SUCKER. Formed by analogy from *rabbit-sucker*, which means a sucking rabbit; consequently this means a sucking poet.

What says my *poet-sucker*?

He's chewing his muse's cud, I do see by him.

B. Jons. Staple of News, iv, 2.

See **RABBIT-SUCKER**.

POINADO. See **POYNADO**.

POINT, *s.* A tagged lace, used in tying any part of the dress. Thus, the *busk-point* was the lace by which the busk was fastened. See **BUSK**.

F. Their *points* being broken,—

P. Down fell their hose.

1 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

Hence the pun in *Twelfth Night*:

Cl. But I am resolved on two *points*. *M.* That if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins fall.

Twelfth N., i, 5.

To *truss a point*, or the points, was to tie the laces which supported the hose, or breeches, and to *untruss* was the contrary. See **TRUSS**.

†A button-maker, lace-maker, *point-maker*, *fibularius*.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 210.

†**POINT-LACE**. A sort of lace.

To take out spots, stains, iron-moulds, pitch, rosin, or wax: to restore scorched linnen, faded silks, or linnen: to wash *point-lace*, tiffanies, sarasets, a-la-modes, lute-strings, &c. *Accomp. Female Instructor*.

To POINT. Adverbially used, for exactly.

Hast thou, spirit,

Perform'd to *point* the tempest that I bade thee?

Temp., i, 2.

A faithlesse Sarazin all arm'd to *point*.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 2.

Are you all fit?

To *point*, sir.

B. & Fl. Chances.

POINT-DEVISE, or **DEVICE**, *phr.*

Precise, or nice to excess. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase; it appears like French, but I can find no authority in that language for *à point devisé*, though it is perfectly analogous to *à point nommé* which is a very current form. Mr. Douce refers it to needlework, and mentions *point* lace as similar; Mr. Gifford thinks it must have been a mathematical phrase.

I abhor such phanatical phantasms, such insociable and *point-devise* companions.

L. L. Lost, v, 1.

But you are no such man [that is, not negligent or slovenly], you are rather *point-devise* in your accoutrements.

As you l. it, iii, 2.

Henry wan a strong town called *Damfront*, and furnishing it at *point-devise*, he kept the same in his possession.

Hclinsk., vol. ii, x, 1.

Thus for the nuptial hour all fitted *point-devise*.

Drayton, Polyolb., xv, vol. iii, 947.

When men (unmanly) now are garish, gay,

Trickt, spruce, terse, quaint, nice, soft, all *point-devise*.

Fasc. Florum, p. 24, Lond., 1636.

In allusion to this phrase, Ben Jonson

makes Kastril in anger call his sister *punk-devise*, i. e., a precise harlot. *Alchem.*, v, 3. But, in the following example, it is used as if it was formed from the English word *device*.

And if the dapper priest
Be but as cunning, *point* in his *device*,
As I was in my lie, my master Bramble,
Will, &c. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iii, 4.

†**POINTELING**. With the point towards him?

He myght wel see a spere grete and longe that came
streight upon hym *pointelynge*.

Morte d'Arthur, ii, 165.

†**POINTELL**. A stylus or pencil for writing in a table-book.

A *pointell*, graphia vel stylus: but *stylus* is the point or pricke of the *pointell*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 240.

POISURE, *s*. Weight; an unusual word.

Nor is this forced,
But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.
B. and Fl. Wit without M., i, 1.

POKER, or **POKING-STICK**. A small stick, or iron, used for setting the plaits of ruffs.

Where are my ruff, and *poker*?
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 280.

POKING-STICK, *s*. The same as the preceding. These were latterly made of steel, that they might be used hot; the invention of which notable improvement is recorded by Stowe, who tells us that, about the sixteenth year of queen Elizabeth, "began the making the steele *poking-stick*es, and untill that time all lawndresses used setting stickes made of wood or bone."

Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
If you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your falling band requires no *poking-stick* [as a ruff does] to recover its form. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 99.
Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hand. *Middleton's Blurt Master Const.*

These ruffs, and the sticks for setting them, terribly inflamed the righteous indignation of Stubbes; who, in his *Anatomie of Abuses*, not only ascribes the invention to the devil, but adds a tremendous story of that evil counsellor appearing to a young lady, who was dissatisfied with her ruff, in the likeness of a handsome young man, to set it for her; after which he kissed her, and destroyed her in the most wretched manner, with many fabulous additions, too strong, one

should think, for the most prejudiced credulity. The whole story is extracted in the notes to Greene's *Tu Quoque*, O. Pl., vii, 19, should any one be curious to see it; Stubbes's own book being as scarce as it deserves.

POLACK. A Polander; *Polaque*, French.

So frown'd he once, when in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded *Polack* on the ice. *Hamlet*, i, 1.

Pole was also used; both occur together afterwards:

Nor will it yield to Norway, or the *Pole*,
A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee.
H. Why then the *Polack* never will defend it.
Ibid., iv, 4.

In the former passage, the early editions all read *Poleaxe*, which perhaps was only intended for the plural of this word. The weapon of that name was spelt *poll-axe*, or *pole-axe*. But of *Polack*, in this place, the singular is more dignified, and perhaps more probable, as it was in a *parle*, when a general slaughter was not likely to ensue. Mr. Steevens, however, thought that the plural was intended.

I scorn him
Like a shav'd *Polack*. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 267.
Where hast thou serv'd? Sold. With the Russian
against the *Polack*; a heavy war and has brought me
to this hard fate. I was tooke prisoner by the *Pole*.
Heyw. and Br. Lanc. Witches, 4to, 1) 3.

To POLL, *v*. To strip, or plunder.

He will mow down all before him, and leave his
passage *poll'd*. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.
And said they would not bear such *polling* and such
shaving. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 472.
They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very
enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Often joined with pill, or pillage.

Which *pols* and *pils* the poore in piteous wize.
Spens. P. Q., V, ii, 6.
Pilling and *polling* is grown out of request, since
plaine pilfering came into fashion. *Winwood's M.m.*

Johnson quotes the first passage as having a different sense, but that seems doubtful.

Also to cut the hair short, even though curled; usually called to *poll* the head. Absalom *polled* his hair annually,

And when he *polled* his head (for it was at every
year's end that he *polled* it, because the hair was
heavy on him, therefore he *polled* it) he weighed the
hair of his head at two hundred shekels after the
king's weight. *2 Sam.* xiv, 26.
Neither shall they [the priests] shave their heads,
nor suffer their locks to grow long, they shall only
poll their heads. *Ezek.* xlv, 21.
And by these *polled* locks of mine, which while they

were long were the ornament of my sexe, now in their short curles the testimonie of my servitude

Pembr. Arc., p. 187.

†A harbars towell, which they put about the shoulders for the cuttings or *pollings* of the haire to fall upon.

Nomenclator, 1585.

POLLARD, s. Anything that is *polled* or stripped at the top; usually applied to trees. Here to a stag, or rather to a man, jocularly compared to a stag:

1 C. He has no horns, sir, has he?

2 C. No, sir, he's a *pollard*. What wouldst thou do With horns? *B. & Fl. Philaster*, v, 4.

A clipped coin was also called a *pollard*. [Also one of the names of a well-known fish, the bull-head or miller's thumb.]

†Capito, Anson. *Cephalus fluvialis*. Munier, eo quodd circa moletrinas versetur, vilain, ob vicius spurcitiam: testard, a capitis magnitudine. A *pollard*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

POLLDAVY, or POLEDAVY, s. A sort of coarse canvas. Hence, metaphorically, any coarse wares.

I cannot draw it to such a curious web, therefore you must be content with homely *polldavie* ware from me.

Hocell's Letters, 1, § ii, 10.

He is a perfect seaman, a kind of tarpawlin, he being hanged about with his coarse compositions, those *pole-davie* papers.

Cleveland, 1687, p. 82.

†Hempseed doth yeeld or else it doth allow

Lawne, cambricke, holland, canvase, callico, Normandy, Hambrough, strong *poledavis*, lockram, And to make up the rime (with reason) buckram.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**POLLER.** An extortioner.

Accipiter pecuniarum, a *poller* of the people or an extortioner. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

POLRON, or POULDERN, or POULDRON. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. Probably from *epaule*.

Strive to plucke off eche others head peece, and to rent their *polrons* from their shoulders.

North's Plut., 645 E.

His helmet here he flings, his *poulderns* there.

Har. Ariost., xxiii, 106.

His *pouldrons* pinch him, and he cumbrous things.

Drayton, Dav. and Gol., p. 1637.

POLT FOOT. A club foot, or lame foot. It is most frequently applied to Vulcan.

Anywhere to escape this *polt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos [i. e. Vulcan].

B. Jons. Masque at C., vol. v, p. 427.

Vulcan was painted curiously, yet with a *polt-foot*.

Lily's Euphues, Dedic.

Venus was content to take the blacksmith with his *powl foot*.

Ibid., K 3.

Polt-foot is among the epithets for Vulcan in Poole's English Parnassus.

POMANDER, s. A ball, or other form, composed of, or filled with, perfumes, worn in the pocket, or about the neck. The following receipt for making one is in an old play:

Your only way to make a good *pomander* is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleans'd and

steep'd seven days in change of motherless rose-water. Then take the best labdanum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civet, and musk. Incorporate them together, and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as any lady's dog.

Lingua, iv, 3, O. Pl., v, p. 199.

There is another, but very similar receipt, in Markham's English Housewife. It is this:

Take two penny worth of labdanum, two penny worth of storax liquid, one penny worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balme, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny worth, of nutmegs eight penny worth, and of musk four graines; beat all these exceedingly together, till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it. P. 151.

Pomander is mentioned in Autolycus's list of articles sold: "Ribbon, glass, *pomander*, brooch, &c." *Winter's Tale* iv, 3.

As when she from the water came,
Where first she touch'd the mould,
In balls the people made the same,
For *pomander*, and sold.

Drayton, Quest. of Cynth., p. 623.

Pomanders were often used, as Dr. Grey says in his notes on Shakespeare, against infection.

Her moss most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear.

Polyolb., Song iv, p. 731.

When as the meanest part of her
Smells like the maiden *pomander*. *Herrick*, p. 168.

Usually accented, I fancy, as in these passages, on the first syllable. Minshew derives it from *pomme* and *amber*. But a *pomander* was sometimes made of silver, in which case its office was to hold perfumes; and probably it was perforated with small holes to let out the scent. Among pieces of plate sold in 1546, we find, "a *pomannder*, weying 3 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$." *Cotes's Hist. of Reading*, p. 222. By a metaphor not much to be expected, a book of devotions received the title of "A *Pomander* of Prayers," 1578. See Dibdin's *Ames*, iv, p. 145. It meant, doubtless, a *sweet savour* of prayers.

POME-WATER, s. A species of apple called *malus carbonaria*, by Coles.

Ripe as a *pome-water*, who now hangeth as a jewel in the ear of Cælo, the sky. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

'Tis de sweetest apple in de world, 'tis better den de *pome-water*, or apple John.

Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 192.

It is figured in Johnson's *Gerard*, but no particular description of it given.

†**POMMADA.** Pomatum.

But you will say unto me, Have you any remedy for it? Yes, gentlemen, I have, and for many other

inconveniencies: I have a *pommada* to make fair the skin; it is white as snow, and odoriferous as balm or musk. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655.

†POMPIOUS. For pompous.

Thus in this *pompious* manner, being placed in the procession next Lucifer himselfe, they returned to hell. *Greene's Neves both from Heaven and Hell*, 1593.

PON, *s.*, for pond. Apparently a strange licence; yet it is probable that it was authorised, by the *d* being commonly lost in pronunciation.

Near to the foot whereof it makes a little *pon*,
Which in as little space converted wood to stone.

Drayt. Polyolb., S. xxviii, p. 1197.

Thus Warner uses *ponned*, for ponded, or inclosed in ponds:

The citizens, like *ponned* pikes, the lessers feed the great

Alb. Engl., p. 135.

†PONADO.

To make a *ponado*.—The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water, when it boils, put a mace in, and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet, so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar, and rosewater, and so serve it. *A True Gentlewomans Delight*.

PONIARD, *s.* A dagger, or small sword. For a time a fashion prevailed of wearing *poniards*, or dirks, instead of swords. *Poignard*, French.

Out with your bodkin,
Your pocket dagger, your stiletto, out with it,
Or, by this hand, I'll kill you. Such as you are,
Have studied the undoing of poor cutlers,
And made all manly weapons out of fashion:
You carry *poniards* to murder men,
Yet dare not wear a sword to guard your honour.

B. and Fl. Custom of Country, ii, 1.

Afterwards, the coxcomb having been well beaten, his antagonist says,

As you like this,
You may again prefer complaints against me
To my uncle and my mother, and then think
To make it good with a *poniard*.

On which the sufferer exclaims,

I am paid

For being of the fashion.

Ibid.

PONKE. A false reading, instead of *Pouke*, for Puck, a merry fairy. See *POUKE*.

†PONTACK. A sort of wine.

Wine in abundance,—I drank none but sack,
But all you men did ply it with *pontack*.

Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 18.

†POORE AND RICH. An old game, mentioned by Taylor the water-poet in the following lines:

At novum, mumchance, mischance, (chuse ye which)
At one and thirty, or at *poore and rich*.

POOR JOHN. A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried. The fish itself is called also hake. It is said to resemble ling. *Lovell's Animals*, p. 233. Mr. Malone said that it was called *pauvre gens*, in French; perhaps rather *pauvre Jean*, for the other would require *pauvres*.

I would not be of one [a religion] that should command me

To feed upon *poor-John*, when I see pheasants
And partridges on the table. *Massing. Reneyado*, i, 1.
Or live, like a Carthusian, on *poor John*.

Ibid., *Guardian*, ii, 1.

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been *poor-John*.

Rom. and Jul., i, 1.

It was of course very cheap fare:

But suddenly thou grewst so miserable,
We thy old friends to thee unwelcomd are,
Poor-John and apple-pyes are all our fare.

Haringt. Ep., ii, 50.

The steward provided two tables for their dinners: for those that came upon request, powdered beefe, and perhaps venson; for those that came for hyre, *poor John*, and apple-pyes. *Ibid.*, *Life of B. Godwin*.

†POPELET. "A puppet, or young wench." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

POPERIN, or POPPERIN. The name of a sort of pear, first brought from *Poperingues*, in Flanders; hence called *Popering*. Henry VIII gave this living to Leland, the antiquary, who probably introduced that pear into England, as Mr. Malone has observed. In the quarto edition of *Romeo and Juliet* was a passage, afterwards very properly omitted, containing a foolish and coarse quibble upon the name.

It seems to have been a bad pear:

I requested him to pull me

A Katherine pear, and had I not look'd to him,
He would have mistook and given me a *Popperin*.

Woman Never Vexed.

It seems that there is much attempt at wit on this pear, in some old dramas; but such as it is not worth while to repeat, or attempt explaining.

POPINJAY, *s.* A parrot; from the Spanish *papagayo*.

To be so pester'd with a *popinjay*. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.
Or like the mixture nature dothe display,
Upon the quaint wings of the *popinjay*.

Browne, Past., ii, p. 65.

But if a *popinjay* speake, she doth it by imitation of man's voyce, artificially and not naturally.

Pullenham, p. 256.

Hence *popinjay* green feathers.
Malcont., O. Pl., iv, 56.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak.

Asch. Scholem., p. 36.

In the following passage I should suppose it to be a stuffed bird, or some kind of mark set up to be shot at. Stowe mentions a place,

Since letten to the crossebow makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the *popingey*.

Stowe's Lond., p. 193.

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage, in which a distinction is made between a *parrot*, and a *popinjay*; but whatever the author quoted might imagine,

the derivation, and some of the above passages, seem to fix it; unless we suppose the *popinjay* some particular species of parrot.

†And pyping still he spent the day,
So mery as the *popingay*.

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†POPPEY. An old form of puppet.

Her cardyng, her dycyng, dayly and nyghtlye,
Where fynd ye more falchod then there? not lyghtly,
Wyth lyeng and sweryng by no *poppetes*,
But teryng God in a thowsand gobbetes.

Play of Wit and Science.

The fifth and sixth were Somerset and his countess.
At her arraignment, all the letters that passed betwixt
Forman and she, were read in open court, and the
waxen and brazen *poppets* were made visible, dancing
up and down from hand to hand, which discovered
the tolly of her actions. *Wilson's James I.*

†POPPLER. The poplar-tree.

So dooth also the yew tree, which brooketh a light
and barren soyle: the walnut tree likewise in meane
ground being hot, and the elme a sandy earth, the
aspe, the *popple*, the alder, the able trees moyst ground,
the oaks most kindes of ground.

Norden's Survivors Dialogue.

PORC-PISCÉ, for porpoise, *s.* According to the true etymology of it, qu. hog-fish.

Tr. Why, sir, she talks ten times worse in her sleep.
M. How! *Cl.* Do you not know that, sir? never
ceases all night. *Tr.* And snores like a *porc-piscé*.

B. Jons. Epic., iv, 4.

Corrupted also to *porc-espice*.

†PORE-BLIND. Purblind, or short-sighted.

Pore-blinde, *luscus*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 300.

Thy greatnes here the *pore-blind* world may see.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PORTCLUSE. A portcullis.

Cataracta, *Liv.* Vectes portarum cancellatæ, portarum fores adversus hostilem impetum pendulæ. . . La herse ou le gril d'une porte de la ville. A *port-cluse*, or *percullice*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

There were also, who setting in hand to breake the yron *port-cluses*, were soone fired away, or killed with mightie stones from the wals.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PORPENTINE, *s.* One of the names for the animal now called a porcupine. Topsell has it *porcupine*. *Hist. An.*

Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*.

Hamlet, i, 5, orig. edition.

Lions—together with leopards, linxes, and *porpentine*s, have been kept in that part of the Tower which is called the Lion's Tower. *Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 24.

Claudiane the poete sayth, that nature gave example of shootinge first by the *porpentine*, which shoote his prickes, and will hitte anye thinge that fightes with it.

Asch. Toxoph., p. 12, repr.

It is unnecessary, I presume, at this day to expose the error which so long prevailed, that the porcupine can dart his quills. They are easily detached, very sharp, and slightly barbed, and may stick to a person's leg, when he is not aware that he is near enough to touch them.

PORT, *s.* State, attendance.

In Albanie the quondam king, at eldest daughter's court,

Was settled scarce, when she repines, and lessens still his *port*. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, p. 65.

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead;

Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should.

Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

This is probably the sense intended in the following passage; a pretty attendance:

Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a *port* of pensioners.

To which the lady answers,

Vain-glory would seek more and handsomer.

B. and Fl., i, 2.

Hence *portly* in the sense of stately.

To PORT, *v.* To carry in a solemn manner; a military term.

Porting the ensigns of united two,

Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand.

B. Jons. Epithal., vol. vii, p. 3.

Milton has used it:

Sharpening in mooned horns

Their phalanx, and began to hem him round

With *ported* spears.

Par. Lost, iv, 978.

PORTAGE, *s.* Port, or port-hole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,

Let it pry through the *portage* of the head

Like the brass cannon.

Hen. V., iii, 1.

PORTAGUE, PORTEGUE, PORTIGUE, *s.* A Portuguese gold coin, worth, according to some, about 4*l.* 10*s.*, according to others only 3*l.* 10*s.* It seems to have been sometimes pronounced as three syllables, *port-a-gue*.

Hold, Bagot, there's a *portague* to drink.

Sir John Oldcastle, i, 3.

Where he was wont to give me scores of crowns,

Doth he now foist me with a *portague*.

Ibid.

Mr. Malone's attempt to change the reading to *cardecu* is quite unnecessary; the fall from *scores of crowns*, to less than one score, was sufficient ground of complaint. See *Suppl. to Sh.*, vol. ii, 384.

An egge is eaten at one sup, and a *portague* lost at one cast.

Lyly's Mydas, ii, 2.

F. No gold about thee?

D. Yes, I've a *portague* I have kept this half year.

B. Jons. Alch., act i.

Whear lords and great men have been disposed to play deepe play, and not having mony about them, have cut cardes insteede of cownters, with assew-rance (on theyr honors) to pay for every peece of cardes so lost a *portegue*.

Harington on Plays, vol. i, p. 207, ed. Park.

For *portigue*, see in PESTLE.

PORTAL. See PORTESSE.

PORTANCE, *s.* Carriage, manner, deportment.

But your loves,

Thinking upon his services, took from you

The apprehension of his present *portance*.

Coriol ii, 3.

But, for in court gay *portauces* he perceiv'd,
And gallant shew to be in greatest gree,
Eftsoones to court he cast t' advance his first degree.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 6.

And again in *St. 21*.

Before them all a goodlie ladie came,
In stately *portance* like Jove's braine-borne dame,
To wit, that virgin queen, the fair Elize.
Higins's Engl. Eliza, p. 780.

It is introduced in *Othello*, from the old editions :

Of my redemption thence,
And *portance* in my travel's history. *Act i, sc. 3.*
The fourth folio reads, "traveller's history." Other editions,
And with it all my travel's history.

PORTASSE. See **PORTESSE**.

PORT-CANNON, *s.* A sort of ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops, or the holsters for pistols; called also *cannions*. See *Cotgrave*, and other old Dictionaries. Bishop Wilkins calls them "*Canons* of breeches, &c.," and defines them "hollow cylinders." *Real Char. Alfab. Dict.* They were of French invention, and called by them *canons*. The French Dictionaries say, "*Canon—ornament attaché au bas de la culotte;*" but the modern editions add, "*cet ornament est hors d'usage.*" The excess of this fashion is thought to have been laughed down by *Moliere*.

And as the French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the gathers,
Port-cannons, periwigs, and feathers.
Hudib., I, iii, 923.

The same author says of "the huffing courtier," that,

His garniture is the sance to his cloaths, and he walks
in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in long grass.
Genuine Remains, ii, 83.

PORTCULLIS. An English coin, with that figure stamped on the reverse. Such were struck early in the reign of Elizabeth. Pinkerton calls them "the *portcullis* coins of Elizabeth, issued in rivalship of the Spanish king.—They are of different sizes from the crown downwards, and are easily distinguished by the *portcullis* on the reverse." *Pinkerton on Coins*, ii, 86, 2d edit.

It comes well, for I had not so much as the least
portcullice of coyn before.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iii, 6.

†**PORTER**. A lever.

A leaver or *porter* to lift timber or other things with,
palanga. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 133.

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place

of summary punishment for the servants and dependants of the great, while they claimed and exercised the privilege of inflicting corporal chastisement.

I am now
Fit company only for pages and foot-boys,
That have perused the *porter's-lodge*.
Mass. D. of Milan, iii, 2.

I must be plain:
Art thou scarce manumised from the *porter's lodge*,
And yet sworn servant to the pantofle,
And dar'st thou dream of marriage?

Ib., *New Way to Pay*, &c., i, 1.
I'll hold my purpose though I be kept back,
And venture lashing at the *porter's-lodge*.
Heyw. Royal King, &c., *Anc. Dr.*, vi, 245.

So also Shirley, quoted by Mr. Gifford, on the first example :

Begone, begone, I say; there's a *porter's lodge* else,
where

You may have due chastisement. *Grateful Servant*.
It is also alluded to here :

And that, until
You are again reform'd, and grown new men,
You ne'er presume to name the court, or press
Into the *porter's-lodge*, but for a penance,
To be disciplin'd for your roguery.
B. and Fl. Elder Bro., v, 1.

And in the *Maid of the Mill*, v. 2. The unconfessed, but not doubted, author of *Kenilworth*, has made excellent use of this custom, as of others.

†I am sure wee be not farre from Heaven gates, and
if S. Peter should understand of your abuse, I knowe
he would commit you both to the *porter's lodge*.
Greene's Newses both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

PORTESALE. An auction; originally, perhaps, a sale made in a port.

When Sylla had taken the citie of Rome, he made
portesale of the goods of them whom he had put to
death. *North's Plat.*, 600, C.

"Auctio—Open sale, or *portsale* of private goods." *Thomasii Dict.*, 1619, in voc.

Also the goods to be cheapened or sold :

Shewing foorth the themselves to the *portsale* of every
cheapener, that list demaunde the pryce.
Palace of Pleas., vol ii, X 6 b.

Coles, and others, render it *venditio in portu*.

I have repayred and rygged the ship of knowledge,
and have hoysed up the sayles of good fortune, that
she may safely passe aboute and through all partes
of this noble realme, and there make *port-sale* of her
wyshed wares. *Caveat for Com. Curs.*, A 2 b.

†Vendre publicquement, et à l'encant. To make open
sale, or *portsale*: to sell by the voyce of the common
crier, for who gives more. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

PORTESSE, **PORTASSE**, **PORTISE**, **PORTHOSE**, &c. Breviary; a portable book of prayers. Very variously spelt. So called from being portable. In Chaucer it is *portos*. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note on v. 13061, of that poet. In low Latin it was called

porium, "quod foras facile portari
." *Du Cange*. **Portuasses** are
bited in stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI.

. It is actually derived from
hors, in romance French, which
plained "Bréviare, livre d'église
tif, à l'usage des ecclésiastiques."

esfort. **Portehors** is a literal
lation of **portiforium**, from **por-**
foras. **Portos**, or **port-hose**,
fore, were not so remote as they
t seem from the etymology.

hors is also in Lacombe, Suppl.
are called **portals** in 1 Jac. I,
5, where it is provided that no
n shall import, print, sell, or
any popish primers, &c., bre-
s, **portals**, legends, &c.

is my **portace** forth, and wed you here.

Greene's Friar Bacon, sign. C 4.
his hand his **portasse** still he bare,
such was worne, but therein little redd.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 19.
k God, I have lived well these many years, and
knew either the Old or New Testament. I con-
yself with my **portesse** and pontifical.
The Bishop of Dunkeld, in *Cook's History of the*
Reformation in Scotland, vol. i, p. 159.

ughts to see their **portises** to fly,
to knocke out one another's braine.

Harr. Ariost., xxvii, 26.
sight of a woman, the holiest hermit's **portasse**
me out of his hands. *Florin*, 2d *Frutes*, p. 171.
have seene no more Latine than that onlie
they reads in their **portesses** and missalis.

Tindal, Prol. to Genesis.

Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr., vol. ii,
17.

d also **portuas**, and said to be
pted into **port-hose**; but **port-**
is only **porte-hors**. Skinner has
port-hose, and says, "Vox mirifica
fficultatis plena;" but we now
he reason of it. Spelt sometimes
ice, and even **PORTUSE**. See the

f.
NGALL, or **-GALE**. A Portu-
e.

Portingall incounters them unshook,
akes his lances at their backs come out.

Finsk. Lusiad, II, 150.
see not see the noble to match with the base,
ch with the poore, the Italian oftentimes with
ortingale.

Euph., sign. H 4 b.

r are also called **Portugals**:

first they forc'd th' industrious **Portugals**
their plantations in the happy islands.

B. and Fl. Sea Voyage, v. 1.

l also as an adjective, Portuguese:

at and **Portingall** fidelitie,

by a subject to his prince! what more
m'd the Persian in that project high,
nose and face he carbonado'd o're,

Which made the great Darius, sighing, cry
A thousand times, (it griev'd his heart so sore)
His brave Zopyrus, such as he was once,
He'd rather have than twenty Babilons.

Finsk. Lus., III, 41

I quote the whole stanza for the sake
of the sixth line, which had been
omitted by the printer, but is supplied
by Sir R. Fanshaw's own hand, in a
copy which I have.

[Used also for the country.]

†Spain can report, and **Portingale** can tell,
Denmarke and Norway, both can witness well.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**PORTMANTLE**. A portmanteau.

Finding nothing of importance, they took only a box,
and two **portmantles**, with all that was in them; and
were about to carry them away.

Hist. of Francion, 1655.

†**PORT-PANE**. A cloth for carrying
bread so as not to touch it with the
hands.

A **port-pane** to beare bread from the pantrie to the
table with, linteum panarium.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 178.

PORTUSE. The same as **PORTESSE**,
&c., above noticed.

If I may take thee, it were as good thou weare deade,
For even with this **portuse** I will battre thy head.

New Cust., O. Pl., i, 268.

POSE, s. A cold, or defluxion from the
head, the medical name of which is
coryza, under which word Kersey
thus defines it: "The **pose**, the falling
down of a sharp, salt, and thick
humour, out of the head, upon the
nostrils, mouth, lungs," &c.

By the **pose** in thy nose,
And the gout in thy toes. *B. & Fl. Chances*, v, 3.
Megg yesterday was troubled with a **pose**,
Which this night hardened, soddens up her nose.
[*Herrick*, p. 351.

H. I am sure he had no diseases.

D. A little rheum or **poss**, he lacked nothing
But a handkerchief. *Lyly, Murther Bomb.*, iv, 2.
Grows

The ague, cough, the pyony, the **pose**.

Heywood, Dr., last leaf.

In Polwhele's Cornish vocabulary it
occurs as **pawze**.

POSNET, s. A small pot, or skillet.

Whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which
belongeth to chaffing-dishes, **posnets**, and such other
silver vessels.

Bacon.

A silver **posnet** to butter eggs. *Tatler*, No. 245.

The old dictionaries have it, but it
does not commonly occur in authors.
Perhaps from **poeslon**, French; now
made **poëlon**.

†You neede not doubt, but they have closets and
studies full of perfumes, boxes, drawers, gally-pots,
vials, **posnets**, pipkins, ladels, spoones, plates, platters,
egge-shelles full of divers oyles.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Then put in a clean **posnet**, and when your sirrup

begins to boil, put in your pomelitron and let it boil softly 3 or 4 hours until you find your sirrup thick enough. *True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676.

POSSESS, v. To make master of in point of knowledge, to inform precisely; nearly the same as the third sense of this verb in Johnson, but used without any preposition.

I have *possess'd* him, my most stay
Can be but brief. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 1.

Here Johnson's explanation is, "I have made him clearly and strongly understand."

Possess us, possess us; tell us something of him.
Twelf. N., ii, 3.

What streams of gold you flow in.
She is *possest*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 357.

With a preposition, as "possess us of," or "with," such a thing, it is more common. See O. Pl., xi, 309.

POSSET, s. A drink composed of hot milk, curdled by some strong infusion, which was much in favour with our ancestors, both as luxury and medicine. All the guards that attended the king, in Macbeth, seem to have had their possets:

I have drugg'd their *possets*. *ii*, 2.

In Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, Wilford, and the mistress of his sister, take a *posset* on the stage before they retire to rest.

Shakespeare has boldly made a verb of it:

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like enger droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Hamlet*, i, 5.

It was a treat usually prepared for a bridegroom:

I have bespoke a *posset*, somebody
Shall give me thanks for 't.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's F., v, 1.

See Johnson.

†All that happy is, betide
Both the bridegroom and the bride,
May their dayes be all of bliss,
Each as full of joy as this;
And when the *cake and posset* come
With summons to Elysium,
The God of Love convey them to their rest.
Epithalamium, Poems, by M. Stevenson, 1685.

POST, s. Haste, speed.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*.
Rich. III, iii, 6.

Ambition, still on horseback, comes in *poast*,
And seemes with greater glory to appeare.
Dan. Civ. Wars., vii, 62.

And brought him unto Yorke, in allmaine *poast*.
Ibid., viii, 25.

For she went down to Cornwall strayght in *post*,
And caused all her father's men to rise.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 33.

POST AND PAIR. A game on the cards, played with three cards each,

wherein much depended on *rying*, or betting on the goodness of your own hand. It is clear, from the intimations in the examples, that a pair-royal of aces was the best hand, and next any other three cards, according to their order: kings, queens, knaves, &c., descending. If there were no threes, the highest pairs might win; or also the highest game in three cards. It would in these points much resemble the modern game of commerce. This game was thus personified by Ben Jonson, in a masque:

Post and pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garments all done over with pairs and purs; his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.

Christmas, a Masq., vol. vi, p. 3.

It is characterized elsewhere by the same author, as a frugal game:

Let 'em embrace more frugal pastimes. Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of *post and pair* content them; or the witty invention of *noddie* for counters. *Masque of Love Restored*, vol. v, p. 406.

If you cannot agree upon the game—to *post and pair*.

W. We shall be soonest pairs; and my good host,
When he comes late, he must kiss the *post*.

Woman killed, O. Pl., vii, 296.

See PUR, and PAIR-ROYAL.

POSTS, painted and ornamented, were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs, and other magistrates, on which the royal proclamations were fixed.

He says he'll stand at your door like a *sheriff's post*.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

How long should I be, ere I should put off
To the lord chancellor's tombe, or the *skrive's posts*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iii, 9.

I hope my acquaintance goes in chains of gold three and fifty times double—the *posts* of his gate are a painting too.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 303.

A pair of such brothers were fitter for *posts* without doors, indeed, to make a shew at a new magistrates gate, than to be used in a woman's chamber.

Widow, O. Pl., xii, 253.

His discourse [an alderman's] is commonly the annals of his mayoralty, and what good government there was in the days of his gold chain, though the *door posts* were the only things that suffered reformation.

Earle's Micr., Char. 5.

Whose sonne more justly of his gentry boasts,
Than who were borne at two pied *painted postes*,
And had some traunting merchant to his syre.

Hall, Sat. IV, 2.

These were usually new-painted, on entering into office, as appears in the second of the above quotations, and here also:

My lord maior's *posts* must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath. *To the Painters, Owle's Alm.*, p. 52.

†**POSTHUME.** Born or published after the death of the father or author, posthumous. In the first of these examples it is used as a substantive.

O pittie us, for our deer parent's sake,
Who honour'd thee, both in his life and death,
And to thy guard his *posthumes* did bequeath.
Du Bartas.

Lutzenfield, where he
Gain'd after death a *posthume* victory.
Carew's Poems, 1651.

We hope you will not imagine here is a line but what
was the author's own: for, though this be a *posthume*
edition, here is no false codicill, begotten after the
father was buried. *Cartwright's Poems*, 1651.

Posthume, i. a child born after the fathers death.
Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.

†**POST-KNIGHT.** In the first example,
is only another phrase for a **KNIGHT**
OF THE POST, which see. In the
second it appears to mean one who
carried the post.

The *post knight* that will swear away his soule,
Though for the same the law his cares doe powle.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And therefore, as Joves friendship thou dost tender,
To safe arrivall see thou dost him render.
Whilst May's sonne his message thus did tell,
A fury, like a *post-knight*, came from hell;
And from th' infernall king of blacke Avernus,
These words he utter'd (which doe much concern us).
Ibid.

†**To POSTPOSE.** To esteem less than
another, to despise.

Which appeares most towards them who lay down
their lives, and *postpose* all worldly things for the
preservation of their consciences.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**To POSTURE.** To picture, to repre-
sent.

Those peeces we esteem most rare,
Which in night shadows *postur'd* are.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**POT.**

A *pot* made in the mouth with one finger, as children
use to doe. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 264.

POT-BIRDS appear in the stage direc-
tion to the Pilgrim, act v, sc. 4;
which I can only conjecture to mean
the sound of birds, imitated by a pot
of water, and a quill. The first
direction is "Musick and birds."
They then talk about the singing of
the birds, and the margin says again,
"Musick and *pot-birds*."

POTARGO. Sometimes written for
BOTARGO, which see.

POTATOES. It is curious enough to
see that excellent root, which now
forms a regular part of the daily
nutriment of almost every individual,
and is the chief or entire support of
multitudes in Ireland, spoken of con-
tinually, as having some powerful
effect upon the human frame, in ex-
citing the desires and passions. Yet
this is the case in all the writings
contemporary with Shakespeare.
Thus Falstaff:

Let the sky rain *potatoes*; let it thunder to the tune
of Greensleeves; hail kissing comfits, and snow
eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation.

Merry W. W., v, 5.

See the abundant, or rather super-
abundant, notes of the commentators,
on this, and similar passages. The
subject is not worth pursuing; but
if any person wishes for more illus-
tration, they may consult, B. & Fl.
Elder Bro., iv, 4; Ben Jons. Cyn-
thia's Revels, ii, 2; Massinger, New
Way to Pay, &c., ii, 2; O. Pl., iii,
323, iv, 427, &c. The medical
writers of the times countenanced
this fancy. See also Harington's
Epigrams, B. iii, 33.

To POTCH, or POCHE. To thrust at
with a pointed instrument; derived
by Johnson from the French: but
perhaps more nearly allied to *poke*.
Kersey marks it as a North-country
word.

Mine emulation

Hath not that honour in't it had, for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll *potch* at him some way
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Coriol.*, i, 10.
They use to *poche* them with an instrument some-
what like a salmon-speare. *Carew's Cornw.*, p. 81.

†**POTCH'D EGGS.** What we now call
poached eggs.

POTED, part. I have seen only in the
following instance, and do not ex-
actly know its meaning.

He keeps a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, iv, 50.

See **PURITAN**.

POTENT, s., for potentate.

Cry havock, kings! back to the stained field!
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits!
K. John, ii, 2.

It seems to be Scotch, by the example
which Mr. Steevens gives in the note;
but it is not in Jamieson.

†**POTGUN.** A pop-gun.

Sclopus vocari potest et tubulus è samburino ligno,
quo pueri elisa glaude stuppea strepitum cicut.
επερρίπων. A *potgun* made of an elderne sticke, or
hollow quill, whereout boyes shoote chawen paper.
Nomenclator, 1585.

Also, a name for a short wide cannon,
formed like a pot.

Daggs, handgoons, hakes, hagbussars, culverins,
slings,

Potgoons, sakirs, cannons, double and demie.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

That his stern ignorance and pride
Might be the better fortify'd,
Beneath his nose, in mighty state,
A brace of mortal engines sate,
Such dreadful *pot-guns* of correction,
That threaten'd nothing but destruction.
Hudibras Rediviv., part 12, 1707.

†**POTHANGLE.** More usually called a pot-hanger.

Climacter, instrumentum in gradus scansile, de quo aliena et lebetes suspendimus. κλιμακτήρ. Cremiliere. The *pot hangers*. *Nomenclator*.
Item, a fryeng panne and a peyre of *pothangles* sold to the seyd Scudamour.

Inventory of Goods, 30 Hen. VIII.

Item, one *pothangles*, price ij.s.

MSS. Stratford-on-Avon, 1614.

†**POT-LEACH.** A drunkard.

With hollow eyes, and with the palsie shaking,
And gouty legs with too much liquor taking.
This valiant *pot-leach*, that upon his knees
Has drunke a thousand pottles up-se-freeze.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**POT-PUNISHMENT.** Forcing one another to drink.

But these base fellows I leave in their ale-houses, to take *pot-punishment* of each other once a day, till &c.

Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

†**POT-QUARRELS.** Drunkensquabbles.

Are. Faith, landlord. *Mol.* I'd have sworn thou hadst bin of a better nature, than to remember *pot-quarrels*. By my troth I should have kick'd my father in that humour.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

POTSHARE, s. The same as potshard, a fragment of a broken pot.

They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake,
As they had *potshares* been. *Spens. F. Q., VI, i, 37.*

†**POT-SHOT.** Drinking to excess. This term occurs in the Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

Thus many a gallant that dares stab and swagger,
And 'gainst a justice lift his fist or dagger;
And being mad perhaps, and hot *pot-shot*,
A crazed crowne or broken pate hath got.

†**POT-SURE.** Confident; literally, having drunk enough to make him bold.

When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,
And arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure*,
They stint vain storms. *Legend of Capt. Jones, 1659.*

To POTT, v., the same as to *cap*, verses; that is, to produce one Latin verse, on demand, which shall begin with the same letter that ends a verse before repeated.

The boies of divers schooles did *cap* or *potts* verses, and contend of the principles of grammar.

Stowe's Survey (1599), p. 53.

I have not found the word elsewhere.

POTTLE, s. The measure of two quarts. I presume the pottles for strawberries originally held that quantity. Alas, how changed!

Now, my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side outward,

To Desdemona hath to-night carouz'd

Potations *pottle* deep.

Othello, ii, 3.

She [a bawd] hath only this one shew of temperance, that let a gentleman send for tenne *pottles* of wine in her house, hee shall have but ten quarts; and if hee want it that way, let him pay for't, and take it out in stew'd prunes.

Overbury's Char., K 1 b.

It is sometimes used for drinking-

vessel, without reference to the measure.

Hence also,

POTTLE-DRAUGHTS. The taking off that quantity at once.

I shall be glad

To give thanks for you, sir, in *pottle-draughts*.

O. Pl., City Match, iii, 3.

Our funerals had been

Bewail'd in *pottle-draughts*.

Ibid.

See vol. ix, p. 338.

†**To POUCH.** To close up in a pouch or case.

Come bring your saint *pouch'd* in his leathern shrine.
Quarles's Emblems.

†**POUCHRINGS.**

Broomes for old shooes! *pouchrings*, bootes and buskings. *Songs of the London Prentices, p. 153.*

POUKE, s. A fiend. The same as *Puck*, or Robin Goodfellow, supposed to be a merry and mischievous fairy. So, without doubt, it ought to be read, as Mr. Todd conjectures, and not *ponke*, which has no meaning. Mr. Steevens had so cited before.

Ne let the *poke*, nor other evill sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches with they'r charmes,
Ne let hob-goblins, names whose sence we see not,
Fray us with things that be not.

Spens. Epithal., § 1, 341, &c.

And, that they may perceive the heavens frown,
The *ponkes* and goblins pull the coverings down.

Scourge of Venus, 1614.

Skinner explains Chaucer's "ne none hell *powke*," by "i. e., no *pug* of hell, nullus cacodæmon." See also under *Pug*, etym. gen. where he says "*Pugs* etiam dæmones vocant," &c. See **PUCK**.

POULDER, s., or POWLDER. Powder; *pouldre*, old French.

And of the *poulder* plot they will talk yet.

B. Jons. Epigr., 92.

For like as a match doth lie and smoulder,
Long time before it cometh to the traine,
But yet, when fire hath caught in the *poulder*,
No art is able the flames to restraine.

Mirr. Mag., 332.

And who may dare speake, against one that is great,
Lawe with a *powlder* indeed.

Song of a Constable, Cens. Liter., viii, 406.

POULDERED. Beaten to powder; from the same.

And were not heavenly grace that did him blesse,
He had beene *pouldred* all, as thin as floure.

Spens. F. Q., I, p. 8.

And on his shield, enveloped seventold,

He bore a crowned little ernilin,

That deck'd the azure field with her fayre *poulder'd* skin.

Ibid., III, ii, § 25.

POULDRON. See **POLRON**, &c.

POULES, or POWLES, for St. Paul's. The old, vulgar pronunciation, borrowed, perhaps, originally from the French. "As old as *Poules*," (pro-

nounced Poles) was a proverb occasionally used within my memory, though it alludes to the old Gothic church. So it was spoken, even when written *Paul's*.

It is intended, having cure of souls,
That upon summons I should preach at *Paul's*.
Honest Ghost, p. 209.

So also,

Well, now thou'rt come in sight of *Paul's*,
Hast thou compounded for thy coles.
Wit Restor'd, Mr. Smith to Sir J. Mennis.

See **PAUL'S**.

†**POULT**. A chicken.

Sel 'Tis beleev'd coz,
And by the wisest few too, that i' th' camp
You do not feed on pleasant *poults*.
Chapman's Revenge of Honour, 1654.

POULTER, *s.* A dealer in poultry. It has long been changed to *poulterer*.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker, or a *poulter's* hare. 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.
I could hulk your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd,
Like a hare at a *poulter's*. *B. & Fl. Philaster*, v, 1.
He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 283.

Over against the parish church of St. Mildred, on the south side of the Poultry, up to the great conduit, have yee divers sayre houses, sometimes inhabited by *poulters*.
Stowe, p. 210.

POUNCE, *v.* To perforate; from *poncar*, Spanish, or *poncellare*, Italian. Coles has "to *pounce*, perforo." See also **Minshew**.

A short coate garded and *pounced* after the galiarile fashion.
Elyot, Gov., fol. 91.

See **Todd**. Holinshed speaks of gilt bowls *pounced*, or pierced.

†**POUNCE**. A punch; a stamp.

A *pounce* to print the money with, tudicula.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 147.
A *pounce*, or printing yron to marke withall, tudicula.
Ibid., p. 131.

†**POUNCE**. Some medicinal preparation.

Of the flesh thereof there is made *pounces* for sicke men to refresh and restore them: but yet it generateth grosse bloud, and makes one to sleepe much.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

POUNCET-BOX, *s.* A box perforated with small holes, for carrying perfumes; quasi, *pounced-box*.

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took't away again.
1 *Hen. IV.*, i, 3.

It might be thought that a snuff-box was meant, as it follows:

Who therewith angry, when it next came there
Took it in snuff.

But it means no more than snuffing it up, or smelling strongly to it; with the addition of a quibble on the phrase, "to take anything in *snuff*," which was equivalent to "taking huff

at it," in familiar modern language. See **SNUFF**.

POUNCINGS, or **POUNCES**. Holes stamped in clothes, by way of ornament, such as is now called *pinkings*.

Your poorer neighbours, with coarse naps, neglected,
Fashions conferred about *pouncings* and paintings.
B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii, 1.

What can you do now,
With all your paintings and your *pouncings*, lady,
To restore my blood again? *Ibid.*, *Kn. of Malta*, ii, 1.
One spendeth his patrimony upon *pouncers* and cuts.
Homily against Excess of Apparel, cited by Todd.

†**POUND-PEAR**. 'The pear called in French the *bon-chrétien*.

Poire de bon chrestien, poire de livre, Budæo. A *pound-peare*.
Nomenclator, 1685.

†**POUND-STONE**.

Then doth the ponderous *poundstone* purse
Bring doune their secte againe.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

POWDER FOR THE HAIR was introduced into England early in the 17th century, and became the immediate subject of ridicule to the dramatists, and severe censure from the Puritans. I do not recollect that it is mentioned by Shakespeare; but it is by Ford, in a play published in 1633:

Why this being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener *powder her hair*—&c., but she shall remember me.
Love's Sacrif., ii, 1.

It is alluded to in one printed in 1618:

As for your handsome faces, and filed tongues,
Curled miller's heads, &c. *Fl. Loyal Subject*, iii, 2.

About the year 1654, Howell, speaking of a person who thought madness cured by putting ashes on the head, says,

If the said ambassador were here among us, he would think our *modern gallants* were all mad, or subject to be mad, because they *ashe* and *powder* their pericraniums all the year long.
Letters, iv, 5.

POWDER, *v.* To sprinkle with salt: also to salt meat in any way. Hence a *powdering-tub*, for a vessel in which things are salted. Also *powdered beef*, for salted beef, &c. These words are hardly obsolete.

If thou imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. 1 *Hen. IV.*, v, 4.

†**POW-DAKED**.

Can we not force from widowed poetry
Now thou art dead (great Donne) one elegie,
To crowne thy hearse? Why yet did we not trust,
Though with unkneaded *pow-dak'd* prose, thy dust,

Dry as the sand that measures it, might lay
Upon the ashes, on the funerall day?

Carew's Poems, 1642.

†**POWDIKE**. A dike in the fens.

Cutting downe of *powdicks*.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620

Cutting or breaking downe of *powdike*, or other bankes in marsh-land, maliciously, is felony. *Ibid.*

POWLER, *s.* for poller; that is, one who polls or cuts the hair.

R. I know him not, is he a deaft barber?

G. O yea; why he is mistress Lammie's *powler*.

Promos and Cassandra, v. 4. 6 Plays, 4, p. 52.

†**POWLINGS**. Cuttings.

Then lop for thy fewel the *powlings* well grown,
That hundreth the corne or the grasse to be mowen.

Tusser's Husbandrie, 1557

†**POWTING-CLOTH**. A sort of neckkerchief.

A cross-cloth, as they tearme it, a *powting-cloth*, plagna. *Withale's Dictionary*, ed. 1806, p. 276.

POX, *s.* The smallpox, when so used without any epithet; exactly contrary to the modern usage. It was so called from the *pocks*, or pustules, with which it covers the body. This use of the word is fully confirmed by Dr. Farmer, in a note on the following passage; which, indeed, itself affords a confirmation of it, since the *o's*, there mentioned, mean the marks left by the smallpox, as they did also the pustules of it. See *O's*.

O that your face were not so full of *O's*.

R. A pox on that joint.

Love's L. L., v. 2.

Thus, says Dr. Farmer, Davison has a canzonet on his "lady's sickness of the *poxe*;" and Dr. Donne writes to his sister, "At my return from Kent, I found Peggy had the *poxe*—I humbly thank God it has not much disfigured her." Thus is Katharine, the court lady, attendant on the princess of France, defended from the imputation of indelicacy, in using this term; and thus, I presume, may the other old dramatists be defended for putting this expression into the mouths of their delicate females; of which abundant instances may be found. See Ben Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 1, 2, and 3; *New Inn*, ii, 1.

Celia, in the Humorous Lieutenant of Beaumont and Fletcher, says,

For on these howling drums I'm sure you'll kiss me.

Act 1, sc. 2.

So Anabel, in the French Lawyer, act v, sc. 1; and Mary, in Monsieur Thomas, act iii, sc. 3. Leonora, in Massinger's *Very Woman*, act iv, sc. 3. But I fear the ladies did not quite discard the expression when it has obtained a much coarser meaning. Use reconciles strange things.

Such a plague was the *smallpox*, before the recent modes of counter-action were known, that its name might well be used as an imprecation.

POYNADO, or **POINADO**, *s.* A sword, or rather dagger; a poniard.

Strikes his *poynado* at a button's breadth.

Return from Parnassus, i, 2.

It occurs also in the stage direction to *Fuimus Troës*, Act v, Sc. 3. "draws his *poynado*." *O. Pl.* vii, 517.

I will have it so sharp-pointed, that it shall stab
Motto like a *poynado*.

Lyle's Mydas, v, 2.

He would not use any other revenge, but at the next meeting stab him with his *poynado*, though he were condemned to death for the action.

R. Greene, Theeves falling out, &c., in *Mari*

Misc., vol. iii, 397, ed. Park.

POYNETTES. Small bodkins, or points to punch holes with.

And then their *bonettes*, and their *poynettes*.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, p. 4, l.

PRACTICE, *s.* Art, deceit, treachery. See Todd, in *Practice*, No. 8.

This act persuades me,

That this remotion of the duke and her

is *practice* only.

King Lear, ii, 4.

Oh thou, Othello, that wast once so good,

Fall'n in the *practice* of a cursed slave.

Othello, v, 2.

Since I am inform'd,

That he was apprehended by her *practice*,

And, when he comes to trial for his life,

She'll stand up his accuser.

Mass. Parl. of Laws, v, 1.

I pray God there be no *practice* in this change.

Look about you, 1800.

In our commoner sense of *practice*, that is, the habit of performing any thing, *practick* was most used.

PRACTICK, or **PRACTIQUE**, *s.* Practice, opposed to theory.

No such matter;

He has the theory only, not the *practick*.

Mass. Emp. of East, ii, 1.

Oh, friend, that I to mine owne notice

Had joyned but your experience, I have the

Theorick, but you the *practick*.

Engl. Travell, i, 1.

Who being well grounded in the *theorick*, assumes the *practique* as an effect of the cause.

Leiston's Laws. Char., 1.

PRACTICK, *a.* Practical.

So that the art and *practick* part of life,

Must be the mistress to this *theorique*.

St. Hen. F., i, 1.

Also, from the above noted sense of *practice*, artful, treacherous:

Wherein she used both the *practick* pains

Of this false footman, cloakt with simpleness;

Whom if ye please for to discover plaine,

Ye shall him, Archimago, find, I ghesse

The falsest man alive.

Spens. F. Q., i, xli, 34.

Suppresseth mutin force, and *practicks* fraude.

Hughes's R. Arthur, 1587, introd.

PRACTISANTS, *s.* Traitors, confederates in treachery; from the obsolete sense of *practice*. See **PRACTICE**.

Here enter'd Pucelle, and her *practisants*.

1 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

PRAISE AT PARTING. A sort of proverbial expression, often alluded

to by old authors. Stephen Gosson, a writer of queen Elizabeth's time, was the author of a Morality so entitled, but never published. Shakespeare has,

A kind
Of excellent dumb discourse. *Pr. Praise in departing.*
Temp., iii, 3.
Now praise at thy parting. *Tom Tyler, &c., 1598.*
And so she doth; but praise thy luck at parting.
Two Women of Abingdon, 1599.

†PRANE. A prawn.

Prane a fyshe, saige cocque. *Palsgr.*

PRANK, *v.* To dress out affectedly, or splendidly; to decorate. *Pronken, Dutch.*

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor, lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Wint. Tale, iv, 3.*
But 'tis that miracle and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul.
Twelf. N., ii, 4.

Some *pranke* their ruffles, and others trimly dight
Their gay attyre. *Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 14.*

So Milton:

Obtruding false rules *prankt* in reason's garb.
Comus, l. 759.

Hence *pranker* was used for a person who dressed gaily. See Todd.

PRANK is met with, but very rarely, as an adjective. Frolicksome, full of tricks; from *prank, s.*

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged. *Lingua, O. Pl., v, 210.*

Mr. Todd rightly observes, that *prank*, a trick, was in earlier times more seriously applied, of which he gives examples.

PRAVANT, *a.*, probably for *provant*. Anything supplied from military stores.

They rode to the place, where they might descry two battels ready ordered for present skirmish, they could easily discover the colours and *pravant* liveries of everie companie.

Heywood's Hierarchie, lib. viii, p. 554.

See PROVANT.

†PRAVITY. Wickedness. Lat. *pravitās*.

Such is the *pravity* and weakness of mans nature, as without industry, art, and discipline, he remains but the onely degree of reason from a beast.

The Golden Fleece, 1657.

Why doth man blame the manners, and the times,
Imputing to their *pravities* his crimes?

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

PRAYERS AFTER A PLAY. This awkward and misplaced act of devotion seems little reconcileable to modern notions of propriety; but there is abundant testimony, that it was long the custom, in our theatres, at the end of each play, to offer a

solemn prayer for the sovereign, or other patron of the house. This was done by one or more of the performers, actually kneeling on the stage.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are so too, I will bid you good night; and so *kneel down* before you: but indeed to *pray* for the queen.

Sh. Epil. to Hen. IV.

This shows like *kneeling after the play.*

Middleton's Mad W., O. Pl., v, 398.

Which he performs with as much zeale as an actor after the end of a play, when hee prays for his majestie, the lords of his most honourable privie councill, and all that love the king.

Clitus's Whimries (1631), p. 57.

Many other examples are given by Farmer and Steevens at the end of Henry IV. See other references in O. Pl., i, p. 291, at the end of the New Custome. See also KNEELING.

†To PREAD. To pillage.

Drawing after them at their tailles great traines of the meniall and household servitors, like unto crewes and troupes of *preading* brigands.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PREASE, *s.* Press, or crowd.

Great-belly'd women

That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the *prease*
And make them reel before them. *Hen. VIII, iv, 1.*

The modern editors take the liberty to read *press*, Capell excepted.

The king is at hand, stand close in the *prease*.

Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, p. 199.

In case she be constrained to abide

In *prease* of company.

Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, p. 190.

And hasting to get out of that same *prease*,

She beckned him that after her he ride,
Then went she thence, with mind inclin'd to peace.

Har. Ariosto, xxxvi, 38.

And through the *prease* (agreed so) they brake.

Fairf. Tasso, xix, 6.

To PREASE, *v.* To press.

No humble suitors *prease* to speak for right.

3 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

And praers did *prease* before thy mercy-seat.

Looking Glass for London, F 4.

For any man to *prease* beyond the place.

Bussy D'Ambois, F 3.

Ran *preasing* forth on foot, and fought so then.

Mirr. for Mag., 373.

PRECEDENT, *s.*, for prognostic, or indication.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,

The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.

Sh. Venus & Ad., Suppl., i, 405.

It was used also for a rough draft, or previous copy of any writing:

My lord Melun, let this be copied out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance;
Return the *precedent* to these lords again.

K. John, v, 2.

†PRECEL. To excel.

Thou shalt be Janus, hard 'tis to *precel*

Thy father; if thou equal'st him, 'tis well.

Owen's Epigrams.

PRECISIAN, *s.* A puritan, or precise person.

He was of Italy, and that country breeds not
Precisians that way, but hot libertines.

B. & Fl. Cust. of C., iv, 1.

Verity, you brach,

The devil turn'd *precisian*! *Mass. New W.*, i, 1.

A *precisian* well described:

The man, affrighted at this apparition,
Upon recovery grew a great *precisian*,
He bought a bible of the new translation,
And in his life he shew'd great reformation,
He walked mannerly, and talked meekly,
He heard three lectures, and two sermons weekly.
He vow'd to shun all companies unruly,
And in his speech he used no oath but truly;
And zealously to keep the sabbath's rest,
His meat for that day on the ev'n was drest.

Harington's Epig., i, 20.

These men for all the world like our *precisians* be,
Who, for some cross or saint they in the windows see,
Will pluck down all the church.

Drayl. Polyolb., vi, p. 775.

A very severe portrait of a *precisian*
is in sir T. Overbury's Characters,
sign. K 3, edit. 1630. There seems
to be no assignable meaning for
precisian, in the following passage of
Falstaff's letter:

Ask me no reason why I love you; for though love
use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for
his counsellor.

Merry W. W., ii, 1.

Physician has been conjectured, with
great probability; and the more so,
as Shakespeare has elsewhere given
to Reason the same office:

My reason, the *physician* to my love,
Angry that his prescriptions are not kept,
Hath left me.

Sonnet 147.

But *Precisian* is given by Johnson,
in his Dictionary, and defined, "one
who limits or restrains;" a sense
which might easily be admitted, were
there any proof that the word was
ever so used at that period.

The derivative, *precisianism*, was also
used.

PRECONTRA'CT, *s.* A previous con-
tract.

He is your husband on a *precontract*,
To bring you thus together is no sin.

Meas. for M., iv, 1.

Abhorring sore this act,

Because I thereby brake a better *precontract*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 378.

It has been found also as a verb.
See Johnson.

PREDI'CT, *s.* Prediction.

Or say with princes if it shall go well,
By oft' predict that I in heaven finde.

Sh. Sonnet, 14.

See **OFTEN**, *adj.*

†**70** **PREDOMINE**. To predominate.

So th' element in wine *predominating*,
It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring.

Du Barlas.

PREEVE, or **PRIEVE**, *v.* To prove;
a Chaucerian word, retained by

Spenser, but, I believe, no other poet
of his age.

But bad him stay at ease till further *prooving*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 1365.

Besides her countenance, and her lively hew,
Matched with equal yeares, do surely *prieve*
That yond same is your daughter. *F. Q.*, VI, xii, 18.

It was used also in the Scottish
dialect. See to *Preif*, *Prieve*, or
Preve, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.
PRIEFE, *s.*, of the same origin. Proof,
trial.

But readie are of anie to make *prieve*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 408.

Tell then, O lady, tell what fatal *prieve*,

Hath with so huge misfortune you oppress.

F. Q., II, i, 48.

†**PREFINED**. Predestined; fixed be-
forehand.

And whereas death is to all men *prefined*.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.

That they should not before the time by Him [God]
prefined, devour the reliques of the Greeke empire.

Ibid.

PREGNANCY, *s.* Ingenuity, wit; from
the metaphorical senses of **PREGNANT**,
which see.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit
wasted in giving reckonings. *2 Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

Affect the opinion of *pregnancy*, by an impatient and
catching hearing of the counsellors at the bar.

Lord Bacon's Speech to Sir Rich. Hutton.

Not a duncie, captain; but you might give me leave
to misdoubt that *pregnancy* in a soldier, which is
proper and hereditary to a courtier.

B. & Fl. Honest M. F., ii, 2.

PREGNANT, *a.* Ready, or apt to pro-
duce. The metaphorical senses of
this word, by which it was applied to
the productiveness of mind, genius,
argument, &c., are now in general
obsolete. Dr. Johnson has noticed
three of them, but the last, as it
seems to me, erroneously; giving it
the signification of free or kind
(*Pregnant*, 6), where I think it means
apprehensive, ready to conceive, or
produce right intelligence. See here
No. 3.

1. Stored with information:

Our cities institutions, and the terms
For common justice, you are as *pregnant* in,
As art or practice hath enriched any
That we remember.

Meas. for Meas., i, 1.

Tis very cleare the place is very *pregnant*.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 426.

Hence the contrary, **UNPREGNANT**,
q. v.

2. Ingenious, full of art or intelli-
gence:

Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness

Wherein the *pregnant* enemy [*i. e.*, the devil] does
much.

Twelfth N., ii, 2.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

3. Apprehensive, ready to understand, rich in perceptive powers :

My master hath no voice, lady, but to your own most pregnant and vouchsafed ear. *Twel. N.*, iii, 1.

It is marked, however, in this sense, as somewhat affected, for the foolish sir Andrew immediately takes it up, as a superfine term, fit to be remembered : "Odours, pregnant, and vouchsafed! I'll get them all three ready." *Ibid.*

4. Applied to an argument; full of force or conviction, or full of proof in itself :

Now, sir, this granted, as it is a most pregnant and unfore'd position. *Othello*, ii, 1.

Malice and lucre in them Have lay'd this woe here, O 'tis pregnant, pregnant! *Cymbel.*, iv, 2.

The word was, however, used with great laxity, and sometimes abused, as fashionable terms are; but generally may be referred to the ruling sense of being full, or productive of something. Thus in *Hamlet* :

And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

Where I should not so much interpret it quick, ready, as Johnson and others do; but artful, designing, full of deceit.

†PRELUDIOUS. Serving as a prelude.

Yet, that's but a prelude to bliss; Two souls pickering in a kiss. *Cleveland's Poems*, 1661.

†To PRENOTE. To prognosticate.

To a woman it prenotes colour and pain of the womb. *Saunders' Physiognomie*, 1653.

PRENTICE, *s.* The word requires no explanation; but we should notice the famous legendary worthies, the four prentices of London, formerly very popular heroes, in that place. On their acts, there is an old play, by Thomas Heywood, printed in quarto in 1615. They were, according to that author, *Godfrey, Grey, Charles, and Eustace*, the four sons of an earl of Boloign, who was reduced to poverty by supporting William I in his invasion of England. These sons he had bound to trades; but they preferred the profession of war, and went volunteers to the Holy Land, where they performed prodigies of valour. Reprinted O. Pl., vi, 457.

He counts—the four prentices of London above all the nine worthies.

Earle's Microc., § 68, and *Bliss's Note* upon it.

We should remark also the legal phrase *prentice*, or *apprentice of law*, for a barrister in that profession. This was anciently their regular title; see Blount, and Cowell, who quote Selden as authority. They add, that the learned Plowden so styled himself; and that Finch, in his *Nomotechnia*, wrote himself *apprentice de la ley*. So Harington :

For Plowden, who was father of the laws, Which yet are read and ruled by his enditings, Doth name himself a prentice in his writings. *Epigr.*, B. ii, Ep. 72.

†PREPARANCE. Preparation.

All this busy preparance to warre.

More's Utopia, 1551.

PREPARE, *s.* Preparation; from the verb.

Pembroke and Stafford, you in our behalf Go levy men, and make prepare for war.

3 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

†To PREPENSE. To contrive beforehand.

Accurata malicia, malice prepenesed. Accuratum habere, to prepenes, or forecast a thing curiously. *Eliotes Dictionary*.

†To PREPORT. To forebode.

Pyraustus gaudeo gaudium: your inconstant joy preports annoy. *Withall's Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 676.

To PREPOSTERATE, *v.* To render preposterous, or to disgrace.

I never saw things done by you, which preposterated or perverted the good judgment that all the world esteemeth to shine in you.

Palace of Pless., vol. ii, § 7 b.

†PREPOSTEROUSLY. Chapman uses this word (*Hom. Il.*, v, 584) in a very pedantic manner, in the sense of hind part foremost, or literally, as we say, bottom upwards, on one's head.

He groined, tumbled to the earth, and stayed A mighty while preposterously.

†PRESAGIE. A presage.

Thinke thou this is a presage of God's fierce wrath to thee, If that thou cleave not to his word, and eke repentant be. *Stubbes' Two Exemplar*, 1591.

PRESCRIPT, *s.* Prescribed, or written down before.

By whose prescript order all was to be done. Which is the prescript praise and perfection of a good and particular mistress. *Hen. V.*, iii, 7.

Noticed by Johnson.

PRESCRIPT, *s.*, in a similar sense. Order, direction in writing.

And then I prescripts gave her That she should lock herself from his resort. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

This is the reading of the early quartos; the folio has *precepts*.

This sense is exemplified by Johnson from Milton; and an instance also given of its being used for *prescription*, in the medical sense.

PRESEANCE, *s.*, from the French. Priority of place, in sitting.

Their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*.
Cervus's Cornwall, quoted by Johnson.

PRESENCE, for presence-chamber. The state room in a palace, where the sovereign usually appears.

And please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Henry VIII.*, iii, 1.
Is a duke's chamber hang with nobles, like a *presence*!
D. & Fl. Nob. Gent., iii, 1.

That is, like a king's. Hence used also for any grand state room:

Her beauty makes
This vault a feasting *presence*, full of light.
Rom. & Jul., v, 2.

See Johnson.

†**PRESENT**. Immediate; quick; ready.

To which Mr. Donne was not able to make a *present* answer, but after a long and perplex'd pause, said.
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 70.

This is the best and *presentest* remedy for helping the rheum, that ever I knew or heard of.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

PRESENTLY, *adv.* At this present time.

Therefore, I pray you, stand not to discourse,
But mount you *presently*. *Two Gent.*, v, 1.
Setting it forth to the reader, not as a battle already fought, but *presently* a fighting.
North's Plut., 1016 E.

See also the instances in Johnson.

PREST, *part.*, from to press, in the sense of to hasten. Used in the sense of ready, or earnest to do a thing; perhaps rather from *prest*, old French, ready.

Then do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* unto it. *Mer. Ven.*, i, 2.
When this good man (as goodness still is *prest*
At all assays to helps a wight distressed).

Brut. Part., i, iii, p. 62.
The whyles his salvage page, that wout be *prest*,
Was wandered in the wood another way.
P. Q., vi, vii, 19.

Warton, in his Observations on Spenser, collects many similar examples from the same author. Vol. ii, pp. 41—44.

Devise what pastyme that ye thynke beste,
And make ye sure to fynde me *prest*.
Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 68.

Where also see Mr. Reed's note.

†One morning Thetis from the sea to heaven hir selfe
doth *prest*. *Homer*, by Arthur Hall, p. 14 (1561).

PREST, *s.* A loan. This is still used officially in some cases. Johnson exemplifies it from Bacon.

†**PREST MEN**. Hired men, in opposition to bond men. See Mr. Hooper's note to Chapman, *Odyss.*, iv.

PRESTER JOHN, that is, Presbyter John; from *prestre*, French, now *prêtre*. The supposed name of a Christian king of India, whose dominions were variously placed. [Full information on this subject will be found in M. D'Avezac's Introduction to *Plan de Carpin*.] Some have referred them to Abyssinia. Sir John Mandeville places them in an island called *Pentecroire*, and treats of him at large in his 27th chapter, edit. 1727. The following account of the origin of his title is in the 29th chapter:

So it befelle that this emperor came with a Cristene knyght with him into a churche in Egypt and it was Saturday in Wyttene woke. And the bishop made ordres. And he [the emperor] beheld and listend the servys fulle tentyfly and he askede the Cristene knyght, what men of degre thescholden ben that the prelate had before him. And the knyght answered and seyde, that thescholde ben prestes. And than the emperor seyde, that he wolde no longer ben clept kyng ne emperor, but *preest*, and that he wolde have the name of the first preest that went out of the churche. and his name was John. And so evermore sithens he is clept *Preestre John*. P. 302.

Gibbon treats the whole as a fiction, and says, "The fame of *preester*, or *presbyter John*, has long amused the credulity of Europe;" and that, "in its long progress to Mosul, Jerusalem, Rome, &c., the story evaporated in a monstrous fable." Chap. 47. This emperor, however, imaginary or not, was often alluded to by poets.

Were it to bring the great Turk, bound in chains,
Through France in triumph, or to couple up
The Sophy and great *Preester-John* together,
I would attempt it. *Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 2.
And then I'll revel it with *Preester John*;
Or banquet with great Cham of Tartary.
Fortunatus, Act. Dr., iii, 139.

Ariosto has a curious tale of Senapo, king of Æthiopia, whom he makes the same as *Preester John*:

Senapo detto è dai sudditi suoi
Gli dicam *Presto*, o *Preteyanni* noi.
Or. Fur., xxxiii, 106.

Which Harington thus translates:

This prince Senapo there is cald of many,
We call him *Preester John*, or *Preter Jany*. xxxiii, 97.

PRETENCE, *s.*, for intention; as **PATEND**, *infra*, for intend.

For love of you, not hate unto my friend,
Hath made me publisher of this *pretence*.
Two Gent. Ven., iii, 1.

That is, of his design to steal the lady.
Against the undivulged *pretences* I fight
Of treasonous malice. *Macb.*, ii, 2.

To **PRETEND**. To intend. This sense

is so common in Shakespeare, that Mr. Steevens has even asserted that he never used the word otherwise.

Now presently I'll give her father notice
Of their disguising and pretended flight.

Two Gent. Ver., ii, 6.

In the following passage, however, it is undoubtedly used in the common signification :

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
(One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With scraps o' the court), it is no contract, none.

Cymb., ii, 3.

Now the contract of Imogen with Posthumus, to which the speaker alludes, was not one intended, but actually passed, and alluded to by her as a bar to Cloten's suit. Shakespeare has not, in fact, often used the word; but other derivative words he has used in the way alleged.

It is found also in other authors :

Believe you are abused; this custom feign'd too,
And what you now pretend most fair and virtuous.

B. and Fl. Cust. of Count., i, 1.

Let's hence, lest further mischief be pretended.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 393.

Wherefore I pretend to returne and come round, thorow
other regyons of Europe.

Dr. Borde, Introd., sign. H 3.

PRETENSED, part. Intended, designed.

The fact, you say, was done,

Not of pretended malice, but by chance.

Sir J. Oldc., ii, 3, *Mal. Suppl.*, ii, 300.

This is the reading of the first quarto of 1600, and, considering the customary usage of *pretend*, may well be right; but the folio of 1664 changed it to *propensed*. Mr. Steevens quotes also, "*pretensed* malice of the queen;" but without saying whence he took it.

As a law term, it means pretended, or claimed; *jus prætensum*: and Todd has also exemplified it in similar senses.

†For in all offences they counte the intente and pretended purpose as evell as the acte or dede itselfe.

More's Utopia, 1551.

To PREVENT, v. To go before; literally from *prævenio*, Latin. To anticipate.

I know not how,

But I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life.

Jul. Cas., v, 1.

Then could I prevent the rising sun to wait on you.

Antiqu., O. Pl, x, 61.

So in the 119th Psalm, ver. 148:
"My eyes prevent the night watches;"
and in the prayers, "Prevent us, O

Lord, in all our doings." See Johnson.

†**To PREVIEW.** To see beforehand.

Him fast asleep in Cythens woods

I'll hide, or on fierce Ida's holy hill;

That none preview, and so prevent our skill.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

PRICES. The prices paid in our old theatres were extremely low. It was a fashionable thing for some of the more gay gallants to sit upon the stage on stools, and these paid a *shilling* for their superior accommodation. That was then the highest price.

The private stage's audience, the twelve-penny stool gentlemen.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 31.

The same was also the price of a best box, which was called a *room* :

But I say, any man that hath wit may censure, if he sit in the twelvepenny room.

Malcont., O. Pl., iv, 12.

This personage is afterwards invited to a private box :

Good sir, will you leave the stage? I will help you to a private room.

Malcont., O. Pl., iv, 14.

If he have but twelve pence in his purse, he will give it for the best room in a play-house.

Sir Tho. Overbury's Char.

Prynne thus recounts the necessary and contingent expenses of a play-house :

How many are there, who, according to their several qualities, spend 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 12d. 18d. 2s. and sometimes four or five shillings at a play-house day by day, if coach-hire, boate-hire, tobacco, wine, beer, and such like vaine expences, which play-houses do usually occasion, be cast into the reckoning.

Histriom., p. 322.

There was a time, too, when the pit and gallery paid only a *penny* :

Your groundling, and your gallery commoner buyes his sport by the penny.

Gul's Hornb., ch. vi, p. 27.

See GROUNDLING.

At the same period there was only one private box, which was also called "the lord's room." It seems to have been a stage box :

I meane not into the lord's rooms, which is now but the stage's suburbs.

Gul's Hornb.

The private box took up at the new play,

For me and my retinue.

Mass. City Madam.

There were also *sixpenny* places. Johnson speaks of

The sœces or grounds of your people, that sit in the oblique caves and wedges of your house, your sinful sixpenny mechanics.

Ind. to Magn. Lady.

In 1612, when Bartholomew Fair was produced, the prices had risen in some degree; for in the comic articles of agreement between the author and the audience, it is covenanted that,

It shall be lawful for any man to judge his sixpen'worth, his twelve-pen'worth, so to his eighteen-pence, two shillings, half a crown,—to the value of his place.

Induct.

It is certain, however, that the prices differed at different houses. See Malone's Proleg., Suppl. to Shakesp., vol. i, p. 11. There was, undoubtedly, a *two-penny gallery* in the Fortune playhouse:

One of them is a Nip; I took him once at the *two-penny gallery* at the *Fortune*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 113.

See many more particulars relating to the prices and accommodations in our early theatres, in Mr. Malone's Supplemental Observations to Shakespeare, Suppl., vol. i, pp. 8—27. Also in Steevens's notes to Henry VIII, act v, sc. 3.

To PRICK, v. To ride briskly; from pricking the horse on with the spur. Literally, to spur.

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.

Sp. P. Q., I, i, 1.

What need we any spur, but our own cause,

To *prick* us to redress.

Jul. Cas., ii, 1.

As my ever esteemed duty *pricks* me on.

Love's L. L., i, 1.

In all these cases, *spur* might be used instead; even in the first.

A gentle knight was spurring o'er the plain.

Sometimes it seems to mean to shoot at a mark; from the following word:

This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightye bowes, not to *prickinge*, and nere shootinge.

Asch. Tozoph., p. 106.

PRICK, s. A mathematical point, or point in general. In the old English translations of Euclid, this word is regularly used where *point* now occurs.

So Warner, exactly:

1 2 3
Arithmetike, geometry, and musicke do proceed,

1 2 3
From one, a *pricke*, from divers sounds, &c.

Alb. Engl., B. xiii, p. 323.

That is, arithmetic proceeds from unity, geometry from a mathematical point, &c.

And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*.

S Hen. VI, i, 4.

Stick, in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,

Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary.

Lear, ii, 3.

Here it means skewers, as also in the following:

I give to the butchers, &c. *pricks* inough to set up their thin meate, that it may appear thicke and well-fedde.

Wyll of the Devyll, bl. l.

It means likewise the point, or mark in the centre of the butts, in archery:

Therefore seeing that which is most perfect and best in shootinge, as alwayes to hit the *pricks*, was never scene nor hard tell on yet amonges men.

Asch. Tozoph., p. 123.

This point was also called the *white*, the *mark*, the *pin*, &c.

They misse the marke, that shoot their arrowes wide;
They hit the *pricke*, that make their flight to glance
So neere the white, that shaft may light on chance.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 509.

†**PRICK AND PRAISE.** An old phrase.

That be chiefe that have the *pricke* and *praise* in any thing, primæ. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 177. To which end, we must be sure to be arm'd always with *prick* and *praise* of the deceased; and carry the inventory of our goods, and the gross sum of our dowry perpetually in our mouths.

Brome's Northern Lass.

PRICK-SONG. Music written down, sometimes more particularly music in parts; from the points or dots with which it is noted down. See Hawkins, ii, 243.

He fights as you sing *prick-song*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. He rests his minim, one, two, and three in your bosom.

Rom and Jul., ii, 4.

I would have all lovers begin and end their *prick-song* with lacrymæ.

Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 132.

Hence the nightingale's song, being more regularly musical than any other, was often termed *prick-song*:

Tereu, she crys,

And still her woes at midnight rise.

Brave *prick-song*! *Alex. & Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 137.

When opposed to plain-song, it meant counter-point, as distinguished from mere melody. See PLAIN-SONG.

PRICKLE, s. A sort of basket; still technically used in some branches of trade.

Rain roses still,

Until the last be dropt; then hence and fill

Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.

B. Jons. Masque of Pan., vi, p. 170.

†**PRICK-SHAFT.** An arrow.

Who with her hellish courage, stout and hot,

Abides the brunt of many a *prickshaft* shot.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PRIDWIN. The name of Arthur's shield. It was common for the sword of a hero to have a name; but it seems that both the shield and spear of Arthur shared that honour. They are all named in these lines of Drayton:

The temper of his sword, the try'd Excalabour,

The bigness and the length of Rone, his noble spear,

With *Pridwin* his great shield, and what the proof could bear.

Polyolb., Song iv, p. 733.

PRIEFE. See PREIF.

†**PRIEST.**

The parish-priest forgot that he was ever a clerk; this is meant of proud starters up." *Howell*, 1659.

To PRIEVE, v., for prove. See PREEVE.

†**PRIM.** A neat girl.

Aboute all London there was no propre *prym*,

But long tyme had ben famylyer with hym.

Barclay's Fyfte Eglog, n. d.

PRIMA-VISTA, or PRIMI-VIST. A game on the cards; probably the same as PRIMERO. This has been doubted; but the circumstance of the cards being counted in the same way, seems to determine it. In both the six reckoned for eighteen, and the seven for twenty-one.

His words are like the cards at *primi-vist*, where six is eighteen, and seven twenty-one; for they never signify what they sound. *Earle's Microcos.*, Char. 12. When it may be some of our butterfly judgments expected a set at maw or *prima-vista* from them.

Rival Friends, 1632 (cited by Steev.)

Minsheu says, "*Primero*, and *prima-vista*, two games at cards;" yet he gives but one set of names for them, and but one reason for the names: "That is, first, and first scene, because he that can shew such an order of cards first winnes the game."

PRIMAL, a. Original, first.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.

Ant. and Cleo., i, 4.

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon 't,

A brother's murder.

Hamlet, iii, 3.

PRIME, s. Morning. It meant originally, as still in French, the first canonical hour of prayer.

If he taste this boxe nye about the *pryme*,

By the masse, he is in heaven or even-song tyme.

Four Ps., O. PL, i, 71.

It was used by Milton:

Till day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*.

Par. Lost, v, 170.

It means also spring:

Till on a day, that day is every *prime*,

When witches wont do penance for their crime.

Sp. P. Q., I, ii, 40.

Upton here interprets it morning; but there would be no sense in saying, "till on a day, that day is every morning."

For love is crowned with the *prime*,

In the spring time.

L. L. Lost, v, 3.

Flowers of *prime*.

O. PL, ii, 162.

Making two summers, winters, autumns, *primes*.

Fansh. Lusiad, v, 15.

It is not clear what is meant here by *pulling prime*:

Piece-meal he gets lands, and spends as much time

Wringing each acre, as maids pulling *prime*.

Donne, Sat., ii, 86.

Prime is also a name for PRIMERO, and a term in the game itself:

Prime, deal quickly.

O. PL, vii, 189.

This also is French.

†**To PRIME.** To become renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wain,

As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again;

And with her circling horns doth re-embrace

Her brother's wealth, and orbs her silver face.

Quarles's Emblems.

PRIME, a. Ready, or eager.

Were they as *prime* as goats, as hot as monkeys.

Othello, iii, 3.

It seems to have been particularly applied to goats:

More *prime* than goates or monkeys in their prides.

Sampson's Vow-breaker, D 4 b.

PRIME-TIDE. Spring.

How winter gendreth snow: what temperature

In the *prime-tide* doth season well the soyl.

Why summer burnes.

N. Grimould, in *Wart. Poet.*, iii, 64.

†**PRIME-TIME.** The same. Representing the French *printemps*.

He who has seen the busie bees when *prime-time*

first forth leaps. *A. Hall's Homer*, p. 26, 1581.

PRIMER, a. First, primary.

Began the goodly church of Westminster to rear,

The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were.

Drayt. Pol., xi, p. 865.

PRIMERO, PRIME, or PRIMAVISTA.

A game at cards, said by some writers to be one of the oldest known in England. In French, *prime*. It is thus described by Mr. Daines Barrington, in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii, p. 132. From Duchat's Notes on Rabelais, by which I have corrected Mr. Barrington's account:

Each player had four cards dealt to him, one by one; the seven was the highest card in point of number that he could avail himself of, which counted for twenty-one; the six counted for eighteen, the five for fifteen, and ace for the same; but the two, the three, and the four, for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for the *quinola*, which the player might make what card or suit he thought proper; if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was the *primero* [or *prime*]; but if they were all of one colour, he that held them won the *flush*.

I find the term, *quinola*, in the French game of *Reversis* (see *Acad. des Jeux*, p. 228), which is said to be borrowed from the Spaniards; but in other respects *primero* seems most to resemble the game called *l'ambigu*, if it is not the very same. There are the terms *prime*, &c. (*Ibid.*, p. 248), and there are the rules for *vying*, that is, saying "*va de deux ou trois jettons d'avantage*." P. 246.

This description, however, will not fully explain the 99th Epigram of sir J. Harington's second book; though it illustrates sufficiently the following couplet:

At first he thought himself half way to hear'n,

If in his hand he had but got a *seu'n*.

But sir John is too learned on the subject for most modern readers. The game was in high fashion. Gardiner says that he left the King "at

primero with the duke of Suffolk." *Hen. VIII*, v, 1. Sir John Harington speaks of his "over-watching himself at *primero*." *Apol. for Ajax*, M b.

In the marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions, one is so contrived, "that playing at *primero*, at cards, one may, without clogging his memory, keep reckoning of all *sixes*, *sevens*, and *aces*, which he hath discarded." § 87.

It was reckoned rather a gambling game:

Primero, why I thought thou hadst not been so much gamester as to play at it.

Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 24.

Primero was often played by four persons. See some verses alluding to such a game, Harl. Cat. MSS., 3787, § 27, beginning

The state of France as now it stands
Is like *primero* at four hands,
Where some doe vye, and some doe hould,
And best assured may be too bould, &c.

Primero is introduced in several grammatical dialogues, from which something may be learned respecting it, but still imperfectly. The following being in books, the first of which, at least, I believe to be very scarce, I shall give them as specimens.

S. Go to, let us plaie at *primero*, then.

A. What? be these French cardes?

S. Yea, sir, doo not you see they have clubbs, spades, dyanmonds, and hearts?

A. Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for?

S. One shilling stake, and three rest.

A. Agreede, goe to, discarde.

S. I vye it, will you hould it?

A. Yea, sir, I hold it, and revie it, but dispatch.

S. Faire and softly, I praie you. Tis a great matter I cannot have a chiefe carde.

A. And I have none but coate cardes.

S. Will you put it to me?

A. You bid me to losse.

S. Will you swigg? [probably, yield, or throw up.]

A. Tis the leust part of my thought.

S. Let my rest goe then, if you please.

A. I hould it, what is your rest?

S. Three crownes and one third, showe, what are you?

A. I am foure and fiftie: and you?

S. O filthie luck, I have lost it one ace.

J. Florio's Second Frutes, 1591, p. 69.

In Minshew's Spanish Dialogues, p. 26, there is something still more explanatory:

L. I take it that it is called *primero*, because it hath the first place at the play at cardes.

R. Let us go, what is the summe that we play for?

M. Two shillings stake, and eight shillings rest.

L. Then shuffle the cards well.

O. I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card; I would not bee a coat with never a blanke in my purse.

R. I did lift an ace.

L. I a foure.

M. I a six, whereby I am the eldest hand.

O. Let the cardes come to me, for I deale them; one, two, three, foure; one, two, three, foure.

M. Passe.

R. Passe.

L. Passe.

O. I set so much.

M. I will none.

R. I'll none.

L. I must of force see it, deale the cards.

M. Give me foure cards, I'll see as much as he sets.

R. See here my rest, let every one be in.

M. I am come to passe again.

R. And I too.

L. I do the selfe-same.

O. I set my rest.

M. I'll see it.

R. I also.

L. I cannot give it over.

M. I was a small *prime*.

L. I am *flush*.

M. I would you were not.

All this agrees better with the description of the Ambigu in the Acad. des Jeux, than with any other. It is plain there are four players, to whom *O.* deals first two cards a-piece; then they pass, or set. After a time, two more cards are given, and the *rest* is set. When the cards are shown, one has *prime*, which is four cards of different suits, the other has a *flush*, which is much better, and wins. Some of the terms of *primero* are also in Howell's Nomenclator, subjoined to his Lexicon Tetraglotton, sect. 28. The game was called also *prime*, as above noticed:

At coses, or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.

G. Turb. on Hawk. in Cens. Lit., ix, 266.

The Compleat Gamester (1680) is unfortunately too modern to treat of *primero*. See QUINOLA.

†PRIMEVE. Primeval.

'Tis fit all things should be reduc'd unto
Their *primeve* institution, and first head.

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

PRIMROSE WAY, or PATH. Evidently the flowery, pleasant path.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions,
that go the *primrose way* to the everlasting bonfire.

Macbeth, ii, 3.

Himself the *primrose path* of dalliance treads.

Hamlet, i, 3.

Spenser uses it as if it meant *prime-rose*, or best rose, whereas it certainly means flower of the spring:

She is the pride and *primrose* of the rest.

Collin Clout, v. 500.

Also:

To be *primrose* of all thy land. *Shep. Kal.*, Feb., 106.

PRIMY, *a.* Early, belonging to the spring; perhaps peculiar to the following passage:

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature. *Hamlet*, i, 3.

PRINADO. A sharper.

In a trice you shall see him [the ballad-monger] guarded with a janizarie of coater-mongers, and country gooselings; while his nippa, inta, bunga, and *prinados*, of whom he holds in fee, oftentimes prevent the lawyer by diving too deep into his client's pocket; while he gives too deep attention to the wonderful ballad.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 12.

Pimpe, nips, and inta, *prinados*, &c.

Hon. Ghost, p. 231.

PRINCOCK, or PRINCOX. A pert, forward youth; probably corrupted from the Latin *præcox*. See Johnson.

You are a saucy boy.

— — — You are a *princox*, go.

Rom. & Jul., i, 5.

Yes, *prinkockes*, that I have; for fortie yeares agoe, I could smatter in a Duns—

Better I am sure then an hundred of you.

New Cust., O. Pl., i, 264.

I will teach thee a lesson worth the hearing, proud *princocks*, how gentility first sprung up.

Greene's Quip for an Upst. Cr., B 4.

The Cambridge Dictionary (1693) has, "*Princock*, Ephebus, puer *præcox*."

Also as an adjective:

Ah, sirrah, have I found you? are you heere,

You *princock* boy? *Dan. Hym. Triumph.*, p. 313.

To teach many proud, *princocke* scholars, that are puffed up with the opinion of their learning, to pull downe the high sailes of their lofty spirits.

Coryat, Crud., ii, p. 255, reprint.

To PRINK. To perk up, to hold up one's self pertly. Dr. Johnson says it is a diminutive of prank; it is rather a jocular modification of it, as prittle-prattle, tittle-tattle, &c.

Do you not see howe these newe fangled prating elfes,

Prinke up so pertly late in every place?

New Cust., O. Pl., i, 255.

It certainly was joined occasionally with prank. Thus Coles: "To *prink* and prank, exorno. They are all day *prinking* and pranking themselves. Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur annus est." This is also in Walker's *Paræmiologia*, p. 30.

In PRINT. With exactness, in a precise and perfect manner; from the exact regularity and truth of the art of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous.

All this I speak in *print*, for in *print* I found it.

Two Gent. Ver., ii, 1.

I will do it, sir, in *print*.

L. L. Lost, iii, 1.

I am sure my husband is a man in *print* for all things else, save only in this.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 257.

That is, a man always in exact and perfect order.

To have his ruffles set in *print*, to picke his teeth, and play with a puppet.

Earle's Microc., new ed., p. 269.

PRISTINATE, *a.* Former; the same as pristine.

Beside the only name of Christ, and external contempt of their *pristinats* idoltrye, he taught them nothing at all.

Holinsk., vol. i, B 3, col. 2, b.

PRIVADO, *s.* A private friend, a favorite. Spanish. See Steevens's Spanish Dictionary.

When you consult with me about the personage that should first, or second, or tertiate your business with the king, I must answer as Demosthenes did of action, My lord Thresorer, My lord Thresorer, and so again. We contemplate him, not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degre of a *privado*.

Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 559.

See also the other examples in Todd.

PRIVATE, *s.* Privacy.

Go off, I discard you; let me enjoy my *private*.

Twelfth N., iii, 4.

Also private intimation:

Whose *private* with me, of the dauphin's love, Is much more general than these words import.

K. John, iv, 3.

†**PRIVATE.** In privacy.

In brief, I over heard a trusty servant

Of his ith' camp come and declare your highnesse

Was *private* with Caropia.

Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

PRIVE, *v.*, for deprive.

For what can be said worse of slepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feelee anything at all.

Barker's Fearf. Fanc., P 1 b.

PRIZALL, *s.*, for prize.

The greatest trophy that my travailes gain, Is to bring home a *prizall* of such worth.

Daniel's Works, B r 7 b.

PROBALL, *a.* Probable. Apparently a contraction or corruption of that word. It appears only in the following passage, but as all the early editions concur in the reading, the last editor has restored it.

When this advice is free, I give, and honest,

Probal to thinking, and indeed the course

To win the Moor again.

Othello, ii, 3.

It has not been found elsewhere.

†**PROCINCT**, *s.* Girding, preparation for war. Todd could find no other example than that quoted by Johnson from Milton.

In all *procinct* of war.

Chapm. Il., xii, 89.

†**PROCLIVE**. Prone to.

For a woman is fraile and *proclive* unto all evils.

Latimer's Sermons.

To conclude this point, it may somewhat too truly be said, though not by way of discouragement, yet of caveat, what by the *proclivitie* and pronenesse of our frailtie is warrantable.

Ford's Line of Life, 1620.

†**PROCREATE**, *adj.* Begotten.

With condition, that if any issue male were *procreate* of that marriage.

Holinsk's Chronicles, 1577.

PROCTOR. A person appointed to beg, or collect alms for leprous or bedridden persons, who could not go out for themselves. By an act of Edw. I such persons were allowed to appoint these proctors, or procurators,

provided not more than two were appointed for one Lazar house. But by an act of 39 Eliz. such "Proctors, procurers, or patent gatherers, for gaols, prisons, or hospitals," were declared rogues and vagabonds. Hence they were excepted against in the regulations of Watts's almshouses at Rochester; and not to be received as travellers.

You're best get a clap-dish, and say
You are a *proctor* to some spital-house.

Hon. Whore, part ii, O. Pl., iii, 442.

See *Archæologia*, vol. xviii, p. 9.

†**PRODIG.** Prodigious, lavish.

Then in a goodly garden's alleys smooth,
Where *prodig* nature sets abroad her booth
Of richest beauties.

Du Bartas.

†**PRODIGIAL**, *adj.* Relating to prodigies, or portents.

Where, for many dayes together (as if God had beene offended) were seene many fearefull and strange sights, the events whereof such as were skilfull in *prodigial* learning foretold and prophecied would be wofull and lamentable. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

PRODIGIOUS, *a.* Like a prodigy, portentous, horrible, unnatural.

Lame, foolish, crooked, swart, *prodigious*,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.

K. John, iii, 1.

Our goods made prize, our sailors sold for slaves
By his *prodigious* issue. *Mass. Unn. Comb.*, i, 1.

Behold yon comet shews his head again!

Twice has he thus at cross turns thrown on us
Prodigious looks. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 249.

O yes, I was *prodigious* to thy birthnight, and as a
blazing star at thine unlook'd for funeral.

Markh. Engl. Arc., 1607.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *adv.* Portentously; from the preceding.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burdens may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes *prodigiously* be crost.

K. John, iii, 1.

PROFACE. A familiar exclamation of welcome at a dinner, or other meal, equivalent to "much good may it do you;" but from what language derived, was long uncertain. Sir T. Hanmer said, from *profaccia*, Italian. But no such word appears in any Italian Dictionary. Mr. Steevens conjectures it to be from "Bon prou leur face," which is in Cotgrave; by a colloquial abbreviation (*i. e.*, I presume, *prou face*, or *fasse*), "much good may it do." The conjecture was worthy of the sagacity of Mr. Steevens, and is very near the truth; for, in Roquefort's *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, we find, "*Prouface*—souhait qui veut dire, bien vous

fasse; proficiat." It is plain, therefore, that we had it from the Norman romance language. Taylor the water-poet treats it as a French phrase:

A French and English man at dinner sate,
And neither understanding other's prate,
The Frenchman says *mange, proface, monsieur.*
The Sculler, Epigr. 43.

Taylor uses it also in his own person, in the introduction to his *Praise of Hempseed*: "Preface; and *proface*, my masters, if your stomackes serve." So in Laneham's quaint letter, at the end of his introduction, he says,

Thus *proface* ye, with the preface.

Comus, thou clerk of gluttony's kitchen, bid me *proface*.
Decker's Gul's Hornb., Proæmium.

The ingenious editor of the reprint of 1812 erroneously prints *profess*, but he notices the original reading, p. 30.

Sweet sir, sit—most sweet sir, sit—*proface!* what
you want in meat, we'll have in drink.

2 Hen. IV, v, 5.

Render, read this thus; for preface, *proface*,
Much good may it do you. *Heyw. Epigr.*, B b 3 b.
The dinner's half done before I say grace,
And bid the old knight and his guest *proface*.

Wise Wom. of Hogsdon.

Before the second course, the cardinal came in booted
and spurred, all sodainely among them, and bad them
proface.

Stowe's Annals, N u n 5 b.

See many other examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the first passage.

†**To PROG.** To seek, or pry about? But see **PROGUE**.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl,
We progress, and we *prog* from pole to pole.

Quarles's Emblems.

What less than fool is man to *prog* and plot,
And lavish out the cream of all his care. *Ibid.*

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign to visit different parts of his dominions. These were sometimes very burthensome to the subject, from the right assumed of seizing whatever was wanted for the use of the court. Hence Massinger:

By this means he shall scape court visitants,
And not be eaten out of house and home,
In a summer *progress*. *Guardian*, i, 1.

It appears that Henry the VII was scrupulous as to the charge he occasioned, and even Elizabeth has expressed displeasure at superfluous expenses; but James I had no such delicacy. See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Massinger.

My life on't, he scraped these compliments from his
cart, the last load he carried for the *progress*.

Album., O. Pl., vii, 157.

Make me a monarch, here's my crown and sceptre;
In *progress* will I now go through the world.

Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 150.

Mr. Nichols's very curious collection

of the accounts of the "Progresses of Elizabeth," in three volumes quarto, is now become extremely scarce, and a new edition is much desired. The privilege was disused in the civil wars, and restrained and abridged by statute under Charles II.

It seems that a new fashion of hats, &c., was often started in the time of a *progress* :

I am so haunted with this broad-brimm'd hat
Of the last *progress-block*. *B. & Fl. Wit at s. W.*, iv, 1.
See BLOCK.

To PROGUE, *v.* To steal. To *prigge* is to filch, in Minshew.

And that man in the gown, in my opinion
Looks like a *proguing* knave.

B. & Fl. Span. Cur., iii, 3.

In the first folio edition it is *proaging*. Mr. Theobald would have it changed to *progging*, but without sufficient reason. See Todd on this word, for the supposed etymology, and other examples.

†PROJECTURE.

With high collombs of white marble, and ornaments
of architecture of a composed maner of great *projecture*.
Albion's Triumph, 1631.

To PROIN, *v.* To prune. Very little used in the age of Elizabeth, but common before that time. See Chaucer.

The sprigs, that did about it grow,
He *proin'd* from the leavie armes, to make it easier
view'd. *Chapman, Hom. Iliad*, p. 139.
He plants, he *proins*, he pares, he trimmeth round
Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground.

Sylv. Du Bart., p. 171.

It is still Scotch. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

Minshew has "to *proine* trees;" but refers to *prune*. It was particularly said of a hawk, "she *proins*," *plumas comit, concinnat*. See Johnson, who calls it a corruption of *prune*; but it is older.

†When the crowe or raven gapeth against the sunne,
in summer, heate soloweth. If they busy themselves
in *proynig* or washyng, and that in wynter, loke for
raine. *Digges, Prognost.*, 1556.

†Plante, Lorde, in them the tree of godlie life,
Hedge them aboute with this stronge fence of faith,
And, if it thee please, use eke thy *proinyng* knife.

Alleyn Papers.

PROINER, *s.* Pruner; from the above.

His father was
An honest *proiner* of our country vines,
Yet he's shot to his foot-cloth.

To which the other answers,

O, he is! he *proin'd* him well, and brought him up to
learning. *Dumb Knight*, O. Pl., iv, 459.

†To PROKE. To stir; to poke.

Now, this obstinate and settled purpose of his became
of greater force, by reason of the queene ever at his
elbow to pricke and *proke* him forward.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

And all to this end, that whiles with sundrie counter-
feit shewes of flatterie his securitie *proked* him for-
ward to a milder course. *Ibid.*

PROKING-SPIT, seems to mean a long Spanish rapier, in contrast with a Scotch broad sword. *Proker* is said to be still synonymous with *poker*, in Ireland.

Piping hote puffs toward the pointed plume,
With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.

Hall's Satires, iv, 4.

PROLIXIOUS, *a.* Prolix, causing delay.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes,
That banish what they sue for. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.
More *prolixious* was

Than present peril any whit commended.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1570.

Well known unto them by his *prolixious* sea wander-
ings. *Nash's Lenten Stuff*, 1599.

See Steevens on the first example.

†PROLLING-PIN.

No, golden Andwerpe, no of truth they seke no gold
of thyne,

A cheat of thanks for popysh priests to cram their
prolling-pine. *Poem, temp. Elis.*, *Brit. Bibl.*, i, 26.

PROLOGUE. The custom of speaking a prologue in a black dress is very ancient.

A woman once in a Coronation may,
With pardon, speak the *prologue*, give as free
A welcome to the theatre, as he
That with a little beard, a long black cloak,
With a starch'd face, and supple leg, hath spoke
Before the plays this twelve-month.

Beaum. & Fl. Prol. to the Coronation.

Do you not know that I am the *prologue*? Do you
not see this long black velvet cloak upon my back?
Have I not all the signs of a *prologue* about me?

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 454.

He was usually ushered in by the sound of trumpets. See TRUMPET.

†PROMONT. A promontory.

Ile to yon *promont's* top, and there survey
What shipwrackt passengers the Belgique sea
Casts from her fomy entrailes by mischance.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

To PROMOTE. To inform.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch,
Closely betrays him that he gives to each.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1304.

See PROMOTER.

Lest some hungrie *promoting* fellows should beg it
as a concealment. *Har. Apol. for Ajax*, M 8.

See BEG.

A PROMOTER, *s.* An informer; from promoting causes or prosecutions. Holioke's Dictionary has, "A *promotour*, which, having part of the forfeit, bringeth men into trouble."

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spie.

Tusser, p. 101, ed. 1672.

There lacketh one thing in this realme, that it hath
need of, for God's sake make some PROMOTERS.
There lacke *promoters* such as were in king Henry the
7's daies, your graundfather. There lacke men to

promote the king's officers when they do amisse, and to *promote* all offenders. *Latimer's Serm.*, p. 119.
An itching scab, that is your harlot; a sore scab, your usurer; a running, your *promoter*.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 354.

There goes but a pair of sheers between a *promoter* and a knave. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 367.

That is, they are much alike, cut out of the same materials. See PAIR OF SHEERS.

To PROMOVE. To promote, or patronise.

Though some fantastick fool *promove* their ragged rhymes,

And do transcribe them o'er an hundred several times.

Drayt. Polyolb., p. 1053.

It was used by Suckling. See Johnson.

†Till something worth a mine, which I am now *Promoving*, had beene perfect to salute you.

Ball, 1639.

PRONE, a. Prompt, ready; without the preposition *to*, which is now always subjoined.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young gibbets, I never saw one so *prone*.

Cymb., v, 4.

In her youth

There is a *prone* and speechless dialect.

Meas. for Meas., i, 3.

That is, a prompt or ready dialect.

The commentators have puzzled here, though they explained it in the other place, and have brought these examples:

With bombard and basilisk, with men *prone* and vigorous.

Fall, &c. of Rebellion, 1537.

Thessalian fierce steeds,

For use of war so *prone* and fit.

Gorges's Lucan, book 6.

PRONOTORY. A contraction of *prothonotary*; a chief notary.

And I knew you a *pronotory's* boy,

That wrote indentures at the towne-house doore.

Daniel, Qu. Arc., p. 356.

PRONOUN. The redundant repetition of the pronoun of the first person is common in most languages. Je ne ferai rien de cela *moi*, the French say; with us it is rather disused, but occurs in our old authors.

I tell thee, *I*, that thou hast marr'd her gown.

Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

I do not like these several councils, *I*.

Rich. III., iii.

I am none of these common pedants, *I*,

That cannot speak without *propterea quod*.

Edw. II., O. Pl., ii, 342.

See Steevens, and others, on 2 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

PROPER, a. One's own; that which belongs to a particular person. This is the third sense of the word in Johnson, but it is surely rather disused.

The bastard's brains with these my *proper* hands
Shall I dash out.

Wint. Tale, ii, 3.

Thrown out his angle for my *proper* life. *Hamlet*, v, 2.

Here have I cause in men just blame to find
That in their *proper* praise too partial be.

Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 1.

How shall our subjects then insult on us,
When our examples, that are light to them,
Shall be eclipsed with our *proper* deeds.

Tancr. & Gis., O. Pl., ii, 200.

Also private, in contradistinction to that which is common:

Every woman common! what shall we do with all the *proper* women in Arcadia? They shall be common too

Shirley's Arcadia.

Rose is a fayre, but not a *proper* woman.

Can any creature *proper* be that's common?

Epigr. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Hence UNPROPER, q. v.

Dr. Johnson's 8th sense seems fairly resolvable into this; his 10th, tall, handsome, &c., certainly belongs to the following passage; but without the idea of bulk, for it is Viola who speaks of herself:

How easy is it for the *proper* false,

(That is, the comely well-looking false persons)

In women's waxen hearts to set their forms.

Twel. N., ii, 2.

†**To PROPERATE.** To hasten.

And, as lust helps, hurle them down on their pates,
A while to keep off death, which *properates*.

Virgil, by Vicers, 1632.

PROPERTY. In a theatrical sense, any articles necessary to be produced in the scene. In this sense it is still used there, and the person who provides such articles, and whose duty it is to have them ready, is called the *property-man*.

Go get us *properties* and trickings for our fairies.

Mer. W. W., iv, 4.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants.

Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.

My lord, we must

Have a shoulder of mutton, for a *propertie*.

Old Play of Tam. Shr., act i, p. 164.

The stage keeper, in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, wishes to have a pump on the stage, "for a *property*." Induct.

†**PROPERTY.** Sometimes, a disguise, a cloak for concealment, as in Shirley's Wedding, ii, 3.

To PROPONE. To propose; *propono*, Latin.

For hee had, as they affirmed, means to *propone*, whereby he might be reconciled.

Holinsh., vol. ii, N 7 b.

To say "placet" unto that, which in the name of the holy fathers might be *propounded* to them.

Beck. of Rom. Ch., F 2.

Holinshed uses it often. Dryden has used *proponent*, for one that proposes. See T. J.

To PROPULSE, v. To drive from us, to repulse; *propello*, Latin.

For seeing our enemies doe now violently assaulte us,
if we should not with like courage *propulse* their
violence. *Underdown's Heliodor.*, sign. C 1 b.

†PROSPECT. A view.

Where on a high tribunall seate which yeilded
A large *prospect*, were plac'd too chayres of golde.

Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

PROSPECTIVE. A perspective, or
glass, to view distant objects. Ac-
cented on the first syllable.

Lastly of fingers glasses we contrive,
And every hand is made a *prospective*.

Corbet, Poems, p. 56.

Take here this *prospective*, and wherein note and tell
what thou seest, for well mayest thou there observe
their shadows. *Daniel*, p. 415.

PROTENSE, *s.* Extension, drawing
out. The reading of the first edition
in the following passage, and probably
right. See Todd.

Recount from hence

My glorious soveraine's goodly ancestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her excellence.

Spens. P. Q., III, iii, 4.

Upton also prefers this reading. The
other editions have *pretense*.

PROTRACT, *s.* Long continuance,
delay; from the verb.

And many nights that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.

Spens. Sonnet, 86.

And wisdom willed me without *protract*,
In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.

Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 145.

Mr. Todd thinks this substantive was
first adopted by Spenser; but *Ferrex*
and *Porrex* was published long before
his Sonnets.

PROVAND, or more commonly PRO-
VANT. Provender, provision, am-
munition; *provende*, French.

Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.
I tell thee one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole
day, at the destruction of Jerusalem.

B. and Pl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

The word, in fact, was very common.
See the other instances in Steevens's
note on the first passage. It was not
quite disused in Dryden's time:

That hither come, compell'd by want,
With rusty swords, and suits *provant*.

Countersuff. Dryd. Misc., vol. iii, p. 342.

Thus *provant*, put in apposition with
any other thing, implied that such an
article was supplied for mere provi-
sion; as we say, ammunition bread,
&c., meaning a common sort. Thus
Bobadil says, in contempt of the
sword which master Matthew had
bought for a Toledo,

A poor *provant*-rapier, no better.

B. Juns. Every Man in H., iii, 1.

A sutler, whose occupation was to
sell *provant*, or provision, is jocularly
termed *Provant*, by a corporal, in a
quarrel, in mock-heroic:

O gods of Roine, was Nicodemus born
To bear these braveries from a poor *provant*!

B. and Pl. Four Plays in One, Pl. 1.

What's fighting? it may be in fashion
Among *provant*-swords, and buff jerkin men.

Ibid., *Elder Bro.*, v, 1.

Item, fourscore pair of *provant*-breeches, o' th' new
fashion.

Middleton, Any Thing for Q. Life, 1662, 4to, sign. G.

I have no doubt, therefore, that we
ought to read the following passage,
thus pointed:

We're fairly promis'd,
But soldiers cannot feed on promises;
All our *provant* apparel's torn to rags;
And our munition fails us.

Webster's Appius, act i, Anc. Dr., v, 364.

The ingenious editor of the latter
collection puts the stop at *provant*,
meaning to express that promises
were all their *provant*, which might
do; but it had been said before, "our
victual fails us:" and *provant apparel*,
for military allowance of clothing, is
more in the style of the time, and
improves the whole passage.

To PROVANT, as a verb, to supply
with provision.

Should not only supply her inhabitants with p'entifal
purveyance of sustenance, but *provant* and victuall
moreover this monstrous army of strangers.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 149.

[Hall, Homer, p. 30 (1581), gives the
word nearer to its French original.]

†Do thoroughly *provend* well your horse, for they must
bide the brunt.

PROUD TAILOR. The Warwickshire
name for a goldfinch. It is certainly
true, as Mr. Daines Barrington has
observed (*Archæol.*, iii, p. 33), that
this odd name is given in Warwick-
shire to the bird usually called a gold-
finch. Perhaps also elsewhere, but
certainly there, as I know from local
testimony. It is possible, therefore,
that the following passage should be
read thus:

Lady. I will not sing.

Hotsp. Tis the next way to turn *tailor*, or *red-breast*
teacher. *1 Hen. IV.*, iii, 1.

That is, "To turn teacher of gold-
finches or red-breasts." The editions
have "or *be* red-breast teacher;"
which leaves it difficult to extract any
sense from the passage.

†**To PROVE.** To experience.

But I did enter, and enjoy,
What happy lovers prove *Carew's Poems*, 1642
'Tis a love

Gods are incapable to prove,
For where there is a joy uneven,
There never, never can be heav'n.

Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

To PROVE MASTERIES. To make trial of skill, to try who does best, or has the mastery.

He would often run, leape, or prove masteries with
his chiefe courtiers. *Knolles's H. of Turkes*, 516 I
He assembled an armie, and wyth the same (and such
strangers as he brought over wyth him) begynneth
to prove masteries. *Holinsh.*, ii, 17, col. 2 b.

PROVIDENCE, in the following passage, seems to mean only care of providing, not prudence or foresight in general.

I do confer that providence, with my power
Of absolute command, to have abundance
To your best care. *Mass. New Way*, iii, 2.

Province, which modern editors have substituted, seems to me to improve both sense and metre; but Mr. Gifford appears to think otherwise. A passage on the providence of nature surely does not confirm the word here.

†**PRONCED-CUPS**, are mentioned by Heywood in his *Philocothonista*, 1635, p. 46. Perhaps a misprint for *pounded*.**PROVOKEMENT.** Provocation.

Whose sharpe provokement them incenat so sore,
That both were bent t' avenge his usages base.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iv, 4

PROVOST. An executioner, or rather superintendent of executions; properly *provost-marshal*. Minshew has, "A provost martiall—G. Prevost des mareschaux.—L. Præfectus rerum capitalium." Dr. Johnson and others say, an executioner to an army; but the office was also transferred to cities. The *provost*, in *Measure for Measure*, evidently belongs to Vienna:

Ang. Where is the provost?
Prov. Here, if it like your honour
Ang. See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning.
Meas. for M., act ii, 1

In the fourth act this *Provost* appears as keeper of the public prison, employing executioners under him. He says to the Clown, "Here is in our prison a common executioner, who in his office lacks a helper; if you will take it on you to assist him, it shall redeem you from your gyves." Act iv, sc. 2. The public prison was probably also a garrison. So in Massinger, the

provost is only said to see execution done:

Is't holiday, O Cesar, that thy servant,
Thy provost, to see execution done
Upon these Christians in Cesarea,
Should now want work *Virgin Martyr*, v, 1
I have been provost-marshal twenty years,
And have trussed up a thousand of these rascals,
But so near Paris yet I never met
One of that brotherhood.

B. and Fl. L. Fr. Lawy., v, last scene

It appears that *provost* was at one time a step to honour in the English fencing schools, the gradations being scholar, *provost*, master. Thus *Amorphus*, in a scene meant to burlesque those schools, names *Asotus*, his scholar, *provost* in a trial of skill: We do give leave and licence to our *provost* *Acolastus*, *Polypragmon*, *Asotus*, to play his master's prize against all masters whatsoever

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., v, 2.

This is supposed to be a parody on the advertisements of those fencing masters.

PROWEST, *a.* Most valiant; a superlative from *prow*, which is the French *prou*, *pros*, or *proux*, valiant. Hence the word *prowess*, &c., in French *prouesse*.

The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41

See also *F. Q.*, II, viii, 18.

The noblest, stoutest, and the *prowest* knight,
That ever carried shield, or blade forth drew.

Har. Ariseat., xlv, 7

Probus is supposed to be the origin of the word. See *Menage*, in *prou*, and *prouesse*.

PROWSE. A contraction of *prowess*.

To countenance their wedding feast, did want nor
knights, nor *prowse* *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, p. 18.
His ancient yeares made craftie Hannibal
Admire the *prowes* and valour of his foe.

Brandon's Octavia, 1598, A 7

PRUGGE, *s.* Seems to mean a partner; perhaps a doxy, before mentioned, in this passage:

If his *prugge* aspire to so much stock, or so great
trust, as to brew to sell, he will be sure to drinke up
all the gaires. *Cleopat's Cater-Char.*, p. 32.

PRUNE, *v.* Term in falconry. The hawk is said to *prune*, when she picks her feathers, and sets them in order with her bill. Applied also to other birds.

His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak.

Cymb., v, 4.

Hence, metaphorically, to a man:

Which makes him *prune* himself and blister up
The crest of youth against your dignity

1 Hen. IV., i, 1

See **PROIN**, which is the older form.

PRUNES, STEWED. A favorite dish, and particularly common in brothels.

Sir, she came in great with child, and longing for *stew'd prunes*—and having but two in the dish, &c.

Meas. for Meas., ii, 1.

There's no more faith in thee than in a *stew'd prune*.

1 Hen. IV., iii, 3.

This is the pension of the stews—'tis *stew money*, *stew'd prune* cash, sir. *If this be not a Good Play*, &c.

See an abundantly copious note on the subject, by Mr. Steevens, on the above passage from *1 Hen. IV.*

PUCELLE, s. A virgin. This French word was occasionally adopted as English.

According to the affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind.

Pal. of Pleas., ii, sign. I i 7.

So Ben Jonson has an epigram addressed to the court *Pucelle*. It should appear that she little deserved the title, for he thus counsels her:

Shall I advise, *Pucelle*? steal away
From court, while yet thy fame hath some small day.

Underwoods, Ep. 68, Giff. ed.

In his verses to Fletcher, on his Faithful Shepherdess, he says,

Lady or *pucelle*, that wears mask or fan. *Epigrams*.

So Talbot is made to speak of Joan of Arc, and the Dauphin:

Pucelle or puzzell, dolphin or dog-fish!
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels.

1 Henry VI., i, 4.

†And *pucell* Chryseis fitly there he shipped honest well.

A. Hall's Homer, 1581.

See PUZZEL.

PUCK, PUG, and POUKE, are all appellations for a fiend. *Puke*, demon, Icelandic and Gothic. *Puck* is particularly the name for the goblin styled also Robin Good-fellow, who takes so conspicuous a part in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and who is thus accosted by a fairy:

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Call'd Robin Good-fellow.

To which Puck answers,

Thou speak'st aright,
I am that merry wanderer of the night.

Mids. N. Dream, ii, 1.

He is also celebrated by Drayton:

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall.

A bigger kinde there is of them, called with us hobgoblins and *Robin-Goodfellows*, that would, in superstitious times, grinde corne for a mess of milk, cut wood, or do any maner of drudgery work.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 48.

Burton makes a *Puck* a separate demon, which he characterises like a *Will o' the Wisp*. *Ibid.*, p. 49.

Pug, in Ben Jonson's play called the Devil is an Ass, is evidently the same

personage. His amusements are described as the same:

These were wont to be

Your main atchievements, *Pug*; you have some plot now

Upon a tonning of ale, to stale the yeast,

Or keep the churn so, that the butter come not

'Spite o' the housewife's cord, or her hot spit.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 1.

See POUKE.

In the Sad Shepherd, of the same author, he appears under the title of *Puck-hairy*. Act iii. Under his name of Robin Good-fellow, he is again well characterised in Jonson's *Masque of Love Restored*, vol. v, p. 401, &c. Butler unites the names of *Pug* and *Robin*:

To pinch the slatterns black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do,
This is your bus'ness, good *Pug-Robin*,
And your diversion.

Hudib., Part III, Can. ii, v. 1415.

Afterwards *Pug* is used as a general name of fiends:

Quoth he, that may be said as true,
By th' idlest *pug* of all your crew. *Ibid.*, 1435.

Heywood refers us to a learned account of these *Pugs*:

In John Mylesius any man may reade
Of divels in Surmatia honored
Call'd Kottri or Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and *hobgoblins* call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood; and these convented
Make fearfull noise in buttries and in dairies,
Robin good-fellowes some, some call them fairies.

Hierarchie, Lib. ix, p. 574.

Robin makes a long speech in Warner's *Albion's England*, book xiv, ch. 91, p. 307. He appears as an active personage in Grim the Collier of Croydon, O. Pl., xi, and in the still older drama of *Wily Beguiled*, Or. of Drama, vol. iii, p. 329. See also Percy's *Reliques*, vol. iii, p. 202, and the notes on Milton's *Allegro*.

The Scottish *Brownie* was a very similar personage:

He was supposed to haunt some old houses, those especially attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. *Jamieson*.

See also Dr. Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. ii, p. 347, &c.

PUCK-FIST, perhaps originally *puff-fist*. The fungus called *puff-ball*, or, by some, *fuz-ball*, as in Wilkins's *Real Character*, Alph. Index. "Fungus pulverulentus." *Coles*. Metaphorically, a term of reproach, equivalent

to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth."

But that this *puckfist*,
This universal rutter. *B. & Fl. Cust. of Country*, i, 2.
Sanazar a goose, Ariosto a *puck-fist* to me.
Ford's Love's Sacrifice, ii, 1.

Sometimes *puck-foist* :

What pride
Of pamper'd blood has mounted up this *puckfoist* ?
Middleton's More Diss. than W., iv, 3
†These *puckfoyst* cockbrain'd coxcombs, shallow pated,
Are things that by their taylor's are created ;
For they before were simple shapelesse wormes,
Untill their makers lick'd them into formes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hath he the title of an earthly grace ?
Or hath he honor, lordship, worship ? or
Hath he in court some great commanding place ?
Or hath he wealth to be regarded for ?
If with these honors, vertue he embrace,
Then love him ; else his *puckfoist* pompe abhorre.

Ibid.

†So that a man had farre better speake to the master
and owner of the ship himselfe, then to any of these
puck-foists.

Ibid.

†PUDDING-BAG.

In the same was two pieces of sail-cloth, one half an
ell, at the least of unequal breadth, but in some part
very broad, the other about half a yard long, of the
breadth of a *pudding-bag*. These found wrapped in
the bottom of the stomach, the book above them.

Letter dated 1626.

†PUDDING-CART.

The *pudding-cart* of the shumbles shall not go afore
the hour of nine in the night, or after the hour of
five in the morning, under pain of six shillings eight
pence.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

†PUDDING-PIE. A piece of meat
baked in a dish of batter.

A quarter of fat lambe, and three-score eggs have
beene but an easie colition, and three well larded
pudding-pyes he hath at one time put to soyle, eigh-
teene yards of blucke puddings (London measure)
have suddenly beene imprisoned in his sowse-tub.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A scholar that drinks small beer ; a lawyer's clark, or
an inns-of-court gentleman, that hath been sed with
false Latin and *pudding pye*, contemns him as if he
had not learning enough to confute a Noverint
Universi.

Poor Robin, 1705.

†PUDDING-PRICK. The skewer which
fastened the pudding-bag. "She
will thwitten a mill-post to a *pudding-
prick*," *Howell*, 1659 ; i. e., she will
waste a good substance to a bad one.

†PUDDING-TIME. To come in *pudding
time*, to come opportunely, not too
late. Literally, in time for dinner,
which formerly began with pudding.

I came in season, as they say in *pudding time*, tem-
pore veni.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 3.

Per tempus advenis, you come in *pudding time*, you
come as well as may be. *Terence in English*, 1614.
When we (like tenants) beggerly and poore,
Decreed to leave the key beneath the doore,
But that our land-lord did that shift prevent,
Who came in *pudding time*, and tooke his rent.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A particular
preparation of tobacco. See in CANE
and TOBACCO.

PUDDLE-DOCK, in Thames-street, thus

described in London and its Environs,
in 6 vols., published by Dodsley in
1761 :

There was anciently a descent into the Thames in
this place, where horses used to be watered ; who,
raising the mud with their feet, made the piace like a
puddle ; from this circumstance, and from a person
named Puddle living there [the latter is probably
fictitious], this dock, according to Maitland, obtained
its present name.

Stowe says, it was formerly used as a
laystall for the soil of the streets, and
much frequented by barges and
lighters, for taking the same away ;
also landing corn, and other goods.
Survey, B. iii, edit. 1722.

Surprize her, carry her down to the water side, pop
her in at *Puddle-dock*, and carry her to Gravesend in
a pair of oars. *A Match at Midn.*, O. PL, vii, 408.

Dutchess of Puddledock was a mock
title, sometimes given in contempt,
to a female who was thought to give
herself airs.

PUE-FELLOW. See PEW-FELLOW.

PUG, was occasionally a familiar term
of good fellowship, or intimacy ; as
monkey, which means the same.

Good pug, give me some capon. *Ant. & Mellida*, ii, 1.
In a western barge, with good wind and lusty puggs,
one may go ten miles in two days.

Lyly's Endymion, iv, 2.

See PUCK.

PUGGING. There seems sufficient
reason to believe that it means thiev-
ing, in the song of Autolycus :

The white sheet bleaching on a hedge

Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.

Puggard occurs for a thief in the
Roaring Girl :

And know more laws

Of cheaters, listers, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,

With all the devils black guard, than is fit

Should be discovered to a noble wit. O. PL, vi, 115.

I do not see that *prigging* and *proguing*
have anything to do with this word.

PUING. A term expressing one of the
sounds made by birds.

The birds likewise with chirps and *puing* could,

Cackling and chattering that of Jove beseech.

Pembr. Arcad., B. iii, p. 498.

PUISNE. Pronounced PUNY, which
see.

PUKE. A gray, or dark colour. "Color
pullus." *Coles*. In Baret's *Alvearie*,
it is defined as a colour between russet
and black, and rendered also *pullus*.
Salmon's receipt to make it indicates
the same.

Falstaff is called, among other
ridiculous epithets, *puke - stocking*.

1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4. Dark-coloured stockings were then thought reproachful; so blacklegs, in later times. Mr. Todd mentions *puce-colour*; but that is French, and means, therefore, *flea-colour*.

In Drant's translation of Horace, Satire 8,

Nigra succinctam vadere palla;

Is rendered,

Ytuckde in pinkish frock.

See Steevens's Note.

To PULL, or PLUCK DOWN A SIDE.

To cause the loss or hazard of the side or party with which a person plays.

Pray you pause a little,

If I hold your card, I shall *pull down the side*,
I am not good at the game.

Mass. Great D. of Flor., iv, 1.

And if now,

At this downright game, I may but hold your cards,
I'll not *pull down the side*. *Id.*, *Unnat. Comb.*, ii, 1.

Ev. Aspatia, take her part. *Dula*. I will refuse it,
She will *pluck down a side*, she does not use it.

B. and Fl. Maid's Trag., ii, 1.

Such one [that never learned to shoot] commonly *plucketh down a side*, and crafty archers which be against him, will be glad of him.

Asch. Toxoph., p. xvii.

PULLAIN, or PULLEN. Poultry. A word still used in the north.

A false thiefe

That came, like a false foxe, my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe. *Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 63.

I have knowen those that have been five and fifty [years at law], and all about *pullen* and pigs.

Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 379.

A rogue that has fed upon me, and the fruit of my wit, like *pullen* from a pantler's chippings.

Miseries of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 26.

She can do pretty well in the pastry, and knows how *pullen* should be cramm'd.

B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, v, 2.

†Away, away, you fool, such a fine gentlewoman look upon our son! why I warrant she ne'er milk'd a cow in all her life, and knows no more how to fat our *pullen* than the man in the moon.

Unnatural Mother, 1698.

PULLEY PIECES. Armour for the knees. *Cotgrave*. Coles has it *pulley-pies*, but that seems an evident mistake.

PULPATOONS, s. A particular sort of confection or cake; Mr. Steevens says, "*Pulpamenta* delicates:" but this seems to be only conjectural. Probably made of the *pulp* of fruit, as *apple-paste*, &c.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent.

Nabbes's Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 134.

PULSIDGE, for pulse. An intentional blunder, to mark an illiterate speaker.

Now you are in an excellent good temperality, your *pulsidge* beats as extraordinarily as heart could desire.

2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 8.

†**PULSIVE.** Impulsive.

In end my *pulsive* braine no art affoords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**PULVILIO.** A sort of perfume, which was especially fashionable towards the end of the seventeenth century.

I will not trouble you with all the impertinent dialogue that passes between 'em; but after they have parrotted over the brandenburg, chedreux, escla't, orangers, picards, *pulvillo*, rous, surtout, and a deal more of ribble-rabble pedlers French, and after monsieur Gnuw-bone has compleatly equip'd his master en chevalier, the spark sallies forth of his chamber like a peacock.

Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.

Almost blinding you with their fulsom powder, or tormenting you with the nauseous scents of their perfumes and *pulvillios*.

Country Gentlemans Vade Mecum, 1699.

Pulvillo, Vigo snuff, and Spanish bed; and lastly a stinking breath, an ugly face, and a damn'd complection, compleat him to the world.

The Beans Catechism, 1703.

Serv. Laid out for the last month, at several times, for powder and *pulvileo*, three pounds.

Vice Reclaim'd, 1703.

To PUN. To pound, as in a mortar; to beat or strike with force. *Puman*, conterere, Saxon.

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a basket. *Troil. and Cress.*, ii, 1.

The gall of these lizards *punned* and dissolved in water.

Holland's Pliny, xxix, 4.

Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* harley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body.

Coghan's Haven of Health, p. 225.

Dr. Johnson has borne testimony that this term is still current in the midland counties; and, in fact, it is related of a Staffordshire servant who lived with Miss Seward, at Lichfield, that, hearing his mistress knock with her foot to call up her attendant, he often said, "Hark! madam is *punning*."

How it was transferred to the sense in which it is now current, may be doubted; perhaps it means to beat and hammer upon the same word.

†Take more of the roote of polipodit, and the root of betony, and the crops and roots of daisies, of each two unces, and *punne* them as you do greene-sawce.

Pathway to Health, bl. 1.

†Heer of one grain of maiz a reed doth spring,
That thrice a year five hundred grains doth bring;
Which (after) th' Indians parch, and *pun*, and knead,
And thereof make them a most holosom brad.

Du Bartas.

†**PUNCHINELLO.** A puppet.

1666, March 29. Rec. of *Punchinello*, the Italian papet player, for his booth at Charing Cross, £2 12s. 6d.

Overseer's Books of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

'Twas then, when August near was spent,
That Bat, the grilliando'd saint,
Had usher'd in his Smithfield-revels,
Where *punchionellos*, popes, and devils

Are by authority allow'd,
To please the giddy gaping crowd.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707

PUNSE, for punaise. See **MORPION**.

PUNK. A prostitute; a coarse term, which is deservedly growing obsolete.

She may be a *punk*, for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife.

Meas. for Meas., v, 1

It was used by Butler, Dryden, and still later. See Johnson.

A book called *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 8vo, 1689, explains it a *bawd*, and derives it from *pung*, Saxon, a drawing purse, as *scortum*.

PUNK-DEVISE. See **POINT-DEVISE**.

PUNTO, or **PUNTA**. A term in the old art of fencing.

To see thee pass thy *punto*, thy stock, &c.

M. W. Winder, ii, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverse, &c.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H., iv, 7

Punto-rivero was a back-handed stroke, similar to the *punto*, or rather *punta*.

Your dagger commanding his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or *rivera*.

Saviolo on the Duello, K 2, 4to.

Florio translates it thus :

With a right or reverse blowe, be it with the edge, with the back, or with the flat, even as liketh him.

Second Frutes, p. 119.

They are here united :

Ah the immortal passado, the *punto-rivero*

Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

See **RIVERSO**.

†**PUNTO**. One of the old forms given to the beard.

Ala. It shall I have yet

No ague, I can looke upon your buffe,

And *punto* beard, yet call for no strong-water.

Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

PUNY, *s.* A small creature; *puisé*, French. Johnson exemplifies this from Milton and South; but it is now obsolete as a substantive. We often find it spelt *puisne*, in old authors.

Many couples of little singing choristers, many of them not above eight or nine years old—which pretty innocent *puisies* were egregiously deformed by those that had authority over them.

Coryat, i, 37

A very worme of wit, a *puisney* of Oxford, shall make you more hatefull than Battalus the hungrye sidler.

Ulysses upon Ajax, B 8

Shall each odd *puisne* of the lawyer's inne,
Each burmy-froth, that last day did begonne,
To read his little, or his nere a whit.

Marston, in Lectures, &c.

Fresh men, at Oxford, were sometimes called *puisies* of the first year :

Others to make sports withall, of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *puisies* of the first yeare.

Christmas Prince at St. John's Coll., p. 1

PUPPETS DALLYING. I fancy synonymous with the *babies in the eyes*.

I could interpret between you and your love, if I could see the *puppets dallying*

Hamlet, iii, 2.

That is, if I was near enough to see the babies, or miniature reflections, in her eyes. The whole tenor of the dialogue shows this to be Hamlet's meaning. Mr. Steevens did not perceive it. See **BABIES IN THE EYES**.

PUR. A term at the game of post and pair. Of its meaning, I can only conjecture, that it is formed by an abbreviation of *pair-royal*, corrupted into *purrial*. It is clear that *pairs*, and *pair-royals*, were a principal part of the game. Pair-royal has since been further corrupted into *prial*. See **PAIR-ROYAL**, and **POST AND PAIR**.

In Ben Jonson's *Masque of Christmas*, Post-and-pair is introduced as one of his children, thus characterised :

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garment all done over with pairs and *purs*, his square carrying a box, cards, and counters.

B. Jons., vol. vi, p. 3.

Afterwards we have this stanza :

Now Post and Pair, old Christmas's heir,
Doth make a gingling sally,

And wot you who, 'tis one of my two

Sons, card-makers in *Pur-alley* *Ibid.*, p. 3.

In speaking of the properties wanted by these personages, it is said that

Post and Pair wants his *pur-chops* and *pur-dogs*

Ibid., p. 3.

These learned terms of *pur-chops*, and *pur-dogs*, I have not been able to develop.

Here also *pur* is joined with post and pair :

Mine arms are all armory, gules, sables, azure, or, vert, *pur*, post, pair, &c.

Lyly's Midas, v, 2.

Where, from heraldic terms, he slides into those of gambling, as more familiar to him.

It is still more difficult, if possible, to say what *pur* can mean in the following whimsical description of *Parolles* by the Clown :

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure, and, as he says, is muddied withall.

All's Well, &c., v, 2.

The *pur* of a cat is well known; but how *Parolles* could be a *pur*, it is not easy to say, or what is a *pur* of fortune.

Latimer tells us of another *pur*, as a word of invitation to a hog :

They say in my country, when they call their hogges

to the swine-trough, Come to thy mingle mangle,
cum *pur*, come *pur*. *Serm.*, fol. 49, b.

He was a Leicestershire man.

†PURCHASE. To acquire wealth.

Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits
But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast.

The Devil's Law-Case, 1623.

PURCHASE. A cant term among thieves for the produce of their robberies.

They will steal anything, and call it *purchase*.

Hen. V., iii, 2.

All the purses and *purchase* I give to you to-day by conveyance, bring hither to Ursula's presently. Here we will meet at night, in her lodge, and share.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 4.

A bag,

Of a hundred pound at least, all in round shillings,
Which I made my last night's *purchase* from a lawyer.

Match at M., O. Pl., vii, 355.

But it seems that it was not only a cant term; Spenser uses it seriously:

Of nightly stalths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 16.

To PURE, *v.* To purify.

If you be unclean, mistris, you may *pure* yourself;
you have my master's ware at your commaundement.

Family of Love (1608), D 4.

Mr. Todd has shown that this word was used by Chaucer, more than once.

To PURFLE, *v.* To ornament with trimmings, flounces, or embroidery; *pourfiler*, French.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearly of rich assay.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 13.

Purfled upon, with many a folded plight.

Ibid., II, iii, 26.

Milton retained it:

Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purpled* scarf can shew. *Comus*, 995.

And Dryden. It was used also as a substantive, for a border or ornament of *purpled* work.

PURGATORY, ST. PATRICK'S. Since the former article on this subject was printed, I have met with so accurate a description of this famous place, that I cannot refrain from copying it:

En Irlande si est un *leus* [lieu]

Ke [Que] *jur* [jour] et nuit *art* [brule] *cume* [comme] *leus*,

K'm [Qu'on] apele le *Purgatore*

Sains Patrice, et est *leus* [telle] encore

Ke s'il i *vunt* [vont] aucunes *genz*,

Ke ne soient bien repentanz,

Tantost est raviz è perduz

Qu'm [Qu'on] ne *set* [sait] k'il est devenuz.

S'il est *cunfesz* [confessé] et repentanz,

Si va et passe mainz *turmenz* [tourmens],

Et s'espurge de ses pechiez,

Kant plus en a, plus li est *griez* [tourmenté].

Ki de cel *lin* [lieu] revenux est,

Nule riens *jameds* [jamais] ne li [lui] *plest* [plaît]

En cest siècle, ne *jameds jur* [jour],

Ne rira, mès *adès* [toujours] en *plar* [pleure];

Et gemissent les maus qui *sunt* [sont]

Et les pechiez ke les *genz font* [font].

Supplem. au Glossaire de Roquefort au mot Espurger.

I do not know of so accurate an account of the place in English. See PATRICK'S, ST., PURGATORY.

PURITAN. A pure person, a precise-rigorist, an affecter of superior purity and sanctity, such as in the 17th century overturned the state. *Puritans* were already talked of in Shakespeare's time, though not yet dangerous; called also *precisians*. See PRECISIAN.

Marry, sir, sometimes he is a kind of *puritan*.

Twelfth N., ii, 3.

They already practised the stratagem, still in use among some sectaries, of applying profane tunes to sacred uses, which they consider as robbing the devil of them:

But one *puritan* among them, and he sings psalms to horn-pipes.

Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

They objected to the use of the surplice:

Though honesty be no *puritan*, yet it will do no hurt; it will wear the surplice of humility over the black gown of a big heart.

All's Well, i, 3.

One of the plays imputed to Shakespeare, but probably without reason, is entitled the *Puritan*, where much of their hypocrisy is ridiculed. See Malone's Supp., i, 433. They are also very amply exposed in Ben Jonson's play of Bartholomew Fair. Among other things, their fanatical names are ridiculed:

Q. His Christen-name is Zeal-of-the-land.

L. Yes, sir, Zeal-of-the-land Busy.

W. How! what a name's there!

L. O, they have all such names, sir; he was witness for Win here (they will not be call'd God-fathers) and named her Win-the-fight: you thought her name had been Winnifred, did you not?

W. I did, indeed.

L. He would ha' thought himself a stark reprobate if it had.

Q. I, for there was a blue-starch woman o' the name at the same time. A notable hypocritical vermin it is, I know him. One that stands upon his face, more than his faith, at all times: ever in seditious motion, and reproving for vain-glory; of a most lunatic conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.—By his profession he will ever be i' the state of innocence, and childhood; derides all antiquity, defies any other learning than inspiration; and what discretion soever years should afford him, it is all prevented in his original ignorance.

Barth. Fair, i, 3.

This is strong satire, yet this and much more was insufficient to correct the evil, till its effects had been severely felt throughout the nation. In sir Thomas Overbury's Characters,

the 28th (ed. 1630) is that of a *Puritane*, and it is drawn with great severity.

The following poetical character of a puritan, is also well drawn. It was written in James I's time :

In our reformed church too, a new man
Is in few yeares crept up, in strange disguise,
And cald the self opinion'd *puritan*,
A fellow that can beare himselfe precise.
No church supremacie endure he can,
Nor orders in the byshop's diocesse:
He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nose-gay, set face, and a poted cuffe.

He never bids God speed you on the way,
Bicause he knowes not what your bosomes smother,
His phrase is, Verily; by yea and nay,
In faith, in truth, good neighbor, or good brother;
And when he borrowes money, nere will pay,
One of th' elect must common with another;
And when the poore his charity intreat,
You labour not, and therefore must not eat.

He will not preach, but lector; nor in white,
Bicause the elders of the church commaund it;
He will not crosse in baptisme; none shall fight
Under that banner, if he may withstand it:
Nor out of antient fathers Latine cite,
The cause may be he doth not understand it.
His followers preach all faith, and by their workes
You would not judge them catholickes, but Turkes.

He can endure no organs, but is vext
To heare the quiristers shrill anthemes sing;
He blames degrees in th' accademy next,
And 'gainst the liberall arts can scripture bring.
And when his tongue hath runne beside the text,
You can perceive him his loud clamours ring
'Gainst honest pastimes, and with pittious phrase
Baile against hunting, hawking, cockes, and plaies.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, Cant. iv, 50, &c.

To PURL, v. To curl, or run in circles; hence "*purling* stream," possibly, meant dimpled, or eddying, though now usually thought to allude to its sound. Yet lord Bacon speaks of a "*purling* sound." See Todd. Here, however, it must describe motion:

From his lips did fly
Thin, winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Sh. Rape of Lucr.

Purl'd, in the following passage, means *laced*; from *purl*, a border:

Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?
B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, i, 3.

PURL, s. A circle made by the motion of a fluid. The following passage was produced by Mr. Malone, to confirm that sense of the word; which it certainly does:

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curles.
Drayton's Mortimeriados.

See Malone's Shakesp. by Boswell, xx, p. 187.

[A sort of fringe, or border.]

†For working in curious Italian *purles*, or French borders, it is not worth the while.

Tom of all Trades, 1681.

PURLEY, for *purlieu*. A certain district.

With all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purley*, this is something.
Rand. Musc's L. G., O. Pl., ix, p. 244.
†With harriots of all such as due, quatenus whores,
And ruin'd bawds, with all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purly*, this is something,
With mine own game reserv'd.
Gaulfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

PURPLES, s. One of the names for a species of orchis, probably the *orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower; which, from the form of its root, had several fanciful, and not very decent names.

Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our old maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
Hamlet, iv, 7.

Mr. Steevens quotes an old ballad, where they are called *dead mens thumbs*. See Lyte, and Gerard, in *Orchis*. *Purples* was also the name of a disease.

PURPOOLE. Latin *Purpulia*. A ludicrous synonym for Gray's-inn, introduced in that curious specimen of ancient jocularity, the *Gesta Grayorum*. See Nichols's *Progresses of Eliz.*, vol. ii. It is derived from the old name of the manor, which was purchased of the lords Gray of Wilton. Selden says that the estate "was passed by indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 12 Aug., 21 Hen. VIII (1506)—by the name of the manor of *Portpole*, otherwise called Gray's Inne."

To PURSE. To rob, or take purses.

Why I'll *purse*: if that raise me not I'll bet at Bowling Alleys.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., i, 1.

This is a singular use of the word. To *purse*, meant, and still means, "to put money into a purse;" but honestly, as well as otherwise.

†Zonam perdidit: he hath left his *purse* in his other hose.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 584.

PURTENANCE, s. Explained by Dr. Johnson, the pluck, that is, the intestines of an animal, usually sold with the head. See Exodus, xii, 9. Hence the words are joined together in the following passage:

But for this time, I will only handle the *head* and *purtenance*.
Lyly, Midas, i, 2.

But it properly means, all that belongs to the creature; being abbreviated from *appurtenance*, that is,

what appertains to it. Hence it is punned upon by Lyly, to mean the ornaments of the head. See Johnson. Appurtenance, and appertenance, are both met with in authors.

To PURVEY. To provide. In modern times usually applied to supplying provisions; by Spenser used otherwise:

Give no odds to your foes, but doe *purvey*
Yourself of sword, before that bloody day.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 15.

†**PUSH.** A pustule; a boil.

He that was praised to his hurt, should have a *pus* & rise upon his nose. *Bacon's Essays.*
Little tumours are called of them little eminences or appearings, or breakings out called *pushes*, which are commonly seene in the skinne and the uttermost parts of the bodie.

Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†**PUSH-A-PIKE.** An old name of a game.

Since only those, at kick and cuff,
Are beat, that cry they have enough;
But when at *push a pike* we play
With beauty, who shall win the day.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†**PUT.** To put aside. *Verney Papers, p. 222.*

†**PUT.** The name of a game at cards, now obsolete.

Well, all this can't be helpt. But the devil's in the cards, that's plain. Uds bud, I've play'd at *put* a thousand times, and a thousand to that, but I never had such cursed luck before.

Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

I've learnt of my betters, to steal from my wife.
Mayhap with my neighbour I'll dust it away,
Mayhap play at *putt*, or some other such play.

Song, in the Aviary.

†**PUT CASE.** An idiomatic phrase, equivalent to, let us suppose.

It is a plaine case, whereon I mooted in our Temple, and that was this: *put case* there be three bretheren, John a Nokes, John a Nash, and John a Stile.

Returue from Pernassus, 1606.

Put case I have a mistris in store for you; to whom I may commend you upon my own credit, and undertake for your entertainment and means by my own purse.

Brome's Northern Lass.

To PUT A GIRDLE ROUND. To go, or travel round any given space. There is nothing obscure in this phrase, nor is it properly obsolete; but the commentators on Mids. N. Dream, ii, 2, have clearly enough shown that it was particularly current in Shakespeare's time, so as almost to be proverbial. To the numerous instances which they have given, add this:

Methinks I *put* a girdle about Europe.

B. & Fl. Q. of Corinth, ii.

One of the best of Bancroft's bad epigrams turns on admiral Drake's

making the earth a girdle. B. i, Ep. 206.

†**PUTTING-IN.** A port.

It is a voyage, but short and easie to finish, if you meete with an honest and skilfull pilot that knowes the right *puttings-in*, the watering places, and the havens.

Dekker's Dead Tearme, 1608.

PUT ON, for put your hat on, be covered. Mr. Gifford has shown plainly that this is a familiar phrase with Massinger; but I do not recollect other instances of it:

Well observed.

Put on; we'll be familiar, and discourse

A little of this argument. *Duke of Milan, iv, 1.*

And thou, when I stand bare, to say *put on*;

Or, father, you forget yourself.

New W. to pay O. D., iii, 2.

Mr. Goldwire, and Mr. Tradewell,

What do you mean to do? *Put on.*

G. With your lordship's favour. L. I'll have it so.

T. Your will, my lord, excuses

The rudeness of our manners.

City Mad., v, 2.

It now generally means to "get on," to move more quickly.

†**To PUT ON.** To instigate.

These two as the king conceived, *put him on* to that foul practise and illusion of Sathans.

Apothegms of King James, 1669.

PUT-PIN, s. The childish game, more usually called *push-pin*.

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse.

Marston, Sat., B. iii, Sat. 8.

†**To PUT IT UP.** To submit to it; to bear with it.

Aor. Sir, be patient.

Srg. You lye in your throat, and I will not.

Aor. To what purpose is this impertinent madnesse?

Pray be milder.

Org. Your mother was a whore, and I will not *put it up*. *Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.*

Poll. Good Mr. Slicer speake to him to take it,

Sweet Mr. Shape, joyne with him.

Slic. Nay, be once

O'rerul'd by a woman.

Sha. Come, come, you shall take it.

Poll. Nay faith you shall; here *put it up*, good sir.

Hear. Upon intreaty I'm content for once;

But make no custome of't; you doe presume

Upon my easie foolishnesse.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**PUTEN.** This term, which puzzled Gifford, occurs in Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, p. 139: "They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in for the making of the *patoun*." Tobacco is the theme, and *patoun* was merely a species of tobacco. The Newe Metamorphosis, a MS. poem, written between the years 1600 and 1614, has several allusions to it, of which the following is decisive:

Puten, transformed late into a plante,

Which no chirurgion willingly will wanto;

Tobacco cald, most soveraigne herbe approved,

And nowe of every gallant greatly loved.

A PUTTER OUT. One who deposited money on going abroad. A ridiculous kind of gambling, practised in the days of Elizabeth and James I, which is thus explained: "It was customary for those who engaged in long expeditions to place out a sum of money, on condition of receiving great interest for it at their return home." Of course, if they returned not, the original deposit was forfeited. A very usual proportion was five for one; but it would be greater, the more hazardous and long the voyage. To this Shakespeare alludes, in the following passage:

Or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we
find
Each *putter out* on five for one, will bring us
Good warrant of. *Temp.*, iii, 3.
That is, "*every traveller* will war-
rant."

I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expence, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me *five for one*, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog, from the Turk's court at Constantinople. If all, or either of us, miscarry in the journey, 'tis gone; if we be successful, why there will be five and twenty thousand pound to entertain time with. *Jons. Ev. Man out of Hum.*, ii, 3.

Sometimes it was only three for one. In his epigram, entitled, On the famous Voyage, Jonson speaks of a man,

Who gave, to take at his return from hell,
His *three for one*. *Epigr.*, 134.

Owen, the epigrammatist, mentions an instance of four for one, in which, to the credit of the *putters out*, the receivers rejoiced to pay the interest:

Ad duos anonymos, Venetiis reduces.
Expensas quadruplex ut compensatio vobis
Redderet, ad Venetos institutis iter.
Unde lucro simul ac vestro rediistis, amici
Gaudebant damno vos rediisse suo.

Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 72.

John Taylor, called the water-poet, appears to have taken several journeys upon the plan; but when he returned he was unable to recover his money, though the sums were small, and the persons who owed them rich. Hence his indignant satire against them, entitled, "A Kicksie-winsie," &c.

These toylesome passages I undertooke,
And gave out coyne, and many a hundred booke,
Which these base mungrels tooke, and promis'd me
To give me *five for one*, some *four*, some *three*:
But now these hounds no other pay affords
Than shifting, scornfull looks, and scurvy words.
To the Reader.

The books which he gave out were books of his own production, instead of a deposit in money:

They tooke in hope to give, and doe me good.
They tooke a booke worth twelve pence, and were
bound

To give a crowne, an angell, or a pound.
A noble, piece, or half piece, what they list;
They past their wordes, or freely set their fist.
Thus got I sixteene hundred hands and fifty,
A summe I did suppose was somewhat thrifty.

Ibid., p. 39, b.

He confesses that he took his journeys only for this gain. He adds,

Four thousand and five hundred bookes I gave
To many an honest man, and many a knave. *Ibid.*

In a prose address following, he alleges that "the summes were but small, and very easie for them (in generall) to pay:" yet would do him "a particular good to receive." What is strange, he estimates the number of these faithless debtors at seven hundred and fifty; yet he begins by thanking some who had punctually paid. What a task it must have been to make agreements with so many! Subjoined to this Satire is "A Defence of Adventures upon Returnes," in plain prose.

See the other instances quoted by Steevens, in his note on the first passage.

PUTTOCK, s. A kite. Skinner, Minshew, and others, derive, it most im- probably, from *buteo*, which would make it a buzzard. Merrett's Pinax, and other authorities, confirm it as a kite. It is directly so called in the two following examples:

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the *kite* soar with unbloodied beak.

2 Hen. VI., iii, 2.

Like as a *puttocke* having spied in flight
A gentle falcon sitting on a hill,
Whose other wing, &c.
The foolish *kite*, led with licentious will,
Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine.

Spens. F. Q., V, xii, 30.

Being considered as a base kind of hawk, the *puttock* was despised in proportion to the high estimation of that bird: hence it was often used as a name of reproach for a base and contemptible person.

So Imogen, comparing Posthumus and Cloten, says,

O blest that I might not! I chose an eagle,
And did avoid a *puttock*.

Cymb., i, 2.

Thersites also, in his abuse of **Mene-laüs** :

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a scorchew, a toad, a lizard, an owl, a pullock, or a herring without a roe—I would not care; but to be a Menelaüs,—I would conspire against destiny.
Tro. and Cress., v, 1.
Was it your Megg of Westminster's courage that rescued me from the Poultry pullocks, indeed.
Boaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 109

PUZZEL, or **PUSLE**, *s.* A filthy drab; derived by Minshew from *puzzolente*, Italian.

Pucelle or *puczel*, dolphin or dog fish,
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horses heels.
I Hen. VI., i, 4.
No nor yet any droyle or *puczel* in the country, but will carry a nosegay in her hand.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.
Some filthy queans, especially our *puzzles* of Paris, use this other theft
Steph. Apol. for Herod., 1607, p. 98.

Steevens quotes also, for this word, **Ben Jonson's** commendatory verses addressed to **Fletcher**, on his **Faithful Shepherdess** :

Lady or pucell, that wears mask or fan.
But the right reading in that place, is *pucelle*. See the old editions, and that of Mr. Gifford. Old **Laneham** seems to use the word, purposely, in ridicule of certain country wenches, who affected to represent *pucelles*, or real maids.

Then three pretty *pucels*, as bright as a breast of bacon, of a thurty yeere old apes (i. e. a piece)
Letter from Kenilworth.

PYE. See **PIE.** See **By COCK AND PYE.**

PYNE. See **PINE.**

PYONINGS, *s.* Works of pioneers; military works of strength.

Which to outbarre, with painefull pyonings,
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.
Spens. F. Q., II, x, 65.

PYRAMIDES, and **PYRAMIS**, *s.* A pyramid. Usage was long in fluctuation with regard to these words, which have finally settled into the current term pyramid. **Drayton** uses *pyramides*, both as singular and plural.

Then he, above them all, himself that sought to raise
Upon some mountain top, like a *pyramides*,
Our *Talbot*.
Though *Coventry* from thence her name at first did raise,
Now flourishing with fanes and proud *pyramides*.
Ibid., xiii, p. 923.

We find it singular in another instance :

Thou art now building a second *pyramides* in the air.
Brutkw. Survey of Histories.

But in general it was plural, as being the regular plural of *pyramis* :

Rather make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains. *Ant and Cleop.*, v, 3.

It might, indeed, be contended, that it was singular here, as gibbet, in the singular, is joined with it. Other authors have used it plurally :

Besides the gates, and high *pyramides*,
That *Julius Cæsar* brought from Africa.
Marlow's Doctor Faustus, Ano. Dr., i, 48.
You stately, true, and rich *pyramides*.
Lodge's Wounds of Civil War, sign. A 3.

Yet **Shakespeare** has also *pyramid* :

They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the pyramid.
Ant. and Cl., ii, 7.

And even *pyramises*. *Ibid.* But that has been conjectured to be an intended perversion of the word, in the pronunciation of a man in liquor. *Pyramis* was also in frequent use. See the examples in **T. J.**

PYRRIE, *s.* A violent storm, or perhaps, rather, swell of the sea; "storm of wind," and "pyrrie of the sea," appearing to be clearly distinguished from each other. See **PIRRIE**.

Q.

Q, formerly the mark for half a farthing, in the college accounts at Oxford. See **CUE**. This will enable us to explain the following :

R. What gave you the boy that had found your pen-knife?

L. I gave him a *qwe cee*, and some walnuts.
Hoole's Corderius, 1667, p. 187

The boy means that he gave him a small portion of bread or drink (for *cee* might mean either) value a *q*. The Latin is, "Dedi sextantem," &c.

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*.
Lyly's Mother Bombsie, iv, 2.

This is said to a boy whose name is *Halfpenny*.

QUAB, *s.* Some kind of small fish. **Minshew** says, an *eel-pout*; which, according to **Ray's Nomenclator**, should mean a lamprey; but is described by **Minshew**, under *pout*, more like a *bull-head*, or *miller's-thumb*. "Corpore enim anguillam, ore ranam refert." *Minshew*. It seems to have been also a temporary name, in the universities, for anything imperfect.

I will shew your highness
A trifle of mine own brain. If you can
Imagine you were now i' th' university,
You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*. 'Tis nothing else, a very *quab*.

Ford's Lover's Melanch., iii, 3.

This was the plot of a kind of masque
which he had written. *Quabbe* is
also given as a term for a quagmire;
but that throws no light here.

QUACKSALVER, now usually abbrevi-
ated into *quack*. The word *quack-*
salver is in Johnson, and illustrated
by examples there; but it has long
been so much disused, that to some
readers it might require explanation.

The means they practis'd, not ridiculous charms
To stop the blood; no oyls, nor balsams bought
Of cheating *quacksalvers*, or mountebanks,
By them applied. *Mass. A Very Woman*, ii, 2.

See Johnson.

† **To QUADE**. To debase?

Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honoure *quade*.

Halle's Historiall Expostulation, 1565.

† **To QUADER**, or **QUADRATE**. To
agree; to concord. Literally to square
with.

The x. doth not *quader* well with him, because it
sounds harshly. *History of Don Quixote*, 1675, p. 88.
The earth could not have afforded a lady, that by her
discretion and sweetness could better *quadrate* with
your disposition. *Howell's Familiar Letters*.

To QUAIL, *v. a. and n.* To overpower,
or to faint; sufficiently exemplified
in both senses by Johnson. I shall
add, however, one or two instances of
each. First, *active*, to overpower, or
intimidate:

And now the rampant lion great, whose only view
would *quail*
An hundred knights, tho' armed well, did Hercules
assail. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. i, ch. 5, p. 16.
But rather, traiterously surpriz'd,
Doth coward poison *quail* their breath.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 280.

2. *Neuter*, to faint:

The sonne of Jove perceiving well that prowess not
availed,
Did faine to faint: the other thought that he indeed
had *quailed*. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, i, ch. 4, p. 12.
For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.

Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 185.

It is often used in both ways by
Spenser.

QUAIL, *s.*, from the bird. A prostitute;
borrowed from the French, where
caille, and *caille quoiffée*, had the
same meaning.

Here's Agamemnon—an honest fellow enough, and
one that loves *quails*. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 1.

With several coated *quails*, and laced mutton, wag-
gisly singing. *Rabelais*, Prol. to B. iv, Motteux's Vers

The quail was thought to be a very
amorous bird; thence the metaphor:

The hot desire of *quails*.

To your's is modest appetite. *Glaphorne's Hollander*.
Lovell says, "They are salacious like
the partridge, and breed four times in
a year." *Hist. of Anim.*, p. 170.

† **QUAIL-PIPE**, or **QUAIL-CALL**.

A *quail pipe* or *call* is a small whistle, and there is
over the top of it some writhed wyer, which must be
wrought over with leather; hold the whistle in your
left hand, and the top of the leather between the
fore finger and thumb of your right hand, and by
pulling straight the said leather, and letting it slacke
nimble, it will sound like the cry of a quail. *Bats*.

Dor. And here she comes; give me your *quail pipe*,
hark you. *Randolph's Amaryllis*, 1640.

QUAINT, *a.*, which is now seldom used,
except in the sense of "awkwardly
fantastical, had formerly a more fa-
vorable meaning, and was used in
commendation, as neat, or elegant,
or ingenious. Johnson has given
these favorable senses, without any
intimation of their being now disused,
which is the fact. See Johnson.
Those senses were, however, certainly
the original; the etymology being the
obsolete French *coint*, which is ex-
plained by Lacombe, "Joli, gracieux,
prévenant, affable, *comis*, *affabilis*;"
and exemplified from the Roman de
la Rose:

Si acet si *cointe* robe faire
Que de couleurs y a cent paire.

The French word is derived by Du
Cange from *comptus*, Latin. Ariel,
that delicate spirit, is called by Pros-
pero, in commendation, "My *quaint*
Ariel." *Temp.*, i, 2.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion,
your's is worth ten of it. *Much Ado ab. N.*, iii, 4.
More *quaint*, more pleasing, not more commendable.

Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

Two of the *quaintest* swains that yet have beene,
Fail'd their attendance on the ocean's queene.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, Song 2.

QUAINTLY, similarly used. Inge-
niously, artfully.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords.

Two Gent. Fer., iii, 1.

'Tis vile unless it may be *quaintly* ordered.

Merck. of Ven., ii, 4.

QUAINTNESS, *s.* Beauty, elegance;
from the same origin.

I began to think what a handsome man he was, and
wished that he would come and take a night's lodging
with me, sitting in a dump to think of the *quaintness*
of his personage.

Greene's Dialogue, cited by Steevens on *Merry*
W. W., iv, 6.

To QUAKE. Used as an active verb, to
shake.

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles,
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' th' end admire; where ladies shall be frighted,
And gladly *quak'd* hear more. *Coriol.*, i, 2.

We'll *quake* them at that bar
Where all souls wait for sentence.

Heyw. Silver Age (1613).

That word *quak'd* all the blood within my vaines.

Ibid., *Chall. for Beauty* (1636), sign. I.

†QUAKE-BREECH. A coward.

Excors, a hartlesse, a saint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldnes, spirit, wit, a sot.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 338.

QUALITY, *s.* Profession, occupation.

2 *Court.* I have no *quality*.

Sim. Nor I, unless drinking may be reckoned for one.

Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

He is a gentleman,

For so his *quality* [of a musician] speaks him.

Ibid., *Fatal Downy*, iv, 2.

Mr. Gifford is of opinion that it was often more particularly used for the profession of a player; which seems to be confirmed by two passages in *Hamlet*:

What, are they children? [speaking of the young actors] will they pursue the *quality* no longer than they can sing? *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

We'll have a speech straight. Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. Come, a passionate speech. *Ibid.*

So also in the passages of Massinger, noted by that sagacious editor:

Stand forth [to Paris, the actor],

In thee, as being the chief of thy profession,

I do accuse the *quality* of treason. *Roman Actor*, i, 3.

How do you like the *quality*?

You had a foolish itch to be an actor,

And may stroll where you please. *The Picture*, ii, 1.

Probably, it was the technical term of the theatre.

Also, metaphorically, persons of the same profession, or fraternity:

To thy strong bidding, task

Ariel, and all his *quality*.

Temp., i, 2.

Equivalent to, "Ariel, and all his fellows."

†To QUALITY. Used as a verb.

Besides all this, he was well *qualified*,

And past all Argives for his spear. *Chapm. II.*, xiv, 104.

QUALITY, CALL YOU ME? CON-
STRUE ME. These incoherent

words were made out by various conjectures, from the strange text of the folio of Shakespeare, *Qualtitee caimie custure me*, in *Hen. V*, act iv, sc. 4; but no conjecture came near the truth, till Mr. Malone suspected that the words were part of an old song. This the sagacity and good fortune of his editor, Mr. Boswell, have completely verified, by recovering the identical song, words and music, from Playford's *Musical Companion*. It appears from thence, that the words so curiously disfigured by the printer, belong to a four part glee in the Irish language, and should be

read, "Callino, callino, castore me," which, together with a second line, "Eva ee, eva, loo, lee," have been found to mean, "Little girl of my heart for ever and ever." Mr. Boswell adds, very properly, "They have, it is true, no great connexion with the poor Frenchman's supplication, nor were they meant to have any. Pistol, instead of attending to him, contemptuously hums a song." The words, and the music, in four parts, are given in the notes on the place cited.

†QUAME. Perhaps for *qualme*, sickness.

And for some signes, in case by crosse or *quame*

They could not write, nor speake, he beare a paume.

Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

To QUAPP. To quake; an old word, of Chaucer's time, given as characteristic to Moth, the antiquary.

My heart gan *quapp* full oft!

Ordinary, ii, 2, O. Pl., x, 236.

QUAR, *s.* The same as *quarry*; a pit whence stone is cut. Used by Drayton and others.

The very agate

Of state and polity, cut from the *quar*

Of Machiavel; a true cornelian

As Tacitus himself.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, i, 7.

Whalley says that stone-pits are in some places called *quar-pits*. They are, I think, in the west of England. Mr. Gifford quotes the following example:

Aston, a stone cut from the noble *quar*,

Frank'd to outlive the flames of civil war.

Poems by Ben Jons., Jun., p. 79.

†When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,

Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers.

Cleveland's Works.

QUARIER, *s.* Some kind of wax candle; probably those of four in the pound. It occurs in the old poem of *Romeus and Juliet*:

To light the waxen *quarriers*,

The auncient nurse is prest.

C 8.

See Malone's *Suppl.*, i, p. 297.

†The gent. ushers dutye is to cause the groomes to delyver to the groom porter all the remaynes of torches and *quarriers*.

Document, temp. Ed. VI.

QUAR'LE. A contraction of *quarrel*, in the sense of a square dart.

Discharged of his bow and deadly *quar'le*,

To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle.

Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 33.

He had before used the word at length:

But to the ground the idle *quarrel* fell.

Ibid., Stanza 24.

See QUARREL.

QUARLED, as an epithet to poison, if the reading is right, may mean such as was put on *quarles*, or quarrels, to render them more deadly.

That breast
Is turned to *quarled* poison.

Revenge's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 389.

†**To QUARR.** To block up.

But as a miller having ground his grist,
Lets downe his flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithall,
The waters swell in spleene, and never stay
Till by some cleft they finde another way.

Browne's Brit. Past.

QUARREL, *s.*, from *carreau*, a square, French. Applied to many things of that shape.

1. A square dart, thrown from a cross-bow, on a larger scale from an engine, or catapult. Cooper, in his Thesaurus, under *Pilum*, has, "Catapultarium pilum, a *quarrel*, to be thrown in an engine."

But as a strong and justly temper'd bow
Of Pymount steele, the more you do it bend
Upon recoil doth give the bigger blow,
And doth with greater force the *quarrel* send.

Har. Ariost., xxiv, 85.

Being both wel mounted upon two good Turkey horses, which ran so fast as the *quarrel* out of a cross-bow.

Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, U 1 b.

Yet it was often used for a common arrow, as in the passage of Spenser, above cited, in **QUAR'LE**. So also here:

But from his quiver huge a shaft he hent,
And set it in his mighty bow new bent,
Twanged the string, out flew the *quarrel* long.

Fairf. Tasso, vii, 102.

So also B. xi, St. 28, and elsewhere, as *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 2.

I cannot suppose either arrow or square dart to be meant in the corrupt passage of Henry VIII, ii, 3, but should rather read with Steevens,

But if that *quarrel* fortune to divorce
It from the bearer.

That is, "But if discord happen to separate it:" making *fortune* a verb. The first folio has a full stop at *quarrel*, which cannot be right. It was Warburton who laboured to bring in the dart, but I think in vain.

2. A square, or lozenge of glass; as used in the old transom, or transenne, windows:

The lozenge is a most beautiful figure, and fit for this purpose, being in his kind a quadrangle reverst, with his point upward like to a *quarrell* of glasse.

Puttenham, B. ii, ch. 11.

†Another ridiculous foole of Venice verily thought his shoulders and buttocks were made of brittle glasse, wherfore he shunned all occurrents, and never durst sit downe to meat, lest he should have broken

his crackling hinder parts: nor ever durst walke abroad, lest the glasier should have caught hold of him, and have used him for *quarrels* and panes.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

This and *quarry* are said to be still in use among glaziers, in the same sense:

He would break else some forty pounds in casements,
And in five hundred years, undo the kingdom;
I have cast it up to a *quarrel*.

B. and Fl. Nice Valour, iii, 1.

3. What is now called a *quarry* of stone, was sometimes termed a *quarrel*; probably, from the stones being squared at it:

"Paid for stone and expences at the *quarrel*—William Johnson riding to the *quarrel*, &c.," often repeated. *Account of the Expences of Building Louth Spire, Archæol.*, x, 70. This was early in the 16th century.

Quoted also in Britton's *Architectural Antiq.*, vol. iv, page 2.

QUARRELOUS, *a.* Quarrelsome.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel.

Cymb., iii, 4.

Though proof oft'times makes lovers *quarrelous*.

Gase., g 5.

Be not *quarrelous*, or sory, for the death of a traitor and a ribald.

Stowe's Ann., G g 2.

QUARRIE, or **QUARRY**. Anything hunted by dogs, hawks, or otherwise; the game or prey sought. The etymology has been variously attempted, but with little success. From the following example, we may perhaps infer, that *quarry* was originally the square, or inclosure (*carrée*), into which the game was driven (as is still practised in other countries), and that the application of it to the game there caught, was a natural extension of the term: which gradually became applied to game of all kinds.

The vii of Auguste was made a generall hunting, with a toyle rayseed, of soure or five myles in lengthe, so that many a deere that day was brought to the *quarrie*.

Holinshed, vol. ii, P p p 8, col. 1, a.

The word has been common in poetical use, in all ages of our language, and even now is not quite disused. It was particularly used in falconry:

The stone-dead *quarry* falls so forcibly,
That it rebounds against the lowly plaine.

Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 43.

†When I was a freshman at Oxford 1642 I was wont to go to Christ Church to see king Charles I. at supper, where I once heard him say, That as he was hawking in Scotland, he rode into the *querry*, and found the covey of partridges falling upon the hawk; and I do remember this expression further, viz. "and I will swear upon the book 'tis true." When

I came to my chamber, I told this story to my tutor;
said he, "That covey was London."

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 38.

†An hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove.

Dryden's Annus Mirabilis, 4to, 1688, p. 71.

†QUART. In good quart, in good condition.

Man, sayth our Lord, synce in good quart
Thow art by me now as thow art.

MS. Poems, temp. Eliz.

QUART, for fourth part, or division.

And Camber did possesse the western quart.

Spens. P. Q., II, x, 14.

QUART-D'ECU, or QUARDECU. A

French coin, being, as the term expresses, a fourth part of their crown.

Mr. Douce says a quarter of their gold crown, and estimates it at fifteen sous. *Illustr.*, i, 323. In old books, commonly printed *cardecu*.

Sir, for a quart-d'ecu he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation.

All's W., iv, 3.

There's a quart-d'ecu for you.

Ibid., v, 2.

In both these places the folio has *cardecu*; the other is the interpretation of the editors. See CARDECU.

Nothing so numerous as those financiers, and swarms of other officers, which belong to the revenues of France, which are so many that, their fees being payd, there comes not a *quardecu* in every crown, clearly to the king's coffers, which is but the fourth part.

Howell, Londinopolis, p. 372.

QUARTER-FACE, *s.* A countenance three parts averted. Shakespeare speaks of *half-faced* fellowship; this is still more disdainful.

But let this dross carry what price it will,
With noble ignorants, and let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their quarter-face.

B. Jons. Forest., Epist. 12.

†QUARTER-STAFF. A long staff used as a weapon, and carried chiefly by foresters. In combat it was held by the middle, so as to strike with either end.

With a huge quarter-staffe those armed go;
These shoot an arrow from a twanging bow.

Grotius his Sophomaneas, by Goldsmith, 1640.

QUASSE. Mentioned as a humble kind of liquor, used by rustics.

As meade obarne, and meade cherunk,
And the base quasse by pesants drunk.

Pimlyco, or Runne Red-Cap, 1609.

But I suspect that this is merely a misprint for *quaffe*, or drink. Such an error is easy, and seems to have occurred in other instances; as

Sing, sing; or stay, we'll quaffe, or any thing.

Marston's What you will, act ii.

Here the old quarto reads *quasse*. So in Chaloner's translation of the *Morise Encomium*, we read of "the law of

quassing," "either drink, or rise and go thy waie," sign. E 4, where *quaffing* is indispensable. *Quaff*, as a substantive, is not perhaps common, but it might be used by a very natural licence.

QUAT, *s.* A pimple, or spot upon the skin; metaphorically, a diminutive person, or sometimes a shabby one. Now vulgarly called a *scab*.

The leaves [of coleworts] laid to by themselves, or bruised with barley meale, are good for the inflammations, and soft swellings, burnings, impostumes, and cholerick sores or *quats*, like wheales and leuprys, and other griefes of the skin.

Langham, Garden of Health, p. 153.

I have rubbed this young quat almost to the sense,
And he grows angry.

Othello, v, 1.

Whether he be a young quat of the first yeare's revennew, or some austere and sullen-faced steward.

Dekker, Gull's H. B., chap. 7.

O young quat! incontinence is plagued in all creatures in the world.

Devil's Law Case, 1693.

Quat also is used for the sitting of a hare; a corruption of *squat*:

Procure a little sport,

And then be put to the dead quat.

White Devil, 4to. H.

To QUAT. To satiate. In this sense Grose has it twice in his *Provincial Glossary*, but writes it *quot*.

But as, to the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicacies seeme queasie.

Euphues, C 3 b.

Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other daintier fare.

Philotimus, 4to, 1583; *British Bibliographer*, ii, 439.

QUATCH, *a.* Squat, or flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin buttock, the *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock.

All's Well, ii, 2.

Probably a corruption of *squat*.

†QUATER COUSENS.

Quater cousens, those that are in the last degree of kindred, or fourth cousens. But we commonly say, such persons are not *quater cousens*, when they are not good friends.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

QUAVE-MIRE, now called *quagmire*.

A bog, or slough; from to *quave*, or *quaver*.

But it was a great deepe marrish or *quavemyre*.

North's Plut., 411, A.

In midst of which a muddie *quavemire* was,

Into the same my horse did fall, and lay

Up to the bellie, which my flight did stay.

Mirr. for Magist., p. 653.

It is in Coles' Dictionary, 1699.

†Decius in the warre against the Gothes was with his whole armie defeated, and his bodie being swallowed up in a deepe whirlepit, or *quave-mire*, could not be found.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

QUAYED, *part.*, for quailed, or subdued. Probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Therewith his sturdie courage soon was *quayd*,

And all his senses were with suddein dread dismay'd.

Spens. P. Q., I, viii, 14.

QUE, *s.* A small piece of money, less than a halfpenny. Coles spells it *cue*,

and explains it, "half a farthing;" translating it by *minutum*. *Q* in the corner meant, probably, something very small, hidden in that situation.

But why is Halspenie so sad?

H. Because I am sure I shall never be a peny.

R. Rather pray there bee no fall of money,
For thou wilt then go for a *que*. *Lyly's Com.*, C c 9.

See CUES and CEES, and *Q* itself.

QUEACH. A thicket. So Coles, in his Dictionary, "*Queach* [a thicket] dumetum."

Yet where behind some *queich*
He breaks his gall, and rutteth with his hind,
The place is markt.

Bussy D'Ambois, 4to, E 4, Anc. Dr., iii, 286.
In the nonage of the world, mankind had no other habitation than woods, groves, and bushy *queaches*.

Howell, Londinop., p. 382.

Queath has been found in the same sense.

†Then found they lodg'd a boar, of bulk extreme,
In such a *queach* as never any beam

The sun shot pierced.

Chapm. Odys., xix.

†Thorniest *queaches*.

Ibid., *H. to Pan.*

†As I went through the castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a *queach* of brambles, so as I did scratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple.

Coote's English Schoolemaster, 1632.

QUEACHY, *a.*, should be bushy, from the above, and so Minsheiw puts it; but Drayton evidently and uniformly uses it for *washy*, full of moisture; or, as might now be said, *quashy*.

From where the wallowing seas those *queachy* washes drown.

Polyolb., 957.

†Twixt Peurith's farthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand.

Ibid., 697.

Where Neptune every day doth powerfully invade

The vast and *queachy* soil, with hosts of wallowing waves.

Ibid., 1155.

The second passage is quite decisive, since no one can pretend that the Goodwin sands are bushy.

†And oft-times shipwrack'd, cast upon the land,
And lying breathlesse on the *queachy* sand. *Drayton*.

[But Golding uses it in its natural sense, Pref. to Ovid.]

†Each *queachie* grove, each cragg'd cliff, the name of godhead tooke.

†I ask't thee for a solitary plot,
And thou hast brought me to the dismal'st grove
That ever eye beheld; noe woodnymphes here
Seeke with their agill steps to outstrip the roe,
Nor doth the sun sucke from the *queachy* plot
The ranknes and the venom of the earth;
It seemes frequentlesse for the use of men.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

QUEAN, *s.* A term of reproach to a female; a slut, a hussey, a woman of ill fame. Thought to be from the Saxon *cwean*, a barren cow.

A witch, a *quean*, an old cozening *quean*.

M. W. W., iv, 2.

A man can in his life-time make but one woman,
But he may make his fifty *queans* a month.

B. & Fl. Nice Val., ii, 4.

That Troy prevail'd, that Greeks were conquer'd cleane,

And that Penelope was but a *queane*.

Har. Ariost., xxxv, 26.

If once the virgin conscience plays the *quean*,

We seldom after care to keep it clean.

Watkins, in *Heyward's Quint.*, vol. i, 143.

Used by Dryden and Swift.

QUEATE, *s.* Quietness, peace; a mere corruption of quiet.

To whom Cordella did succcede, not raigning long in *queate*.

Warn. Alb. Engl., p. 66.

To **QUECH**. See **QUICH**.

QUEEN - HITHE, or corruptedly **QUEEN-HIVE**. A landing-place on the Thames, a little west of London-bridge. There was a legend of a queen Eleanor, who sank into the earth at Charing-cross, and rose again in the Thames at *Queen-hithe*.

Sunk like the queen, they'll rise at *Queen-hive*, sure.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 307.

With that, at Charing cross she sunk

Into the ground alive;

And after rose with life again

In London, at *Queen-hive*.

Evans's Old Ballads, i, 244.

What is alluded to in the following passage is not so clear:

I warrant you, sir, I have two ears to one mouth,
I hear more than I eat, I'd ne'er row by *Queen-hithe*
While I liv'd else.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., v, 1.

What is meant by a *Queen-hithe* cold, I have not discovered:

A sleeping watchman here we stole the shoes from,
Then made a noise, at which he wakes, and follows:
The streets are dirty, takes a *Queen-hithe* cold.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iv, 2.

In a history of London it is said, "Here was a place called *Romeland*, which being choked with dung, filth, &c., so that the corn-dealers could not stand to dispose of their traffic, it was ordained by an order of common council 41 Edw. III, that it should be cleaned and paved." *Hughson*, iii, 180. This damp spot might occasion colds so violent as to become proverbial.

QUEEST, or **QUIST**. The ring-dove; "forte a querula voce," says Minsheiw. "A *queest* [bird] palumbus torquatus." *Coles*. Montague and Bewick give it as a provincial name. Merret's Pinax has it, *Quist*, under, "Palumbus, major torquatus."

QUEINT, *part.* Quenched. Upton says, from the Saxon *acwent*. So used by Chaucer:

And kindling new his corage, seeming *queint*.

Spons. P. Q., II, v, 11.

To QUELL. To kill; from *quellen*, or *quälen*. The same originally as to **QUAILE**. Hence Jack the *giant-queller* was once used instead of the more modern *giant-killer*; and *man-queller* meant formerly a murderer.

And plunge in depth of death and dolour's strife,
Had *queld* himself, had not his friendes withstood.
Mirr. for Mag.

Press'd through despair myself to *quell*.
Cobl. Prophecy, Steevens.

QUELL, s. Murder; from the preceding, but not commonly used.

Put upon
His spongy officers; who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*. *Macb.*, i, 7.

QUELLIO, s. Supposed to be put for *cuello*, which is Spanish for a collar.

With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii, 1.

†I ha' seene
Dainty devices in this kind, baboones
In *quellios*, and so forth.

Shirley's Triumph of Peace, 1633.

To QUEME, v. To please; a word obsolete in Spenser's time, and only introduced here as revived by him. Used by Chaucer.

Such merrimake holy saints doth *queme*.
Shrp. Kal., May 15.

Sik peerless pleasures wont us for to *queme*.
Poems, by A. W., in Davison, repr. 1816, vol. ii, p. 69.

QUERNE, s. A mill to grind corn, whether by hand, or with a horse; *cwecorn*, Saxon, and in the kindred dialects. Robin Goodfellow is said to

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless housewife churn.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Capell fancied that the *quern* here meant churn; but that cannot be supported. Other commentators have puzzled about the connexion of the sentence. As they are all acts of petty mischief here enumerated, I presume that "labour in the *quern*," means, "make the *quern* a labour;" that is, make the handmill go laboriously.

Here it stands for a horse-mill:

Wherein a miller's knave,
Might for his horse and *quern* have room at will.
Browne, Brit. Past., B. ii, Song 1.

The word appears to be still in current use in the Highlands of Scotland, if we may trust Mr. Boswell, sen.; though Dr. Jamieson has it not:

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*, an ancient Highland instrument, which it is said was used by the Romans, but which, being very slow in its operation, is almost entirely gone into disuse.

Bosw. Journ. to Hebr., p. 314.

QUERN-LIKE, adj. Acting like a mill.

Two equal rows of orient pearl impale
The open throat, which, *quern-like*, grinding small
Th' imperfect food, soon to the stomach send it.
Sylv. Du Bart., Week 1, Day 6.

QUERN-STONE, s. Millstone.

Theyre corne in *quernstoans* they do grind.
Stanyh. Virg., B. i.

QUERPO. From the Spanish *cuerpo*, the body. Used only in the phrase *in cuerpo*, signifying in a close dress, without a cloak; or a woman without a scarf.

Boy, my cloak and rapier; it fits not a gentleman of
my rank to walk the streets in *querpo*.
B. & Pl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

In Massinger we find it *quirpo*, which corrupt spelling puzzled one editor. Mr. Gifford, of course, explains it rightly:

You shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist,
at noon in the bullion, in the evening in *quirpo*.
Fatal Dowry, ii, 2.

While the Spanish dresses were in fashion, a cloak was deemed essential; and to be without was to be in *dis-habille*, and not fit to appear in public. Dryden used the phrase. See Johnson. A serving man, says bishop Earle,

Is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword
and cloak are, and he is but in *querpo* without him.
Microcos., Char. 59.

†May a man have a peny-worth? four a groat?
Or do the juncto leap at truss-a-fayle?
Three tenents clap while five hang on the tayle?
No *querpo* model? never a knack or wile?
To preach for spoons and whistles? cross or pile?
Rump Songs.

†In *quirpo* hood, or pot-lid hat,
In lute-string whisk, or rose cravat.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†Amongst the strange promiscuous crowd,
That dress'd in *quirpo*, hither flow'd,
Non-fighting bullies, cloth'd in red.
Ibid., vol. ii, 1707.

†And had an hour or two bestow'd
In dressing like a man of mode,
'Till all things I'd in *quirpo* put
Artfully on from head to foot. *Ibid.*, vol. i, 1706.

†Thus a zealous botcher in Morefields, while he was
contriving some *quirpo*-cut of church-government, by
the help of his out-lying eares, and the otacousticon
of the Spirit, discovered such a plot, that Selden
intends to combat antiquity, and maintain it was a
taylors goose that preserved the capitol.
Cleveland, Char. of a London Diurn., 1647.

QUEST, s., for inquest. A popular abbreviation, not yet disused among the lower orders.

What lawfull *quest* have giv'n their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Rich. III*, i, 4.
And covertly within the Tower they calde
A *quest*, to give such verdict as they should.
Mirr. Mag., p. 390.

Among his holie sons he cal'd a *quest*,
Whose counsel to his mischiefe might give way.
Niccolo's England's Eliza, p. 795.

Also for an inquiry, &c. See Johnson.

QUESTANT, s. A candidate, a seeker of any object, a competitor.

See then you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when
The bravest questant shrinks. *Al's Well*, u, 1

†**QUEST-HOUSE.**

A hag, repur'd with vice-complexion'd paint.
A quest house of complaint. *Quarles's Emblems*

†**QUESTIONS.** Cushions.

Her majesty did stand upon the carpett of the clothe
of estate, and did almost lean upon the questions.
Letter dated 1562.

†**QUESTIONS AND COMMANDS.** An old game.

Q. Suppose you and I were in a room together,
you being asked, pray which part would you first
cover? *An.* Your eyes, sir. A question proposed to
a gentlewoman at the play of questions and com-
mands. *Gratia Ludentes*, 1638, p. 65
Another member said, next is lawds, as romances,
balls, collations, questions and commands, riddles
purposes, &c. *The Annual Parliament*, 1707

QUESTMAN, or QUESTMONGER.

One who laid informations, and made a trade of petty law-suits. Dr. Johnson has illustrated this word from Bacon. Coles Latinizes it *quæstor*. In Chitius's Whimzies, the 16th section contains a long character of a *questman* (p. 122); which in fact was an old name for a sides-man, or assistant to the churchwardens. See Blount's Glossographia, in the word *Sideman*. He is described accordingly, with many quaint strokes of humour:

A *questman* is a man of account for this yeere—he never goes without his note-book.—He is a sworn man; which oath serves an injunction upon his conscience to be honest.—The day of his election is not more ready for him, than he for it. Pp. 122-3.

He was also a collector of parish rents:

Some treasure he hath under his hand, which he must returne, he can convert very little to his own use, nor defraude the parish of any house rent. P. 124.

His wife, however, "becomes exalted according to the dignitie of his office." *Ibid.* He wore also "a furred gown." P. 128. When the year is over, "his rents are collected, his accounts perfected, himself discharged," and another elected. P. 129.

Also a jurymen, a person regularly impanelled to try a cause:

These *questmongers* had neede to take heede, for there all things goeth by oath.—They must judge by their oath, according to conscience, guilty or not guilty. When he is guilty, in what case are those which say not guilty. Scripture doth shew what a

thing it is, when a man is a malefactor, and the *questmongers* justify him, and pronounce him not guilty. *Latimer's Sermon*, P. 146 b.

He tells afterwards of

Sute being made to the *questmongers*, for a rich man manifestly guilty, when each man had a crowne for his good wil and so an open mankiller was pronounced not guilty. *Ibid.*

QUESTRIST, s. A person who goes in quest of another; peculiar, I believe, to the following passage:

Some five or six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate. *Levy*, iii, 7

Questrists is the reading of the folio. *Questers* has been proposed as an emendation, but no alteration seems necessary. The quarto has *questrists*, which, though an evident corruption, confirms *questrists*.

†**To QUETCH.** To shrink. See QUICK.

Who running from this life as from a furious mistress, and scorning the suddaine faine of worldly things, endured the flames, and never *quetched*.

Holland's Ammannus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**QUIBLET.** A pun.

A *quiblet*—A captain passing through a room where a woman was driving a buck of clothes, but he thinking she had been brewing, saw a dish, and dipped some small quantity of the lye, which he supposing to be malt-wort, dranke up, and presently began to sweare, spit, spatter, and spaine; the woman asked him what he ayld, he told her, and called her some scurvy names, saying, he had swallowed lye. Nay, then I cannot blame you to be angry, for you being a souldier and a captain, it must needs trouble your stomacke to swallow the lye.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

QUIBLIN, s. An unusual word, which might be supposed to be put for *quibbling*, but that the meaning of the sentence seems to imply a superior trick, a refined stroke of art.

T' o'erreach that head, that outreacheth all heads,
'Tis a trick rampant, 'tis a very *quiblin*.

Eastward Ho, iii, 1; O. PL, iv, 246.

It is marked as meaning a trick, in this passage also:

She lies,

This is some trick. Come, leave your *quiblin*, Dorothy. *R. Jons. Alch.*, iv, 4.

He alludes, not to any play on words, but to what he thinks a direct falsehood told by her.

To QUICK. To stir, or twist; Saxon, *cucian*, to quicken.

Like captiv'd thrall,

With a strong yron chaine, and collar bound,
That once he could not move nor *quick* at all.

Spens. P. Q., V, ix, 32.

This word, with a trifling change, to *quech*, was used by lord Bacon:

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *quecking*.

Essays, 40.

This is rightly printed in the folio of 1730; but in the separate editions of

the Essays, had been corrupted into *quecking*, and even *squeeking* (octavo, 1690). From one of these incorrect editions, Johnson had taken to *queck*. See Todd. In Phillips, and his abbreviator Kersey, it is *quetch*.

QUICK, *a.*, in the sense of living, ought to be generally understood, since it occurs in the Creed; yet it is clearly growing obsolete, so that some suppose a *quick*, or *quick-set* hedge, to refer to the plant of which it is usually formed [hawthorn], rather than to its growing state, in opposition to a dead hedge. Spenser gives *quick*, as the interpretation of the word *elfe*:

That man so made he called *elfe*, to weet
Quick. *F. Q.*, II, x, 71.

But it seems peculiar to him to employ it as a substantive, for "living thing:"

Tho [then] peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not. *Shep. Kal. March*, 73.

The *quick*, for the living or sensible parts of an animal body, is still in use; as in "cutting to the *quick*;" and in the metaphorical application to the feelings of the mind, as being "touched to the *quick*" by a reproach.

†**QUIDDANET**. "A confection between a syrup and marmalade." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

QUIDDIT, *s.* A contraction of *quiddity*, which is from *quiditas*, low Latin, not from *quidlibet*. It was used, as *quiddity* also was, for a subtilty, or nice refinement. Generally applied to the subtilties of lawyers.

Where be his *quiddits*, now, his quillits. *Hamlet*, v, 1.
We are but quit: you fool us of our monies
In every cause, in every *quiddit* wipe us.

B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iv, 5.

By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
To find him guiltie of the breach of laws.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1302.

QUIDDITY, *s.* Originally, the nature or essence of anything; in which sense the scholastic term *quiditas* was employed, which, literally rendered, would be "somethingness;" and thus we find it in *Hudibras*, "entity and *quiddity*," which he wittily calls the "ghosts of defunct

bodies." But it was more commonly used for any subtle quirk, or pretence:

Why how now, mad wag, what are thy quips and thy *quiddities*. *1 Hen. IV*, i, 2.

So Cranmer, as quoted by Todd, employed it for any nice mathematical position:

I trowe, some mathematical *quidditie*, they cannot tell what. *Ans. to Gardiner*.

Marston has ventured to use the *quid*, for the *quiditas*:

For you must know my age
Hath seen the being and the *quid* of things,
I know dimensions and the terminy
Of all existence. *Parasitaster*, Act i.

QUIETAGE, *s.* The state of being quiet; a word resting merely on the conjectures of critics, in the following passage of Spenser:

Nepenthe is a drinke of soverayne grace,
Devised by the gods for to assuage
Hart's grief, and bitter gall away to chace,
Which stirs up anguish and contentious rage;
Instead thereof sweet peace and *quietage*
It doth establish in the troubled mynd.

F. Q., IV, iii, 43.

In all the editions it stands *quiet age*, but as *age* does not seem to be required, or to make very good sense, Dr. Jortin brought forward the above reading, as the conjecture of a friend. Mr. Todd leaves the text unaltered, but favours the conjecture, and strengthens it, by pointing out the very similar word *hospitage*, in *F. Q.*, III, x, 6. Still *quiet age* may be defended; it is poetical, and I do not like to part with it. Were *quietage* to be found in any other passage, it would be something.

QUIETUS, *s.* The official discharge of an account; from the Latin. Particularly in the Exchequer accounts, where it is still current; or, sometimes, *quietus est*. Chiefly used by authors in metaphorical senses.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Hamlet*, iii, 1.

A brace of thousands, Will, she has to her portion:

I hop'd to put her off with half the sum;

—some younger brother would ha' thanked me,

And given my *quietus*. *Gamester*, act v, O. Pl., ix, 90.

Said by a guardian, who had the money to account for.

Hee (an undersheriff) may go with more peace to earth, since hee's made so cleare an account on earth. It were a sinne to disquiet him, since he carries his *quietus est* with him. *Clitus's Whimies*, p. 166.

He understands more than the high sheriffe his master, and may well, for he buyes his wit of him (which is ever the best), and sells it againe at a noble vauw, proving a great gaine, if his *quietus est* doth not too much gripe him. *Lenton's Leasures*, Char. 85.

"*A quietus est, missio, rudis donatio.*"
Coles' Dict.

To QUIGHT, or QUITE, *v.* To disengage, or set free. Chaucer also uses *quite*, *adj.*, for free.

And whiles he strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
Out of the earth, with blade all burning bright
He smott off his left arme. *F. Q.*, I, viii, 10.
Strongly he strove, out of her greedy gripe
To loose his shield, and long while did contend;
But when he could not *quite* it, &c. *Ibid.*, V, xi, 37.

To QUITE, or QUIGHT, is also used for to requite, both by Spenser and Fairfax. Possibly, it may mean so in the following passage, cited under, *To Hell*: though I confess that, after much consideration of it, I am not satisfied with this, or any other interpretation. Concord, he says, keeps heaven and earth together:

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the ayre, and hell them *quite*.
F. Q., IV, x, 35.

That is, "hell must requite, or punish them." Otherwise *hell* must be a verb (*hele*, or cover), which is to me equally strange and unintelligible, though approved by Upton.

QUILL, *s.* The fold of a ruff, or ruffle, which were plaited and quilled; probably from the folds being about the size and shape of a goose-quill.

My masters, let's stand close; my lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*. *2 Hen. VI*, i, 3.
†*Panus*, *Nonio*, *trame involucrium*. The roll whereon the web of cloth is wound, or the *quill* of yarne.

Nomenclator.

In the quill seems to mean in form and order, like a quilled ruff. This is Mr. Tollet's interpretation, and appears more natural than to deduce it, with other commentators, from the French word *quille*, a nine-pin. That word, in English, was made *keyle*, or *cayle*.

To QUILL, *v.* To form fine linen into small round folds, fit to admit a quill. Still used in this sense among all who do such work. See Todd, where it is exemplified from Addison and Goldsmith.

QUILLET, *s.* A sly trick, or turn, in argument, or excuse. That this is the meaning of the word, all the examples prove; but though it seems so familiar, and is so common, this little word has sorely teased the ety-

mologists. I suspect, after all, that N. Bailey's is the best derivation. He says it is for *quibblet*, as a diminutive of *quibble*. Mr. Douce, a most respectable authority, forms it from *quidlibet* (*Illust.*, i, 231); but, unfortunately, *quodlibet* was the scholastic term, and was never varied. We have, indeed, *quilibet*, in Blount's *Glossographia*, but he gives it as peculiar to the Inner Temple, and always joined with *quippe*, to signify certain small payments. Warburton's attempt to derive it from *qu'il est* is only ridiculous. Mr. Pegge, quoted in the notes to *Hudibras*, III, iii, 748, says, *quillet* meant a small parcel of land; but he gives no authority for it except Minshew, who says nothing of the land. [A *quillet* is very common in Anglesea in the present day, signifying a small strip of land in the middle of another person's field, commonly marked out by boundary stones, and arising from the tenure of gavelkind formerly in force there.] Nor do I find that he had any proof of the other things he suggests. Bishop Wilkins explains it, "a frivolousness," which leads to nothing. I return, therefore, to the opinion with which I set out, that *quillet* is quasi *quibblet*, a little quibble.

Why may not this be the *scull* of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his *quilllets*, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks? *Hamlet*, v, 1.

In these nice sharp *quilllets* of the law,
Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.

1 Hen. VI, ii, 4.

Let her leave her bobs,
(I've had too many of them) and her *quilllets*,
She is as nimble that way as an eel.

B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, iv, 1.

Nay, good sir Throate, forbear your *quilllets* now.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 427.

Many other examples have been produced, but they all tend the same way.

†Who taking the opportunitie of the judges cares, in many matters distracted, linking and entangling causes with insoluble quirkes and *quillits*, endeavour by long demurres to have controversies depending still, and by their intricat questions that of purpose they foist in, hold off and delay judgements.

Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†To QUILT. To line or strengthen. In the second example it appears to be used in the sense of to plaister.

The Grecian captains tir'd, retir'd from fight,
With many a yeares fierce warre wearied outright,
By Pallas art a mount-like horse they built,
And with strong wooden ribs his sides they quill.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

To make a cap for the pain and coldness of the head.—
Take of storax and benjamine, of both some 12 penni-
worth, and bruise it, then quill it in a brown paper,
and wear it behind on your head.

Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676, p. 34.

QUINAPALUS. Probably an imaginary name, formed in sport, to sound like something learned; being put into the mouth of the Clown:

For what says *Quinapalus*? Better a witty fool, than
a foolish wit. *Twelfth N., i, 5.*

QUINCH, v. To stir, to make the least movement; either for to *winch*, or it has been thought a modification of *quich*. But whence then the *n*?

Thereupon to bestow all my souldiers in such sort as
I have done, that no part of all that realme shall be
able to dare to *quinch*. *Spens. State of Ireland.*

See **QUICH**.

QUINCH, s. Probably a twitch, or jerk of the body; from the preceding verb.

I will change my coppy, how be it I care not a *quinche*,
I know the galde horse will the soonest winche.

Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, 182.

QUINOLA, s. A term in the game of *primero* for a chief card, which was of every suit, like *pam* at *loo*. The knave of diamonds was generally taken as the *quinola*. The term is Spanish, and the name of a game in that language. The Academie des Jeux makes the knave of hearts the *quinola* at *reversis*. P. 228. And so say the French Dictionaries, Prevot's Manuel, &c. See **PRIMERO**.

To QUINSE, v. A word of doubtful meaning; *qu.* whether the same as *kinse*? [To carve, applied specially to the plover.]

Good man! him list not spend his idle meales,
In *quinsing* plovers, and in *wining* quails.

Hall, Sat., iv, 2.

See **KINSE**.

QUINTAINE, s. *Quintana*, low Latin; *quintaine*, French. A figure set up for tilers to run at, in mock resemblance of a tournament. Minshew strangely derives it from *quintus*: "Quod quinto quoque anno, scil. Olympiadis, celebrari solebat." This is doubly absurd; first, in supposing that a Greek custom could have a Latin name; and, secondly, in attributing it to classical antiquity at all,

for which there is no probable ground. The *quintaine* cannot be more minutely described, than in the words of Mr. Strutt; omitting only what he says about its high antiquity, which is contradicted by the words immediately following:

The *quintain* originally was nothing more than the trunk of a tree or post, set up for the practice of the tyros in chivalry. Afterward a staff or spear was fixed in the earth, and a shield, being hung upon it, was the mark to strike at: the dexterity of the performer consisted in smiting the shield in such a manner as to break the ligatures, and bear it to the ground. In process of time this diversion was improved, and instead of the staff and shield, the resemblance of a human figure carved in wood was introduced. To render the appearance of this figure more formidable, it was generally made in the likeness of a Turk or a Saracen, armed at all points, bearing a shield upon his left arm, and brandishing a club or sabre with his right. The *quintain* thus fashioned was placed upon a pivot, and so contrived as to move round with facility. In running at this figure, it was necessary for the horseman to direct his lance with great adroitness, and make his stroke upon the forehead, between the eyes, or upon the nose; for if he struck wide of those parts, and especially upon the shield, the *quintain* turned about with much velocity, and in case he was not exceedingly careful, would give him a severe blow upon the back, with the wooden sabre held in the right hand, which was considered as highly disgraceful to the performer, while it excited the laughter and ridicule of all the spectators. *Sports & Pastimes, B. iii, ch. 1.*

I believe, however, that it was more commonly, in England at least, constructed in the simpler way, as described in the following passage of an old novel:

At last they agreed to set up a *quinten*, which is a cross-bar turning upon a pole, having a broad board at the one end, and a bag full of sand hanging at the other. Now he that ran at it with his launce, if he hit not the board [which was probably often painted like a figure] was laughed to scorn; and if he hit it full, and rid not the faster, he would have such a blow with the sandbagg on his back, as would sometimes beat them off their horses.

The Essex Champion (ab. 1690), in *Cens. Lit.*, viii, p. 232.

The Italians called this figure *Saracino*, or the Saracen.

My better parts

Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up,
Is but a *quintaine*, a mere lifeless block.

As you l. it, i, 2.

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and shew
What house you come on, by the blow
You give sir *Quintin*, and the cuff
You 'scape o' the sandbag's counterbuff.

B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 55.

The running at the *quintain* is then described. See particularly the note in Whalley's edition. But the passage of St. Chrysostom, there cited, proves only that the *athletæ* sometimes fought with bags of sand.

As they at tilt, so we at *quintain* run;
And those old pastimes relish best with me
That have least art, and most simplicity.

Randolph's Poems, p. 92.

The sport of the *quintyne* is humorously described in Laneham's Letter from Kenilworth, so often quoted.

But he says,

The specialty of the sport was to see how sum for his slakness had a good bob with the bag, and sum for his haste too topple dooun right, and cum tumbling to the post, &c. *Kenilworth Illustrated*, 4to, p. 18.

QUINTELL. Another form of the same word, noticed by Skinner and Lye, and occasionally used by authors, but less commonly.

None crowns the cup
Of wassail now, or sets the *quintell* up.
Herrick's Poems, p. 184.

The sport of running at the quintain was also called *quintana*, in low Latin, and is very neatly defined by Du Cange, under that word: "Decursio equestris ludicra, ad metam hominis armati figuram exhibentem ad umbilicum, mobilem et versatilem, sinistra clypeum, dextra ensem aut baculum tenentem; quæ si aliter quam in pectore lancea percutiatur, statim qui a scopo aberrat baculo reperiens figuram sentit." The Italians sometimes called also running at the ring, *quintana*. *Ibid.*

QUIP, a. A sharp stroke of wit, or arch railery; some derive it from *whip*. This word, being used by Milton, is not unknown, but it is not now current.

And notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel-like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.
Two Gent. Far., iv, 2.

The *quip modest* means, therefore, the delicate sarcasm:

If I sent him word again, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself. This is called the *quip modest*. *As you like it*, v, 4.
Ps. Why what's a *quip*?
Ms. We great girdlers call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
Alex. & Camp, O. Pl. ii, 113.

Greene's "*Quip for an Upstart Courtier*," is a tract wherein he satirises the affectations of the fine gentlemen of his day, in a supposed dream of a dialogue between Velvet Breeches and Cloth Breeches. It is printed at large in the fifth volume of the *Harleian Miscellany*, p. 394, &c., ed. Park.

To QUIP, v., from the substantive. To attack with sneers or quips.

Didst thou not find I did *quip* thee? *O. Pl.*, loc. cit.

The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament, and bite her tender lip.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 44.

Are you pleasant or peevish that you *quip* with such briefe girdes. *R. Greene, Harl. M.*, viii, 383.

† You must conceive, that a woman may graunt to her lover, not ouely pleasant smiles, familiar and secret discourse, wittie *quipping* and jesting, and touching with the hand, but also with farre greater reason, shes may descend likewise to a *kisse*.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

† Thy taylors shears foure vices wings have clipt,
The seames of impious dealings are unript,
So art-like thou these capitious times hast *quipt*,
As if in Helicon thy pen were dipt.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

† **QUIRISTER.** A chorister.

Deare *quirister*, who from those shaddowen seads
(Ere that the blushing dawne dare show her light)
Such sad lamenting strains, that Night attends.

Drummond's Poems, 1616.

He can endure no organs, but is vexed
To heare the *quiristers* shrill anthemes sing.

Heywood's Tron Britanica, 1609.

A *quiristers* head is made of aire,
A head of wax becomes a player.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

† **To QUIRKEN.**

Or it wil grow in the ventriculo to such a masse, that it wil at the receipt of any hot moisture send up such an ascending fume, that it wil be ready to *quirken* and stifle us. *Uptech Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

† **QUIRRY.** An equerry.

As skilfull *querry*, that commands the stable
Of some great prince, or person honourable,
Gives otest to that horse the teaching spur,
Which he findes fittest for the use of war. *Du Bartas*.

† **QUIST.** For whilst, silent.

M. Did you knoke at this dore? He is *quist*. Why doe you not mocke. *Terence in English*, 1614.
Quist, quist, what man, art thou well in thy wits? dost thou thinke this meete to be told any where?
Ibid.

QUIVER, a. Nimble, agile. This word, though seldom found in authors, is acknowledged by several old dictionaries. Baret has "*quick or quiver*;" and Coles, "*quiverly, agilitier*," and "*quiverness, agilitas*." The following passage is therefore correct:

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage his peece thus. *2 Hen. IV.*, ii, 2.
There is a manner fabe that hight *mugill*, which is full *quiver* and swift. *Barthol. de Propr. Engl. Tr.*, 1536.

QUODES, for quothest, or saidest. The following corrupt line

Primitive constitution (*quodes stowe*) as much as my sleeve! *New Custom*, O. Pl., i, 306.

should probably be printed thus:

Primitive constitution (*quodes thou*) as much, &c.

Quoth, which is still in use, is the Saxon preterite of *cwæthan*, to speak. In Chaucer, and other old authors, it is often written *quod*, from the disuse of the Saxon *ð*, or *th*, and the substitution of *d*, as similar in form. *Quodest*, for *quothest*, is exactly analogous; and *owe* contains the remainder of *thow*.

QUODLING, *s.*, has been supposed to be put for *codling*, in the Alchemist, where Dol applies it to the foolish young lawyer, Dapper. She is asked, "Who is it?" and answers, "A fine young *quodling*." Mr. Gifford thinks that she means to call him a young *quod*, alluding to the *quids* and *quods* of lawyers. To me, this appears improbable. All that the various critics have said, about the apple called *codling*, is perfectly groundless. It is so named, because it is eaten chiefly when *coddled*, or scalded: and I have little doubt that madam Dol is intended to call Dapper, a young raw apple, fit for nothing without dressing. *Coddlings* are particularly so used when unripe. See T. J. in *Codling*.

†**QUOIST**. The queest, or ringdove.

The chattering pye, the chastest turtle-dove,
The grizel *quoist*, the thrush (that grapes doth love).
Du Bartas.

QUONDAM, *s.* A person formerly in office; from the Latin adverb *quondam*. What the French express by prefixing the epithet *ci-devant* to the word.

The king (because he had served his father before him) would not put him to death, but made him, as it were, a *quondam*. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 35 b.
And if they be found negligent or faulty in their duties, out with them. I require it in God's behalfe, make them *quondams*, all the packe of them.
Latimer, p. 38.

We still employ it as a kind of burlesque adjective.

QUONIAM, *s.* A cant name for a kind of cup.

The drinke is sure to go, whether it be out of can, *quoniam*, or jourdan.
Healy's Disc. of New World, p. 69.

In the margin it is said,

A *quoniam* is a cup well known in Drink-allia.

Not having seen any writings of that country, I have not met with another example. Bishop Hall's original is very different, "scaphio, cantharis, batiolis." P. 71.

QUOOKE. Used by Spenser as the preterite of quake.

And all the world beneath for terror *quooke*.
Sp. Mutabilitie, Canto vi, 30.

And elsewhere.

Chaucer uses *quoke*, from which this was taken.

†**To QUOP**. In several modern dialects used in the sense of to throb.

But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at prayer?
How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or air?

Cleveland's Works.

QUOT-QUEAN. A mere corruption of COT-QUEAN, q. v.

Don Lucio? Don *Quot-quean*, don Spinster, wear a petticoat still.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

To QUOTE. Often used for to note, mark, or distinguish; very differently from the modern usage.

What care I
What curious eye doth *quote* deformities.
Rom. & Jul., i, 4.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and signed to do a deed of shame.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgment
I had not *quoted* him.
King John, iv, 2.

Faith these are politic notes.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

Pol. Sir, I do slip
No action of my life, but thus I *quote* it.

It is reported, you possess a book
Wherein you have *quoted* by intelligence
The names of all notorious offenders
Lurking about the city. *Ben Jons. Fox*, iv, 1.

It is reported, you possess a book
Wherein you have *quoted* by intelligence
The names of all notorious offenders
Lurking about the city. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 306.

QUOTH. See QUODES.

†**QUOYING**. Cooing?

That we account their old wooing and singing to have so little cunning, that wee esteeme it barbarous: and were they living to heare our new *quoyings*, they would judge it to have so much curiosity, that they would tearme it foolish.

Lyly's Euphues and his England.

QUOYL, or **QUOIL**, for coil. Tumult, trouble.

In the mean time repose you from the *quoyls*
Of labour past, and nauseating seas.

Fanshaws Lusiad, vii, 65.

†Much was the *quoile* this braving answer made.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

QUYLLER, *i. e.*, quiller. A young bird that has yet only quills, or penfeathers. Not thoroughly fledged.

O, sir, your chinne is but a *quyller* yet, you will be most majesticall when it is full fledged.

Lyly's Endymion, v, 2.

R.

R, THE DOG'S LETTER. There is good classical authority for so calling R, though Warburton has quoted a verse from Lucilius, that does not exist. The verse really is,

Irritata canis quod, homo quam, planius dicit.

It alludes, indeed, to the letter R, but does not introduce it. Persius also says,

Sonat hæc de nare canina litera.

But the idea has been taken up in all ages, and must have been very familiar in Shakespeare's time, or he would not have put it into the mouth of his old Nurse, whom the context shows

to be unable to spell. She will not allow R to be the letter that Rosemary and Romeo begin with, because "R is for the dog." *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4. As for the exact form of the old woman's words, it is not worth disputing, this is her idea. Shakespeare would find it in the commonest books of his time. His friend Jonson's Grammar was not published, perhaps, in his life; but he might have heard from him in conversation, that "R is *the dog's letter*, and hurreth in the sound." Or he might have studied the curious rebus in the Alchemist (ii, 6), on Abel Drugger's name. Barclay's Ship of Fools also has it:

Though all be well, yet he none answer hath,
Save *the dogges letter* glowning with *nar, nar*.

So in several other of his contemporaries quoted by the commentators. But it was surely common and popular at that time, as the mode of introducing it in the Alchemist also implies.

RABATO, s. A band, or ruff; from *rabat*, French. Menage derives it from *rabbatre*, to put back, because it was originally only the collar of the shirt turned back. More commonly, though improperly, written REBATO, q. v.

Troth, I think your other *rabato* were better.

Much Ado, iii, 4.

The tyre, the *rabato*, the loose-bodied gown.

Every Wom. in Humour, cit. Steev.

Rabato is doubtless the proper form, from the etymology; but it is *rebato* in all our old books. For instance, in the first folio of Shakespeare; in the original edition of Day's Law Tricks; and in Dekker's Gul's Horn-book, though all quoted by Steevens as *rabato*; and so given in the late reprint of the latter tract (1812). See REBATO.

RABBATE, v. To abate, or diminish.

And this alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabbating* of a syllable or letter, or both.

Pullenh., p. 134.

The other in a body massife, expressing the full and empty, even, extant, *rabbated*, hollow, &c. *Ibid.*, 264.

RABBATE, s., from the verb. Abatement, or diminution.

And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.

Pullenh., 135.

RABBIT-SUCKER, s. A sucking rabbit, a young one.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*. *1 Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

I prefer an olde cony before a *rabbit-sucker*, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.

Lyly's Endymion, v, 2.

Close as a *rabbit-sucker* from an old coney.

Two Angry Wom. of Abingd., Steev.

In a quotation given from an old poem, in the Censura Literaria, we ought to read thus:

Bothe pheasant, plover, lark, and quail,

With *rabbit-succors* yong.

Vol. vii, p. 56.

Instead of "With rabbit, succors yong," as there very improperly pointed, and making nonsense.

In allusion to this expression, we meet with POET-SUCKER.

†**RABBLE.** A crowd, or confused heap; gabble.

Whereas you bring in a *rabble* of reasons, as it were to blinde mee against my will. *Lyly's Euphues*.

RACE, s. The peculiar flavour or taste of wine, or the original disposition of anything; that which marks its origin, race, or descent. Johnson exemplifies it at *Race*, 6, from sir W. Temple.

But thy vild *race*,

Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures

Could not abide to be with.

Temp., i, 2.

I have begun,

And now I give my sensual *race* the rein.

Meas. for Meas., ii, 4.

Bliss in our brow's bent; none our parts so poor

But was a *race* of heaven.

Ant. and Cleop., i, 3.

There came not six days since from Hull a pipe

Of rich canary, which shall spend itself

For my lady's honour.

Gr. Is it of the right *race*?

Or. Yes, master Greedy.

Mass. New Way, i, 3.

Would you have me spend the flour of my youth, as you do the withered *race* of your age.

Lyly, Euph. and his Engl., D ii, b.

Hence *racy*, and *raciness*. See Johnson.

†**To RACE.** To erase.

To *race* and discharge his name out of the reckoning booke: to pay his debts. *Nomenclator*, 1685.

Marched with their troupes strongly embattailed toward Hadrianopolis, with a full purpose to *race* and destroy it, though it were with much hazard and danger.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

And when they are past for laws, he ratifies and confirms them, first *racing* out what he doth not approve of.

Wilson's Life of James I., 1653.

†**RACE.** A term in old ship-building, meaning, apparently, high out of the water.

Here is offered to speak of a point much canvassed amongst carpenters and sea-captains, diversely maintained but yet undetermined, that is, whether the *race*, or loftie built shippe, bee best for the merchant.

Hawkin's Voyages (Hakluyt Society), p. 199.

A third and last cause of the losse of sundry of our men, most worthy of note for all captains, owners, and carpenters, was the *race* building of our ship, the onely fault she had.

Ibid., p. 219.

†RACE-HAGS. Race-horses.

In cloths of gold; cry loud the world is mine.
Keep his *race-hags*, and in Hide-park be seen
Brisk as the best (as if the stage had been
Grown the court's rivall), can to Brackly go.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

RACK, s. The moving body of clouds,
driven on by the wind. Abundantly
exemplified and explained by Johnson,
in *Rack*, No. 5. Nevertheless, it is
not now in use.

Here it might not be understood:

He [the north wind] blows still stubbornly,
And on his boystrous *rack* rides my sad ruin.
B. and Fl. Shep. Bush, iii, 2.

Also an instrument used with a cross-
bow. See GAFFLE.

To **RACK, v.**, from the preceding. To
move on as the clouds do.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun.
B. Juno. Underw., vi, 448.
Stay clouds, ye *rack* too fast.
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

Also, to raise to the utmost; a meta-
phor from racking of rents.

For so it falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost,
Why then we *rack* the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not shew us
Whiles it was ours. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.
†Parse your wife's waiting women, and decline your
tenants
Till they're all beggars, with new fines and *rackings*.
The Second Maiden's Tragedy, p. 4.

†To **RACK.** To torture; to put on the
rack.

For when we hear one *racke* the name of God,
Abjure the Scriptures and his Saviour Christ,
We fly in hope to get his glorious soul.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†To **RACK.** To stretch.

I know, your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd* up
To the same pitch, and when I touch but one
The other (by mysterious sympathy)
Will (though at distance) answer note by note,
With the same dying sound. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 63.

†**RACK, s.** An abbreviation of arrack,
a liquor.

But hold! my muse now rambles wide,
To poor men brandy is deny'd,
With *rack*, punch, and salubrious gin.
Poor Robin, 1738.

A kitchen utensil.

Pan. What store of arms prepar'd?
Mach. The country's layd;
Spits, andirons, *racks*, and such like utensils
Are in the very act of metamorphosis.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

A hay-rick.

A rick or *racke* of hay, strues: to make up in cockes
or *rackes*, extruo.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 91.

A particular pace of a horse.

So horseman-ship hath the trot, the amble, the *racks*,
the pace, the false and wild gallop, or the full speed,
and as severall vessels at sea doe make a navy.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

RACK AND MANGER, to lie or live
at. To live plentifully, without
restraint. "Satur et otiosus," "Ex
Amaltheæ cornu haurire." *Coles*.
A metaphor from horses.

A queane corival with a queene! nay kept at *rack*
and *manger*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, viii, 4, p. 200.
To lie at *rack and manger* with your wedlock,
And brother. *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 136.
†But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd,
and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd,
at *rack and manger*, secure and careless of any thing
else, but of carrying on the great work which he had
begun. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

RACK OF MUTTON. A neck of mut-
ton. "Cervix vervecina." *Coles*. Pro-
bably from *hracca*, Saxon, the back
of the head.

Lu. And me thought there came in a leg of mutton.
Dro. What, all grosse meat? a *racke* had beene dainty.
Lyly, Mother Bombe, iii, 4.
Then again, put in the crag end of the *rack of mutton*
to make the broth good. *May's Accompl. Cook*, p. 50.
Take two joynts of mutton, *rack* and loin. *Ibid.*, p. 25.

Rack of pork occurs also in May's
book, for the neck of pork.

†**RACKET.** A disturbance; a row.
People still say, in trivial language,
that a person makes a racket, when
he is very noisy.

Chav. Adzflesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most
heavy *racket*, by the side of the wood, there is a cu-
rious hansom gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring,
and bleeds like any stuck pig.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

RAD, v. An obsolete preterite of *read*,
used a few times by Spenser, in the
sense of understood, or knew. See
Todd.

†**RADICATE.** Rooted.

Whyche rebellious mynde at this tyme is soo *radicate*,
not only in hym, butt also in money of that religion.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 61.

To **RAFF.** To sweep, or huddle to-
gether; *rafer*, French.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together.
Carew.

RAFF, s. A confused heap, a jum-
ble.

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of
errors and superstitions. *Barrow on Unity*.

These two words are taken from
Todd's Johnson.

Hence our common phrase, *riff-raff*,
which is a mere reduplication, like
tittle-tattle.

†**RAFFMEN.** Chandlers. Erroneously
explained by Blomefield to be dealers
in rafts or timber-pieces. The term
occurs in the Norwich records. The

"grocers and raffemen" performed the play of Paradyse in the pageants of that town.

RAG, s. A term of reproach for a shabby beggarly person.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again;
Lash hence these overweening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.

Rich. III, v, 3.

If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject. *Timon, iv, 3.*
Meer rogues, you'd think them rogues, but they are friends.

One is his printer in disguise——

The other zealous ragg is the compositor.

B. Jons. Masq. of Time Vindic.

†**RAG.** A cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggle rocks
and raggies round about, with all their might and
maine defended their goods.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RAGAMOFIN. In the glossary to Dr. Whitaker's edition of *Piers Plowman*, this word is thus explained: "One of the demons in hell." He adds, "This is, probably, the first instance of a word now become familiar. It is mere slang, and has no derivation." It affords, however, a curious origin for our burlesque term. To call a man *ragamuffin*, was, it seems, originally to call him a devil. *Ragman* is also explained *the devil*, in the same glossary.

RAGE is not often used in the plural, but it occurs in Shakespeare, in the dirge over Fidele:

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages.

Cymb., iv, 2.

And in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Flies like a Parthian quiver from our rages,
Thick with our well steel'd darts. *Two Noble K., ii, 2.*
†I weigh thee not, nor mean to magnify
Thy rough-hewn rages. *Chapm. Il., i, 184.*

RAGGABASH. A term of reproach, like *ragamuffin*, of uncertain derivation; though partly from *rag*.

They are the veriest lack-latines, and the most unalphabetical raggabashes that ever bred louse.

Discov. of a New World, p. 81.

Todd quotes it from R. Junius's *Sinne Stigmatized*; and Grose gives *ragabash*, as a provincial word. Such colloquial terms are easily varied.

RAGMAN'S ROLL. Originally "a collection of those deeds by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I of England, in 1296, and which were

more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of 35 pieces, bound together, and kept in the Tower of London." *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, from *Ruddiman's Glossary*. [*Ragman* was the name of an old medieval game, in which characters of persons, good or bad, were written on a roll, and a string with a seal appears to have been attached to each character, so that, when it was rolled up, the persons engaged in the game might draw characters by chance. The application to documents such as that alluded to by Nares no doubt originated from the number of strings and seals hanging to the roll. See *Wright's Anecdota Literaria*, pp. 81, 82.]

Baker, in his *Chronicle*, says that "Edward III surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former fealties, with the famous evidence called *ragman's roll*." *Chronicle*, fol. 127.

Ragman, made from *rage-man*, stands in *Piers Plowman* for the devil; probably, therefore, this tyrannical roll was originally stigmatised as the *Devil's roll*. In later times, *ragman*, or *ragment*, came to mean a writing, or scroll; but that might be merely from the other, by dropping the word *roll*. See *Jamieson* on these words. We much want a Johnsonic dictionary of the language of our earliest English writers, but who shall undertake it?

Cowell says that it was properly *Ragimund's roll*; but he seems to be mistaken. There was also a statute *de Rageman*, and another *de Raggemannis comburendis*. See *Barrington on the Statutes*, p. 190.

It has since been corrupted into the cant term *rigmarole*. See *Todd* in that word.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye will give lycence
To this false knave, in this audience
To publish his ragman rolles with lyes.

Histor. Histriou., O. Pl., xii, 359.

But what one man emong many thousandes,—had so
moche vacaunte tyme, that he maie bee at leasure to

tourne over and over in the bookes of the *ragmannes rolles*, &c.

Udall's Apoph. Pref. of Erasmus, sign. * iiii, b.
Boxes to the *ragman's rolles* of porters and panierists.
Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 175.

A RAILE, s. A cloak, or loose gown; *rægle*, Saxon. A *night-rail* was long used for a *night-gown*; but the compound seems now to have followed the simple word into oblivion. See Johnson.

Ladyes, that weare black cipress vailes
Turn'd lately to white linnen *rayles*.

Bp. Corbet to the Ladyes of the New Dresse, p. 115.

Who are said to "weare their gorgets and *rayles* downe to their wastes." The whole poem shows that the author considered the veil as metamorphosed to a cloak, by a sort of growth; and he recommends extending it to a sheet, that they may do penance in their own dress. The ladies, in their answer, allege that,

Blacke cypresse vailes are shroudes on night,
White linnen *railes* are raies of light.

From Harl. MS. repr., p. 233.

†A *rayle* or kercher, mammillare.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

To RAILE, v. To roll, or flow out; a Chaucerian word.

Large floods of blood adown their sides did *raile*.
Spens. P. Q., l. vi, 43.

So also, "*rayling* teares." *Ibid.*, III, iv, 57.

Fairfax also used it:

The purple drops from Tancred's sides down *raile'd*.
Tasso, xix, 20.

And elsewhere.

RAISIN WINE, now so common, seems to have been unheard of in Ben Jonson's time; the making of it being stated among the schemes of a wild projector:

What hast thou there?

O' making wine of raisins; this is in hand now.
Eng. Is that not strange, sir, to make wine of raisins?
Meer. Yes, and as true a wine as th' wines of France, Or Spain, or Italy: look, of what grape
My raisin is, that wine I'll render perfect,
As of the Muscatel grape, I'll render Muscatel;
Of the Canary, his; the claret, his.
So of all kinds, and bate you of the prices
Of wine throughout the kingdom half in half.

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, ii, 1.

Much of this art is now regularly and fairly practised.

†**RAKE.** To carry heavy rakes, to be proud and overbearing.

C. I will not suffer you, I tell you.

M. Alas, you doe not well.

C. Woe is me for you, carrie you such heavie rakes, I pray you?

M. Such is my desert. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†**RAKEHELL.** A wild fellow; a man fit only to be hanged.

Vaultneant, pendart, pendereau. A *rakehell*; a rascal that wil be hangd: one for whom the gallowes grones.

Nomenclator, 1555

P. And why come you againe so quickly? what newes bring you?

B. The village is poore, and full of *rakehels*.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Dr. — Twiss, minister of the new church at Westminster, told me that his father (Dr. Twiss, prolocutor of the assembly of divines, and author of *Vindiciæ Gratiae*) when he was a school-boy at Winchester, saw the phantome of a school-fellow of his deceased (a *rakehell*), who said to him, I am damned. This was the occasion of Dr. Twiss (the fathers) conversion.

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 86.

Oliv. I'll tell you better news. Our hopeful elder brother, sir Merlin, is like to be disinherited, for he sets up for a celebrated *rakehell*, as well as gamester; he cou'd not have found out a more dextrous way to 've made thee heir to four thousand pounds a year. *A. Behn's Younger Brother*, 1696.

†**RAKESHAME.** A contemptible person.

The renowned don Quixot to exclaim against that Stygian invention of gun-powder, that would convey a leaden bullet of the most despicable *rakeshams* in nature, into the bowels of the greatest prince in the world.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

Away, you soule *rake-sham'd* whore, quoth he, if thou pratest to mee, Ile lay thee at my foote.

Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

RAM-ALLEY. One of the avenues to the Temple from Fleet-street, a place formerly privileged from arrest, and consequently the resort of sharpers and necessitous persons of very ill fame, and of both sexes. It abounded also in cooks' shops. It is the scene of action of a comedy written by Lodowick Barry, and published in 1611 and 1636. Reprinted in Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, vol. v, p. 463.

And though *Ram-alley* stinks with cooks and ale,
Yet say there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber
Buts upon *Ram-alley*. *Act i*, p. 429.

The knave thinks still he is at the cook's shop in *Ram-alley*.

Where the clerks divide and the elder is to choose.
Mass. New Way, ii, 2.

Where is't you eat?

Hard by, at Picklock's lodgings,

Old Lickfinger's the cook, here in *Ram-alley*.

B. Jons. Staple of News, ii, 5.

You shall have them scold one another, like so many inhabitants of *Ram-alley*.

Lenton's Char., 9.

It has now, I believe, taken the more elegant name of *Ram-court*, and has lost both its cooks' shops, and its bad character. There are other *Ram-alleys* in London, but this only has become famous.

†Cutts, thrusts, and foynes at whomesoever he meets,
And strowes about *Ram-ally* meditations.

Tut what cares he for modest close coucht termes,

Cleanly to gird our looser libertines.

Give him plaine naked words stript from their shirts,
That might besecme plaine dealing Aretine.

Returns from Parnassus, 1608.

RAMAGE, s. The wild song of birds. It is a term adopted from the French, in which language the first sense of *ramage* is a collection of branches, from *rames*; and, secondarily, the wild notes that are sung among the branches. In this sense, it is seldom used by English writers. The following example, however, has been found:

When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.

Drummond to his Lute.

Chaucer used *ramage* for wild.

RAMAGE-HAWK. A wild, or untaught hawk; from the same: or if she becomes refractory, after being taught. Latham thus defines it:

Ramage, is when a hawk is wilde, coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclaimed.

Words of Art Explained.

Though *ramage* grown, thou'rt still for carting fit.

Maine, Epig. from Donne, Ep. 6.

RAMBALDO. Evidently a well-known personage, in some popular romance; but where, is not so clear.

Look to your skin; *Rambaldo*, the sleeping giant,
Will rouse and rend thee piecemeal.

B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., ii, 2.

RAMBERGE, s. A kind of ship, or vessel. French. Cotgrave defines it: "The fashion of a long ship or sea-vessel, narrower then a galley, but swift, and easie to be governed." In *Voc.* A modern French Dictionary, says, "Vaisseau long dont les Anglois se servoient autrefois."

By virtue thereof, through the retension of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c.—launched from their stations.

Ozell's Rabelais, B. iii, ch. 51.

RAMBOOZ. "A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water." *Blount's Glossography.* Of this learned academical word, I have not met with an example. *Bouse* meant drink.

RAMELL, s. Rubbish; stuff rammed into a place.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up.

Holinsh. Hist. of Scot., M b, col. 1, c.

†**RAMHEAD.** A cuckold.

'Tis honour for the head to have the name,
Derived from the *ram* that rules the same:
And that the *ram* doth rule the head, I know,
For every almanacke the same doth show.

(Note.) To be cald *ramhead* is a title of honour, a name proper to all men. *Taylor's Workes, 16*

You that on Alcidalion's brooks
Do sit, and live on ladies looks,
And by your way of life would prove
There is no living like to love;
Listen a little to my rime,
The more because 'tis cuckow time;
For fear you should be this day wedded,
And on the next day be *ram-headed*.

Poor Robin, 17

RAMPALLIAN, s. A common term of vulgar abuse; probably, one who associates with *rampes*, or prostitutes.

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilorian
2 Hen. IV, ii,

Out upon them,

Rampallions, I will keep myself safe enough
Out of their fingers. *B. and Fl. Honest M. F., ii,*
Who feeds you?—'tis not your sausage face, thou
clouted-cream, *rampallian* at home.

Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii,

And bold *rampallion* like, swear and drink drunk.

New Trick to Cheat Devil,

RAMPE, s. A ramping, or rampant creature: an impudent woman, harlot. Coles translates it, *grasatrix*.

Nay, fye on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with all thy
take thy part. *Gam. Gurl., O. Pl., ii, 4*

Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, some
what like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian.

Gabr. Harvey, cited the

What victlers follow Bacchus *campes*?

Fools, fiddlers, panders, pimpes, and *rampes*.

Lyly, Sapho and Ph., iii,

Milton uses *ramp* as a substantive for the spring or attack of a lion. *Samson Agonistes*, v, 139; and the verb to ramp, for to spring up, *Paradise Lost*, iv, 343.

RAMPIRE, formerly used indiscriminately with *rampart*; now disused. Both occur in Dryden and others. See Johnson.

To **RAMPIRE, v.** To fortify with ramparts.

Set but thy foot

Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope.

Timon of Ath., v,

And so deeply ditched and *rampired* their camp
about—that it was, &c.

Holinshed, vol. ii, 8 S 6, col. 2,

RAMSONS, s. According to Lyte and Gerard, a species of garlick, *allium ursinum*. Baret, in his *Alvearie* insists upon its being the arum; but the modern botanists give it against him. See Aiton's *Epitome*, p. 91. Sowerby, pl. 122.

The third kind of garlike, called *ramsons*, hath more commonly two brode blades or leaves.

Lyte's Dodoens, p. 73

See also Gerard, p. 179, ed. Johnst.

These *ramson's* branches are,
Which stuck in entries, or about the bar
That holds the door fast, kill all enchantments,
charms. *H. and Fl. Faithful Shep.*, ii, 1.

This is a conjectural reading. The
old copies have *ramuns*; but this is
possibly right, though branches do
not properly belong to such a herb.

RANCE, *s.* A word which I cannot
trace; it occurs in Sylvester's *Du*
Bartas, in the description of Bath-
sheba in the water, at sight of whom
David exclaims,

What living *rance*, what rapturing ivory,
Swims in the streams? *2 Week, 4 Day, 1st book.*

The original French is,

Ha' quel *marbre animé*, quel doux charmant yvoire,
Noué dedans ce flot?

It ought, therefore, to mean some
very white marble, as alabaster, &c.;
but I cannot find authority for such a
word.

†She's empty: hark, she sounds: there's nothing in't,
The spark-engend'ring flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Charles's Emblems.

RANCK, *adv.* Fiercely, or furiously.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
And ayne at him, fell flat to ground for feare.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 6.

They heard the sound
Of many yron hammers beating *ranke*.
Ibid., IV, v, 38.

Say who is he shows so great worthinesse,
That rides so *ranks*. *Fairfax*, iii, 18.

Drayton has *rank-riding*, for hard-
riding:

And on his match as much the western horseman
lays,
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their gallowsays.
Polyolb., iii, p. 701.

RAND, *s.* A rand of beef is defined
by Kersey to be "a long fleshy piece,
cut out between the flank and the
buttock." Bishop Wilkins says
"flank." *Alph. Dict.* Coles trans-
lates it, "*Pars clunium bubalorum*
carnosa." Probably something like
a beef-steak. Howell makes it equi-
valent to *giste de bœuf*, French. See
his *Lexicon Tetraglotton*.

They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
B. and Fl. Wildg. Chase, v, 2.

It is supposed to be derived from the
Saxon *rand*, meaning a border, which
was technically applied also by shoe-
makers to the seam of a shoe.

RANDON, *a.* The old form of random;
from *randon*, old French, force, impe-
tuosity. See Roquefort.

That letten them run at *randon* alone.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 46.

But as a blindfold bull at *randon* fares.

F. Q., II, iv, 7.

The Scotch dialect has it for swift
motion. See Jamieson. Used only
with *at*, except when made an
adjective.

†*Sur.* Howsoever the lord be pleased to thinke of
the service, a surveyor ought to know it, that when
he shall be demand'd of the lord, what hee thinketh
the wood to be worth to be sold, he may be able to
answere it, and give a reason for that he saith, and
not to speak *at randon* or by gesse, without some
ground of reason or proote.

Norden's Surveyors Dialogue, 1610.

To RANDON. To stray in a wild man-
ner; *randonner*, French.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.

Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 116.

RANGER OF TURNBULL. An office
given to Knockum, a horse-dealer, in
Ben Jonson's play of Bartholomew
Fair. He seems to be supposed to
have some superintendence over the
irregular inhabitants of Turnbull-
street. Ursula says to him, ironi-
cally,

O you are a sweet *ranger*, and look well to your
works! yonder is your punk of Turnbull. ramping
Alice, &c.
Act iv, sc. 6.

See **TURNBULL**.

To RANGLE, *v.* To range, and move
about.

All that abode her blows their blood was spilt,
They scop'd best that here and thither *rangled*.

Har. Ariost., xix, 56.

RANNEL. A term of reproach to a
female. See in **ROYNISH**, where is
the only instance I have met with of
the word.

RANPIKE, or **RANPICK**, *a.* Said of
a tree beginning to decay at top from
age. So explained at the following
passage of Drayton:

Save Rowland, leaning on a *ranpike* tree,
Wasted with age, forlorn with woe was he.

Pastorals, Ecl. i, p. 1385.

He uses it elsewhere also:

The aged *ranpick* trunk, where plowmen cast their
seed. *Polyolb.*, x, p. 690.

On the night-crow sometimes you might see
Croaking, to sit upon some *ranpick* tree.

Mooncalf, p. 510.

To RAPE, *v.* To ravish.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.

Drayt. Ecl., v, 1407.

My sonne, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong
And swift, to *rape* youth to their precipice.

B. Jons. Ev. Man., ii, 5.

Or had the syrens, on a neighbour shore,
Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
Her buried glory.

Browne's Past., B. i, song 5

RAPEFUL, *a.* Given to violence, o
lust,

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage.

Byron's Trag., N

RAPIER AND DAGGER. Usually worn by the side of each other.

Who had girt unto them a rapier and dagger, gilt, point pendant. *Greene's Quip for an Upright C.*, B. 3.
His sword a dagger had, its page,
That was but little for his age. *Hudib.*, I, i, 375.

To fight with rapier and dagger together, was esteemed a gallant mode: Some will not sticke to call Hercules himself a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club, and not at the rapier and dagger. *Haringt. Ariosto*, Pref.

For the fashion of carrying the rapier in the hand, see GIRDLER.

To RAPP, v. To transport with admiration or astonishment; or simply to carry away.

He ever hastens to the end, and so
As if he knew it rapps his hearer to
The middle of his matter.

B. Jonson, Art of Poetry, vii, p. 177.

Hence *rapt*, which is still a poetical word; but used more absolutely by the old authors:

Look how our partner's rapt. *Macb.*, i, 3.
You are rapt, sir, in some work. *Timon. of Ath.*, i, 1.
And be sometimes so rapt,
As he would answer me quite from the purpose.
B. Jonson, Volp., ii, 4.

To RAPT, v. To ravish, or carry off by violence.

Now as the Libyan lion, &c. —
Out-rushing from his denne repts all away.
Dan. Civ. Wars, vii, 96.

Met. to transport with pleasure. See in RANCE.

When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As rapted with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 925.

Found also as a substantive.

†**RARES.** Rarities?

Put downe, put downe, Tom Coryate,
Our latest rares, which glory not.
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

RASCAL, s. Saxon, a lean beast. Continued in that sense among hunters, for a deer not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns? even so: poor men alone? No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the rascal.
As you l. it, iii, 3.

Metaphore — as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou raskall knave, where raskall is properly the hunter's terme given to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people. *Pullenh.*, p. 150.
A father that doth let loose his son to all experiences, is most like a fond hunter, that letteth slip a whelp to the whole herd; twenty to one he shall fall upon a rascal, and let go the fair game.
Asch. Scholem., p. 61.

The metaphorical sense is certainly not at all obsolete.

†**RASCIAN.**

The rascians eyes doe gaine the curse of yeares.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To RASH. To strike by a glancing blow. Mr. Steevens says it was par-

ticularly applied to the stroke given by a boar.

He dreamt the boar had rashed off his helm.
Rich. III., iii, 2.

Ha! cur, avant, the boar so raske thy hide.
Warner, Alb. Engl., vii, c. 36.

They buckled them together so,
Like unto wild boares rashing.
Percy's Reliques, i, p. 219.

Where the editor says, "*Rashing* seems to be the old hunting term, to express the stroke made by the wild boar with his fangs."

He strikes Clarindo, and rashes off his garland.
Daniel, Hym. Triumph, iv, 3.

Also to slash, or cut:

I mist my purpose in his arm, rashed his doublet sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair.
B. Jonson, Ev. M. out of H., iv, 6.

RASH, a. Sudden, hasty.

My lord, I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so rash.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 2.

Though it work as strong
As aconitum, or rash gunpowder. *2 Hen. IV.*, iv, 4.
As through the flouring forest rash she fled.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 30.

RASH, s. A species of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture; called in French, according to Howell, *burail*. *Vocab.*, § 25. Skinner, deriving it from *sericum rasum* (after Minsbew), makes it into *sattin*; but, as several authorities prove it to have been a cheap article, that cannot be right. Howell's *burail* is defined in a French Dictionary, as a species of *ratine*; but *bural*, which follows, is nearer our mark: "*Le bural est une sorte d'étoffe grossière dont les religieux Mandians font leurs habits.*" *Manuel Lexique*. Probably a kind of crape.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, raske, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing, &c.

Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 31.
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tuff taffaty; and our children shall
See it plain rash awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Sat., iv, 31.

And with mockado suit, and judgment rash,
And tongue of saye, thou'lt say all is but trash.
Taylor, Water-Poet.

†**RASIN.**

Rasin, or the gumme of sweete trees, specially of the pine tree, both the wild and the tame: in olde time it was called glasse, for the clearenesse thereof.
Nomenclator, 1585.

RASPIS, s. The raspberry; the latter being only an abbreviation of *raspis-berry*. See under *RESPASS*, in which form Herrick has used it. *Raspis*, however, was the current name for a long time. Gerard describes it under

the name of "*Rubus idæus*, the *rappis* bush, or hind-berry." He says of it,

The *rappis* is planted in gardens: it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in a field by a village in Lancashire, called Harwood, not far from Blackburne.

P. 1273.

He was, however, mistaken, for it grows wild in several parts of the north of England, and south of Scotland. It is noticed similarly in Lyte's *Dodoens*. Another author says,

Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of.—It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine.

Langham, *Gard. of Health*, p. 522.

†Jelly of *raspisses*.—First, strain your *raspisses*, and to every quart of juice, add a pound and an half of sugar, pick out some of the fairest, and having strewed sugar in the bottom of the skillet, lay them in one by one; then put the juice upon them with some sugar, reserving some to put in when they boil; let them boil apace, and add sugar continually, till they are enough.

The Queen's Royal Cookery.

RAT, DR. A personage introduced into Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Fortunate Isles*, and seemingly of as notorious fame as Tom Thumb, with whom he is mentioned:

Or you may have come
In, Thomas Thumb,
In a pudding fat,

With *Dr. Rat*. Vol. viii, p. 178, ed. Giff.

Immediately after, the stage direction introduces these, with several other personages of like celebrity. Not possessing the invaluable and ancient history of Tom Thumb at hand, I cannot tell whether Dr. Rat is or is not a person celebrated in it.

RATS RHYMED TO DEATH, *prov.*

The fanciful idea that rats were commonly rhymed to death, in Ireland, arose probably from some metrical charm or incantation used there for that purpose. Sir W. Temple seems to derive it from the Runic incantations; for, after speaking of them in various ways, he adds, "And the proverb of *rhyming rats* to death, came I suppose from the same root." *Essay on Poetry*. It is very frequently alluded to:

I was never so *be-rhymed* since Pythagoras's time, that I was an *Irish rat*, which I can hardly remember.

As you like it, iii, 2.

Rhyme them to death, as they do *Irish rats*,
In drumming tunes.

B. Jons. *Post. Epil. to the Reader*, vol. ii, p. 121.

And my poets

Shall with a satyre steep'd in gall and vinegar
Rhishm 'em to death, as they do rats in Ireland.

Rand. *Jeal. Lovers*, v, 2.

Or the fine madrigal-man in *rhyme*, to have run him out of the country like an *Irish rat*.

B. Jons. *Staple of News*, Interim. after 4th act.

It is certainly alluded to in the following passage:

I am a rinner of the *Irish* race,

And have already rimde thee staring mad.

But if thou cease not thy bald jests to spread,

I'll never leave till I have rimde thee dead.

Rythmes against Martin Marre-Prelate,
in *Herb. Typ. Antiq*, p. 1689.

Swift has made it the vehicle of a very witty sneer against the poets of Ireland. Sir Ph. Sidney, he says;

Mentions *rhyming to death*, which (adds he) is said to be done in Ireland; and truly, to our honour be it spoken, that power, in a great measure, continues with us to this day

Adv. to a *y. Poet*, vol. ix, p. 407, Scott's edition.

†**RATE**. A ratification.

Never without the *rates*

Of all powers else.

Chapm. *Il.*, i, 508.

RATHE, *a.* Early, soon. Saxon. The comparative *rather* continues in common use. *Rathe* was used as late as Milton's time. See Johnson.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.

Lycidas, l. 142.

Also Warton on that line.

Commanding him the time not idly to foreslow,
But *rathe* as he could rise, to such a gate to go.

Drayt. *Polyolb.*, xii, p. 896.

Rather is the comparative, still used adverbially, in the sense of sooner, or more readily:

The *rather* [earlier] lambs been starvd with cold.

Spens. *Shep. Kal.*, Feb., l. 83.

Rathest the superlative:

Barly almost ripe to be cut (in June) whereas in England they seldom cut the *rathest* before the beginning of August, which is almost two moneths after.

Coryat, *Crud.*, i, 76.

So it is no lesse ordinary that these *rathe*-ripe wits prevent their own perfection. *Hall's Quo Vadis*, p. 10.

In the west of England, says Warton, there is an early species of apple called the *rathe*-ripe.

†A sadder fate, if pity sayes to *rath*,

'Tis to let sorrow sad the secan, wee'l bath

Our pen awhile in nectar, though we then

Steep it in gall again.

Chamberlayne's *Pharonnida*, 1659.

†**RATLER**. A hackney coach?

I in Bohemia saw that all but lords,

Or men of worth, had coaches drawne with cords:

And I my necke unto the rope would pawne,

That if our hackney *rattlers* were so drawne,

With cords, or ropes, or halters, chuse ye whether,

It quickly would bring downe the price of leather.

Taylor's *Workes*, 1630.

†**RATTIN**. A rat. In older English *raton*.

When I'm drunke as any *rattin*,

Then I rap out nought but Lattin.

Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 82.

RATTLE-MOUSE. One of the names for a bat, more commonly called *flitter-mouse*, or *flicker-mouse*. Also **REREMOUSE**.

Not unlike the tale of the *rattlemouse*, who in the warres proclaimed betwene the foure-footed beastes and the birdes, beyng sent for by the lyon to be at his musters, excused himselfe for that he was a foule, and flew with winges; and beyng sent for by the eagle, to serve him, sayd that he was a foure-footed beust.

Puttenham, B. ii, ch. 13, p. 113.

See FLICKERMOUSE.

†RATTOON. An Indian rattan cane?

Mr. Hawley did give me a little black *rattoon*, painted and gilt

Pepys' Diary, 1660.

RAUGHT. The old preterite of the verb to reach.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,

And *raught* not to five weeks, when he came to five score.

Love's L. L., iv, 2.

The hand of death hath *raught* him.

Ant. and Cleop., iv, 9.

Can I complaine of this revenge she *raught*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 79.

Whom when the palmer saw in such distresse,
Sir Guyon's sword he lightly to him *raught*.

Spens. F. Q., II, viii, 11.

RAUGHTER, *s.* An irregular and unusual mode of spelling the word rafter.

I will rather hang my selfe on a *raught*er in the house,
than be so haled in the sea.

Lyly, Galathea, i, 3.

RAVINE, or RAVIN, *s.* Prey.

That would his rightfull *ravine* rend away.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 8.

His deepe devouring jawes

Wyde gaped, like the grisly mouth of hell,
Through which into his darke abysses all *ravin* fell.

Ibid., xi, 12.

†His owne bodie was solemnly buryed * * but the carkasses of his garde were cast out into the fieldes,
there to bee devoured of beastes and hyrdes of *ravyn*.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

To RAVINE. To devour, swallow up; *reafian*, Saxon.

Thriftless ambition, that wilt *ravin* up

Thine owe life's means.

Macb., ii, 4.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane.

Meas. for Meas., i, 3.

This word is more usually spelt *raven*.

See T. J. in that place.

RAVINE, *adj.* Ravenous.

Better 'twere

I met the *ravine* lion when he roar'd

With sharp constraint of hunger.

All's W., iii, 2.

Perhaps *ravin'd*, in *Macbeth*, iv, 1,
should be corrected to *ravine*, which
will suit a shark as well as a lion.

†RAVISH. To take away by force.

Spru. I mett with a disaster comming up, something
has *ravish'd* the tassell of my garter, and discompos'd
the whole fabricke; 'twill cost mee an houres patience
to reforme it.

Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

RAWLY, *adv.* Hastily, without preparation; from *raw*, in the extended sense of unprepared.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives
left poor behind them; some upon the debts they
owe; some upon their children *rawly* left.

Hcn. V., iv, 1.

That this is the true meaning, appears
from the use of *rawness* in another
passage:

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child,
These precious motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking.

Macbeth, iv, 2.

To RAY. To defile; not from *bewray*, which, in this sense, is only a compound of ray, like *bedaub* from daub, *bespatter* from spatter, and many others. Probably from one sense of *rayer*, French. See Cotgrave in that word.

Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *ray'd*?

Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.

With botes on his legges all durtie and *rayed*, as
though he were newlye lighted from his horse.

Painter's Pal. Pleas., i, sign. B 8.

From his soft eyes the teares he wypt away,

And from his face the filth that did it *ray*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 23.

Commonly so used by Spenser. Probably, therefore, "*rayed* with the yellows," in *Taming of Shr.*, iii, 2, means defiled or discoloured with that disorder. Minshew has "to *raie*, or defile, v. *beraie*." To *beray*, or, as often erroneously spelt, *bewray*, is explained by Minshew, and all the early lexicographers, to defile in the worst way, to pollute with ordure, &c. This sense, however, was not recollected, when the letter B was in the press. Upton remarks, that the Greek *ῥαίω*, *corrumpo*, comes very near to this.

RAY, *s.* Order of battle, ranks of soldiers, &c.; abbreviated from *array*.

So that when both the armies were in *ray*,
And trumpet's blast on ev'ry side was blown.

Mirr. Mag., p. 119.

And all the damselfs of that town in *ray*,

Came dancing forth.

Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 34.

We brake their *raies* and forc'd the king to flie.

Ibid., p. 21.

But I too bold rush'd in with sword and shield

To breake their *raies*.

Ibid., p. 27.

†Such favoure loe them lady Fortune lent.

By Mars his force, their *raies* and ranckes hee rent.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1567.

†RAY. A sort of cloth.

Anciently the cloth *ray*, and coloured clothes were
limited to their length and breadth.

Golden Fleece, 1657.

RAYED. Striped, or braided in lines; from the French *raie*, a stripe.

With two Provencial roses on my *rayed* shoes.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

The first folio, however, reads *rac'd*; and *rayed* is only a conjecture of Pope's. Stowe's Chronicle is quoted for the mention of women's hoods, "*reyed*, or striped." The word certainly had that meaning, and Chaucer is quoted as describing a feather bed *rayid*, or striped, with gold.

RAYON, s. A ray, as of light. A French word, adopted by Spenser, and by no other author that I have remarked.

Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view,
But shining christall, which, from top to base,
Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.

Visions of Bellay, v. 21.

RAZE. *Raze of ginger*; Theobald pretends that this differs from *race of ginger*, which means only a root, whereas this means a bale or package.

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes of ginger*, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii, 1.

We cannot but suppose that these which were parcels, to be delivered by a carrier, were more than the small pieces commonly called *races of ginger*; but I cannot believe that the words are really different. Both must be derived from the Spanish *rayz*, meaning a root, and might be applied indifferently to small pieces, or large packages. As for the magnitude of a single root, alleged by Mr. Warner, I believe it to be a mistake. Mr. Malone has very properly remarked, that Dr. Grew, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, speaks of a single root of ginger, as uncommonly large, which weighed only fourteen ounces. In the passage above quoted, it is not necessary to suppose the carriers quite accurate in their expression.

READ. See REDE.

†**READE, SIMON.** A person alluded to in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, i, 2. Rymer, *Fœd.*, vol. xvi, says that "Simon Read, of St. George's, Southwark, professor of physic, was indicted for the invocation of wicked spirits, in order to find out the name of the person who stole [in 1608] £37 10s. from Tobias Mathews, of St. Mary Steynings in London."

†**To READY.** To make ready.

A thousand bracelets, jewels, pearls, and rings,
With gold of sundry stamps, the king prepares,
And having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

READY, TO MAKE, v. To dress, to make fit to go out; as to make *unready*, is to undress. See UNREADY.

She must do nothing of herself, not eat,
Drink, say "Sir, how do ye," make her *ready*, *unready*,
Unless he bid her. *B. & Fl. Tamer T.*, i, 1.

As this phrase is often used, *ready* may certainly bear its usual signification, but *unready* cannot be so explained.

I pray you make hast, and *make you ready*.

Florio, 2 Fr., p. 11.

The speaker is there waiting while the person dressed himself.

†**REAL.** Sincere.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their *ready* and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service. *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson*, 1643.

REALME, s. Kingdom; frequently pronounced, and sometimes even written, *ream*.

The whiles his life ran soorth in blondie streame,
His soule descended down into the Stygian *ream*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 45.

For brought up in the broyles of these two *reams*,
They thought best fishing still in troubled streames.

Dan. Civ. Wars, i, 82.

And such as have the regiment of *realmes*

With justice mixt, avoiding all extreames.

Mirr. for Mag., 312.

Shall find that to curb the prince of a *ream*,
Is even (as who saith) to strive with the streame.

Ibid., p. 263.

Harington, in his *Epigrams*, ii, 31, rhymes it to *blaspheme*, and in 45 of the same book, to *streame*, though in both places he writes it *realme*.

To REAM, v. Grose, in his *Glossary*, attributes it to the Exmoor dialect, and explains it to stretch. Herrick applies it to wool; so it should mean, "stretching wool."

Farewell the flax, and *reaming* wooll,
With which thy house was plentifull.

Sacr. Poems, p. 44.

†His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise;

His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond assise.

A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

†**To REAN.** To reign, or draw back.

But th' angry steed, rising and *reaning* prodly,
Striking the stones, stamping and neighing loudly,
Calls for the combat, plunges, leaps, and prauces.

Du Barlas.

†**REAP-MAN.** A reaper.

A *reape-man*, or he that reapeth the corne, messor.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 76.

†**REARDORSE, or REARDOSS.** A sort of open hearth for fire, without grate.

Now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings
complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and poses; then had
we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did never ake.

Harrison

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other
artificers using to work in mettall, which have or use
any *reardorses*, or any other places dangerous or
perillous for fire.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

REAR-MOUSE, s. A bat; more properly *rere-mouse*, being pure Saxon, *rhere-mus*, which is exactly equivalent

to *flitter-mouse*, from *rheran*, to agitate, or flutter. It has been speciously derived from the English word to *rear*, in the sense of to raise, as being able to raise itself into the air; but this is erroneous.

Some war with *rear-mice* for their leathern wings.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

Coles has "a *rear-mouse*, *vespertilio*;" and "to *rear*, *emico*, *se attollere*." See *REAR-MOUSE*.

REARE, v. To take up, or take away. Spenser, I believe, is singular in so using it.

He, in an open turney lately held,
Fro' me the honour of that game did *reare*.
P. Q., IV, vi, 6.

Milton has used it for to carry up:

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*.
Par. Reg., ii, 285.

REARE, a. Under-dressed; not yet quite disused, as applied to meat. From *hrere*, raw, Saxon.

There we complaine of one *reare*-roasted chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.
Har. Epig., iv, 6.

REARLY, adv. Early.

B. I'll bring it to-morrow.
D. Do very *rearly*, I must be abroad else,
To call the maids. *Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iv, 1.

Gay has *rear*, in the sense of early:

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*.
Shepherd's Week, Monday, v, 6.

The note says, "*Rear*, an expression in several counties of England, for *early in the morning*."

REAR-WARD, s. The rear, the latter end of anything.

But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Rom. & Jul.*, iii, 2.

It is used several times in the authorised version of the Bible, but in most editions is absurdly spelt *rereward*, which conceals the etymology, and makes the word the less intelligible. See Numb. x, 25; Josh. vi, 9; Is. lii, 12, lviii, 8, and other places.

Myself would, on the *rearward* of reproaches,
Strike at thy life. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

†**REASON.** A fruit of some kind.

A medlar and a hartichoke,
A crab and a small *reason*.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 219.

REASTY, a. Rancid; applied to bacon.

Apparently the same word as *rusty*, which is now used. Coles, however, has *reasy* as synonymous, and translates it into Latin by "*reses, deses*;" also "*reasiness, pigritia*."

Lay fitches a salting.
Through folly too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty*. *Tusser, Nov. Abstract*.

Hence, probably, *REEZED*, infra.

†**To REAVE.** To deprive of, or take from.

Therefore (though no part of his worth to *reave* him)
We now for matters more allide must leave him.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

REBARD. Some drug. An apothecary is boasting of his nostrums, and mentions a great part of the *materia medica*, but not *rhubarb*; perhaps therefore that is meant. Many of the names are perverted, and *rhebarbarum* is found, in medical books, as well as *rhabarbarum*. It might, perhaps, be then more valuable.

I have a boxe of *rebard* here,
Which is as deyntry as it is dere;
So help me God, and hollydam,
Of this I wolde not geve a dram
To the beste frende I have in Englands grounde,
Though he wolde give me twentie pounde.
For though the stomake do it abhor,
It pourgeth you clene from the coler.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 77.

To REBATE. To make blunt or obtuse.

But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.

Meas. for Meas., i, 5.

Ah, wherein may our duty more be seen,
Than striving to *rebate* a tyrant's pride.

Edw. III., i, 1.

That can *rebate* the edge of tyranny.

Dutchess of Suff., sign. C 4.

Might our love

Rebate this sharpe edge of your bitter wrath.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, sign. I.

Could not *rebate* the strength that Rasi brought.

Lodge & Greene, Looking Glass, &c., sign. A 3 b.

It was also used in trade, as discount allowed for prompt payment. See Blount's Glossogr.

REBATO, s. A falling collar, or band. In French *rabat*, a collar. Cotgrave has, "*Rabat*—a *rebatoe* for a woman's ruffe." Properly, therefore, *rabato*; but almost uniformly spelt otherwise in English books.

And broke broad jests upon her narrow heels,
Poukt her *rebatocs*, and survaied her steele.

Day's Law Tricks, act ii, sign. C 2 b.

Please you to have, madame, a ruffe, band, or a *rebato*.

Erondeil, Dial. 1.

Give me my *rebato* of cut-worke edged; is not the wyer after the same sort as the other?

Ibid.

Where the wire is translated *porte-rabat*. The wire supported it in its shape. It is here also mentioned:

I would not have a bodkin or a cuff,
A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato* wire,
Nor anything that ever was call'd her's.

A Woman k., O. Pl., vii, 324.

Alas, her soule struts round about her neck,
Her scale of sense is her *rebato* set. *Marston*, p. 208.

See *RABATO*.

REBECK, s. An instrument of music,

having cat-gut strings, and played with a bow; but originally with only two strings, then with three, till it was exalted into the more perfect violin, with four strings. It is thought to be the same with *ribible*, being a Moorish instrument, and in that language called *rebeb*. Thence it passed into Italy, where it became *ribeca*, or *ribeba*, whence our English word. See Hawkins's History of Music, vol. ii, p. 86, note. Aimericus, quoted by Du Cange, says,

*Quidam rebecam arcuabant,
Muliebrem vocem confingentes. In voc. Baudosa.*

Which proves that it was played with a bow. The imitation of a female voice by it, shows its delicacy. Drayton makes it plaintive:

He turn'd his *rebeck* to a mournful note,
And thereto sung this doleful elegy. *Ecl.*, ii, p. 1391.

Milton calls it jocund. *L'Allegro*, v. 91. But, of course, its expression depended on the player. One of Shakespeare's musicians is named *Hugh Rebeck*. *Rom. & Jul.*, iv, 5. See also Warton's note on the Allegro. Florio has it *ribecca*, and translates it, "An instrument called a *rebecke*, a croud, or fidler's kit." Menage has it under *Ribeba*, but describes the instrument erroneously.

†*Pandura. παρδούρα, παρδούρις*. Musicum instrumentum trichordon, triplicibus fidibus tensum. Rebec, rebequin. A fiddle: a *rebecke*: a violen.

Nomenclator, 1585.

RECHEAT, *s.* A recall, or retreat; from the old French *recept*, or *recet*. A hunting term, for a certain set of notes, sounded on the horn, to call the dogs off. In the Gentleman's Recreation, it is called, "A farewell at parting," and it is expressed in notes, on a plate.

I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead.

Much Ado, i, 1.

Meaning, "I will supply *horns* for such a purpose."

When you blow the death of your fox, in the field or covert, then you must sound three notes, with three winds; and *recheat*, mark you, sir, upon the same with three winds.

Returne from Parnassus, ii, 5, Or. of Dr., iii, 238.

See the various old books on hunting.

†In hunting I had as leewe stand at the *recheat*, as at the loosing; in running rather endure long with an easie amble, then leave off, being out of wind with a swift gallop,

Lyly's Euphues.

To RECHEAT, *v.* To play the notes

called a *recheat* on the horn. Drayton writes it *rechate*:

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter
cheers,
While still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-
bears. *Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 917.

RECHLESS. See **RECHLESSE**.

To RECK. To care, or calculate; from *recan*, Saxon. The same word from which *reckon* is also made.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *recks* to find the way to heaven,
By doing deeds of hospitality. *As you l. it*, ii, 4.

Abundantly illustrated by Johnson; but, in the passage which he quotes from Shakespeare, it is only a conjecture of Warburton's, instead of *keepe*, which all the old editions give:

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would *keep*.

Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.

To *keep* has been shown to mean to *care for*, in several instances. See to **TAKE KEEP**.

RECKLESS, *a.* Careless, indifferent.

I am *reckless* what I do

To spite the world. *Macb.*, iii, 1.
I'll after, more to be revenged on Eglamour,
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia.

Two Gent. Ver., v, 2.

See Johnson.

To RECLUSE, *v.* To shut up. This obsolete verb was first noticed by Mr. Todd, who has exemplified it from Donne and Howell. The classical sense of *reclusus*, was "opened;" but, in the Latin of the middle ages, it was reversed, and signified a person shut up, or secluded from society. Hence this verb, and many other derivatives of the adjective *recluse*, which are little used, if not altogether obsolete. As *recluseness*, *reclusive*, &c. See Todd. See also Du Cange. The latter word is found in Shakespeare:

And, if it sort not well, you may conceal her
(As best befits her wounded reputation)
In some *reclusive* and religious life. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

To RECORD, *v. n.* To sing; applied particularly to the singing of birds.

And, to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and *record* my woes.

Two Gent. Ver., v, 3.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds *record* their lessons.

B & Fl. Valentinian, ii, 1.

The nymph did earnestly contest
Whether the birds or she *recorded* best.

Browne, Brit. Past., B. ii, Song 4.

Fair Philomel night-musicke of the spring,
Sweetly *records* her tuneful harmony.

Drayt. Ecl., 4to, 1593, sign. A 4.

Much altered in the later editions.

Also, to remember :

O wretched prince, ne dost thou yet *recorde*
The yet fr sh murders done within the lande
Of thy forefathers. *Ferrex & Porr., O. Pl., i, 138.*

Recordeth, for remember thou, is the old form of the imperative :

Recordeth Dionysius the king.
That with his rigour so his realme opprest.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 440.

†RECORDANCE. Remembrance.

The state of Israel, Judah, and their kings,
This booke againe againe *recordance* brings.
Howell's Familiar Epistles, 1650.

RECORDER, *s.* A kind of flute, or pipe. Mr. Steevens says a *large* flute; but sir John Hawkins proves that it was rather a flageolet, or small flute. *Hist. Music, iv, 479.* Dr. Burney also says explicitly, "A *recorder* is a flageolet, or bird-pipe" (*Hist. of Music, iii, p. 356, n*), which sufficiently accounts for the name, because birds were taught to *record* by it. In his excellent Illustrations of Shakespeare, Mr. Douce says, that "in modern cant, the *recorders* of corporations are termed *flutes*." Vol. ii, p. 249. If so, the jest must be ancient; and they who now use it are probably ignorant of its meaning. He also tells a facetious story, of a *recorder* of a town, who was told, "that Pepper and Piper were as different as a pipe and a *recorder*." In the frontispiece to an old collection of songs, called Thesaurus Musicus, 1693, are two angels playing on small flageolets, and in front is written lessons for the *recorder*.

Indeed he hath playd on this prologue like a child on a *recorder*; a sound, but not in government.

Mids. N. Dr., v, 1.
O, the *recorders*, let me see one;—will you play upon this pipe?
Hamlet, iii, 2.
The other shepherds pulling out *recorders*, which possessed the place of pipes.
Sidon. Arcadia.
He disdained to learn to play of the flute or *recorder*.
North's Plut., 211 E.

See Johnson, where is an example from Bacon, describing it as having a small bore.

†RECOVER, *s.* Recovery.

'He witness, when I had recoverd him,
The princes head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover*.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

RECOURSE, *s.* Frequent course, repetition.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Tro. and Cress., v, 8.

To RECULE, *v.* To retreat; from the French, *reculer*.

Was forced now in towns for to *recule*.
Gasc., 1587, sign. h 4.

And forced them — — —
Backe to *recule*. *Spens. P. Q., V, xi, 47.*

†Display my banner with a good courage; march forth like strong and robustious champions, and begin the battle like hardy conquerors. The battle is at hand, and the victory approacheth, and, if we shamefully *recule* or cowardly flee, we and all our sequel be destroyed and dishonoured for ever.

Proclamation of Henry VII.

RECULE, *s.* A retreat.

Where having knowledge of Omore his *recule*, he pursued him. *Holmsh. Hist. of Irel., F 3, col. 2 b.*

To RECURE. To cure again, or recover; or, simply, to cure.

Which to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge,
And kingly government, of this your land.

Rich. III, iii, 7.

In westernne waves his weary waggon did *recure*.
Spens. F. Q., i, v, 44.

Spenser sometimes wrote *recoure*, perhaps supposing it to be only another form of *recover*; or, perhaps, as Mr. Todd supposes, only to make his rhyme appear more exact :

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others hacke;
Eftsoones the other did the field *recoure*.

F. Q., IV, ix, 25.

Recover certainly is the sense in that passage.

RECURE, *s.* Cure. The existence of this substantive, which means exactly *cure*, seems sufficiently to prove that the word is not made from *recover*. Yet there are authorities both ways.

War, fire, blood, and pains without *recure*.
Tuncr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 168.

I have seen him to my griefe, and sought *recure* with despaire.
Lyly's Endim., iii, 1.

RED, *a.* Applied to gold, as an epithet.

Thou shew'st an honest nature; weep'st for thy master?

There's a *red* rogue, to buy thee handkerchiefs.
B. and Fl. Mad Lover, v, 4.

That is, a piece of gold, which she then gives him. See RUDDOCK.

RED BEARD. The infamy attached to a red beard has been explained under the article JUDAS COLOURED. In a jocular commendation of a constable, who was also a watchman, it is suggested that his beard ought to be more *red*; doubtless, to strike terror :

Oh thou child of the night! be friends, shake hands.
Thou art a proper man, if *thy beard were redder*:
remember thy worshipful function.

B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

RED BULL, THE. One of the old theatres in London was so called; it was in St. John street, Clerkenwell.

Then will I confound her with compliments, drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and *Red Bull*, where I learn all the words I speak and understand not.

Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 155.

See Mr. Malone's History of the Stage. T. Heywood's play of the Four Prentices of London, is stated in the title to have "been divers times acted at the *Red Bull*, by the queen's majesty's servants," 1612. A view of the interior of this theatre is given in a work entitled *Londina Illustrata*, (1819) 4to. from the frontispiece to a collection of drolls (or farces) there acted, and published by Francis Kirkman, 1672. The publisher there says, "I have seen the *Red Bull* play-house, which was a large one, so full that as many went back for want of room as had entered." The plate represents Thomas Cox (a favorite) and other actors, on the stage. This theatre was disused soon after the Restoration, (for it had been licensed under the usurpation, for *drolls* only) and the site is now occupied by other buildings. It is, however, distinctly shown in the first edition of Strype's *Stowe*, (1720). The street is now called Woodbridge-street, but was formerly *Red Bull Yard*. Other curious particulars are detailed in *Londina Illustrata*.

RED LATTICE. A lattice window, painted red; the customary distinction of an ale-house, in Shakespeare's time. Hence *red-lattice phrases* are equivalent to "ale-house language."

Your cat-a-mountain looks, your *red-lattice* phrases, and your bold beating baths.

Merr. W. W., ii, 2.

He called me even now, my lord, through a *red lattice*, and I could discern no part of his face from the window.

2 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 1.

No, I am not sir Jeffery Balurdo: I am not as well known by my wit, as an ale-house by a *red lattice*.

Marston's Anton. and Mellida, act v.

Be mild in a tavern! 'tis treason to the *red-lattice*, enemy to the sign post, and slave to humour.

Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 44.

It is sometimes corruptly written *lettice*:

That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
Nor ever yet lookt towards a *red lettice*.

Chapman's All Fools, sign. H 4.

Some have confounded the *chequers* with the *red lattice*; but if there

were any doubt, the following passage might remove it:

I see then a tavern and a bawdy house have faces much alike; the one hath *red grates* next the door, the other hath peeping holes within doors.

Massing. Virg. Mart., iii, 3.

RED PLAGUE. One of the diseases imprecated by Caliban upon his master. *Temp.* i, 2. Mr. Steevens says that the erysipelas was anciently so called; but he gives no proof of it, and I believe there was none to be given. Shakespeare doubtless meant to give the epithet *red* to the disease usually called the plague. He joins it equally with pestilence:

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish.

Coriol., iv, 1.

RED-SHANKS. A familiar and rather contemptuous name for the Scottish Highlanders; from their red complexion. See Todd.

It seems here to be applied also to the native Irish:

And when the *redshankes* on the borders by
Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood
To beare his charge; from field he made them fly,
Where fishie *Moine* did blush with crimson blood.

England's Eliza, *Mirr. M.*, 804.

Moyne is an Irish river, in the county of Galway; and the passage relates to the exploit of Sir — Bingham, in Ireland.

Also a common name for the *scolopax calidris*, or pool snipe. See Montagu's Ornithology.

†For once in the yeere, which is the whole moneth of August, and sometimes part of September, many of the nobility and gentry of the kingdome (for their pleasure) doe come into these high-land countries to hunt, where they doe conforme themselves to the habite of the high-land-men, who for the most part speake nothing but Irish; and in former time were those people which were called the *red-shankes*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

RED-CAP, MOTHER. A personage whose fame is still maintained by means of the sign of a public house, at the division of the road from Tottenham Court to Hampstead and Highgate. In her history we are rather deficient, but she is mentioned in Randolph's *Muse's Looking Glass*, (1638) and the house is called her hall:

Then for the painting, I bethink myself
That I have seen in *Mother Red-cap's hall*,
In painted cloth, the story of the prodigal.

O. Pl., ix, p. 213.

At least, this may serve to illustrate the fact, that *painted cloth* was actu-

ally painted, not woven in colours.
See PAINTED CLOTH.

†Xo. die Marcii, 1594-5.

Tho. Creede.] Entred for his copie under thandes of bothe the wardens a booke entituled *Mother Redd cappe* her last will and testament conteyning sundrye conceipted and pleasant tales furnished with moche varyetie to move delighe. vj. d. *Stationers' Books*.

†To REDARGUE. To reproach.

They were *redargued* moste cruellye,
Threatened also to forgoe their lyvyng.

British Bibliographer, iv, 201.

REDE, s., variously spelt, READE, REED, &c. Advice, knowledge, learning.

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede*. *Hamlet*, i, 3.

When kings of foresette will neglect the *rede*
Of best advise, and yelde to pleasing tales.

Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 132.

Soothsaying sibyls sleeping long ago
We have their *reed*, but few have conn'd their art.

Drayton, Ecl., iv, p. 1399.

Marke well my tale, and take good heed to it,
Recount it well, and take it for good *reed*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 469.

The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *rede* his ear. *Ps.* 1st. Sternh. old ed.

To REDE, v. To advise.

Therefore I *rede* you three go hence, and within keepe
close. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, p. 54.

Dispatch, I *read* you, for your enterprize is betrayed.
North's Plut.

Also to understand, to conceive:

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare,
To *rede* what manner musicke that mote be.

Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 70.

†REDEMPTOR. Redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be *redemptour*,
And singuler repast of everlastyng lyf.

Candlemas Day, ap. *Hawkins*, i, 23.

†REDEVABLE. Beholden.

I must acknowledge my selfe exceedingly *redervable* to
Fortunes kindnesse (continued he) for addressing me
into the company of a man whose acquaintance I
shall be proud to purchase.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†REDEEMLESS. Irrecoverable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and my selfe,
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemesse* misery. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

To REDUCE, v. Bring back; a Latini-
sm, *reduco*, Latin. Probably the
first sense of the word, when made
English.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again,
And make poor England weep in streams of blood.

Rich. III., v, 3.

The mornynge forsakyng the golden bed of Titan
reduced the dayred day.

Hist. of Lucretia, (1560) cit. Steevens.

So freshly to my minde

Hath this young prince *redus'd* his father's wrong.

Battle of Alcazar, (1594) sign. E 1 b.

REECHY, a. Smoky, black with
smoke; from *recan*, Saxon. The
same word from which to *reek* (or
smoke) is made. Written also *reeky*,
as in Rom. and Jul. iv, 1.

Sometime fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in
the *reechy* painting. *Much Ado*, iii, 8.

The *reechy* painting means probably
the painted cloth, in an alehouse or
tavern, black with smoke. See
PAINTED CLOTH.

The kitchen malkin pins

Her richest lockram round her *reechy* neck.

Coriol., ii, 1.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*,
Like bacon hanging on the chimnie roose.

Dabr. Belchier, See me and see me not, sign. C 2 b.

†REEDBEERE. A bed of reeds.

Arundinetum, Plin. Lieu ou croissent les roseaux.
A place where reedes grow: a *reedbeere*.

Nomenclator.

REEK, s. The original form of the
word, now written and spoken *rick*,
a stack of hay or corn. Johnson
derives it from a German word,
meaning a pile of anything.

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., ii, 1.

Dryden uses it in the same form.
See Johnson. Also smoke, or
vapour; from the Saxon word above
mentioned, in REECHY.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten sens.

Coriol., iii, 3.

To *reek* is still used; particularly the
participle *reeking*.

†To REESCATE. To rescue.

Give me leave to congratulat your happy return from
the Levant, and the great honour you have acquir'd
by your gallant comportment in Algier in *reescating*
so many English slaves.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

REEZED, part. Rusty, grown rank;
applied to bacon.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soords shall fenste his family.

Hall, Satires, B. iv, Sat. 2.

What accademick starved satyrist

Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon. *Marst. Scourge*, Sat. 3.

See REASTY.

To REFELL, v. To refute; *refello*,
Latin. Seldom now used.

Here many of the greatest of the land
Accus'd were of the act, strong proofes brought out,
Which strongly were *refell'd*. *Dan. Civ. Wars*, iii, 13.
Cease then, Hephestion, with argument to seek to
refell that which with their deity the gods cannot
resist. *Alex. & Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 108.

See also Johnson.

But here it seems rather to be put
for *repelled*:

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd;
How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd.

Meas. for Meas., v, 1.

REFOCILLATION. Repair of strength
by refreshment, or nourishing foods
given for that purpose; *refocillo*,
Latin.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refo-*
cillation. *Mad World, &c.*, O. Pl., v, 351.

This, and the verb *refocillate*, are
pedantic words, seldom occurring.

To REFORM, v., for to repair.

He gave towards the *reforming* of that church (St. Helen's) five hundred marks. *Stowe*, p. 134.

REFORMADO, s. A military term, borrowed from the Spanish, signifying an officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and perhaps his pay. The French have *reformé* in the same sense, and I think we read of *reformed captains* in some English authors.

Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself. *B. Jones Es. M. in his H.*, iii, 2.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black Friars are to White,
In rule and order, yet I grant

You are a *reformado* saint. *Hudibras*, II ii, 315.

That is, a degraded, inferior kind of saint; not a regular and complete one.

It has been sometimes used otherwise, in an ecclesiastical sense, but not commonly; for monks whose order had been reformed. See Todd.

†*Out.* Why as you and all other gentlemen should ha' done; I carri'd him in a troop of *reformado* officers; most of them had been under my command before! *Cowley's Culler of Coleman-street*, 1663.

To REFRAIN, v. a., in the sense of to restrain, is not peculiar to Psalm lxxvi, 10, and 12. It is well exemplified in Johnson.

†**REFRET.** The refrain of a song or ballad.

Vers inféré, refrain de ballade. A verse often interlaced: the foot, *refret*, or burden of the ditty.

Nomenclator

REFT, pret. and part. of to reave. To take away. This word so frequently occurs in Spenser and Shakespeare, and even later authors, that it hardly requires explanation or exemplification.

†**REFUSE.** "God *refuse* me" was formerly a fashionable imprecation. It occurs in Vittoria Corombona, i, 1.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. See the instruments delineated in Hawkins's *History of Music*, vol. ii, p. 448. It is thus described by Mr. Carter, architect:

A portable organ, having one row of pipes giving the treble notes, and the same number of keys. Representations of *regalle* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touched the keys, and the left was employed in blowing a small pair of bellows. *Genl. Mag.*, 1804, Part I, p. 338.

Rees's Cyclopaedia says, that "*regal*, in all Roman catholic countries, is a portable organ used in processions, carried by one person, and played upon by another." But when it is added, "the pipes are of reeds, for lightness of carriage," we detect a palpable mistake, deduced from the technical term of *reed stops*; by which are meant small wooden pipes, speaking by means of a contrivance similar to the reed or mouth-piece of a hautboy. To make organ pipes actually of reeds, is perhaps impossible. Of course these portable organs can have no deep notes, which would require large pipes. Written *rigole*, and *rigoles*, by Cotgrave and Florio. In the establishment of the royal chapel at St. James's, there was, within the last reign, a "tuner of the *regalle*." This instrument had keys, like the large organ. Snetzler (the famous organ-builder) remembered the instrument in use, in Germany. *Archæol.*, iii, 32. It seems to be only a conjecture of Mr. King's, that there was a pair of *regals* in the organ loft at Haddon House. *Ibid.*, vi, 354. A pair, however, might mean only one, as an organ was commonly called a pair of organs.

In the stage-direction to Damon and Pithias, the playing of the *regalles* is twice mentioned. O. Pl., i, pp. 195 and 208. In the first it is said, "Here Pithias sings, and the *regalles* play." In the second, "Here the *regalles* play a mourning song." The name is Italian, and the dictionaries properly describe it. Antonini says, "*Regale*, sorte di strumento simile all' organo, ma minore." Florio, "*Regali*, regalities, &c. also instruments called *rigoles*."

REGENERATE, a., for degenerate.

Regenerate traitor, viper to the place
Where thou wast foster'd in thine infancy.

Edward III., i, 1.

REGENT, THE. One of the largest ships in the navy of Henry VIII was so called. It was burnt in an action with a French vessel.

A ryver ran bye,
So depe tyll chance had it forbidden,
Well might *the Regent* there have ryden.

Four Ps. O. Pl., i, 85.

Though we are not acquainted with all the particular ships that formed the navy of Henry the Eighth, we know that among them were two very large ones; viz. the *Regent* and the *Harry Grace de Dieu*; the former being burnt in 1512, in an engagement with the French, occasioned Henry to build the latter.

Mr. Willett on Nav. Archit., Archæol., xi, 158.

The ship was blown up, admiral sir Edward Howard then commanding the fleet. The action was remarkable. The ship of the French admiral took fire; and he, seeing his destruction inevitable, bore down upon the vessel of the English admiral, and grappling with her, resolved to make her share his fate. His vessel blew up first, and destroyed that English ship. See Hume's animated account of the action.

REGIMENT, s. Government, sovereign sway.

Only the adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull
That noises it against us.

Ant. & Cleop., iii, 6.

For, but to honour thee
Is Edward pleas'd with kingly *regiment*.

Edward II. O. Pl., ii, 319.

She thank'd the nymph, for her kinde succour lent,
Who strait tript to her watry *regiment*.

Brown, Brit. Past., B. I, s. iii, p. 61.

To give just form to every *regiment*,
Imparting to each part due strength and stablishment.

Fletch. Purp. Isl., ii, 5.

An auncient booke, hight Briton Moniments,
That of this land's first conquest did devise,
And old division into *regiments*,
Till it reduced was to one man's governments.

Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 79.

Rule of diet, now changed to *regimen*:

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's
now out of square with her, into their former law
and *regiment*.

Fletch. Two Noble Kinsm., iv, 3.

The Schola Salernitana, translated by Thomas Paynell (1575), has for its running title throughout, "The *Regiment of Health*."

†And now, after he had recovered the kingdome, he continued in the *regiment* thereof three yeares, not without greate trouble and intestine commotions.

Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.

†Astre, signe au ciel. The starres, or celestiall signes, which have the course of the yeare in *regiment*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†In the *regiment* of health fruits are not very convenient for nourishment, for they nourish little, generate putrified blood, and are full of superfluities.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**REGLEMENT.** A rule.

Furthermore, I have commandment from his majesty, to move you in his name, to set down some certain *reglement* in matters of religion.

Wilson's James I.

REGREET, s. A salutation, greeting again.

From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*.

Mer. Ven., ii, 9.

Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*.

K. John, iii, 1.

After their reverence done, with kind *regreet*

Requited was.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 34.

Yet ere myself could reach Virginia's chamber,
One was before me, with *regreets* from him,
I know his hand.

Webster's Appius, iii, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 396.

To REGREET, v. To greet again, to salute.

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*

The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.

Rich. II., i, 3.

I'll sayle to England to *regreete* the king.

Hector of Germ., sign. D 3.

To REGUERDON. To reward; from GUERDON.

Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.

1 Hen. VI., iii, 4.

REGUERDON, s. Reward.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,

I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.

1 Hen. VI., iii, 1.

Chaucer uses it. The word is a mere compound of *guerdon*. As for either this or that having any relation to *regardum*, low Latin, it is perfectly idle; since the word *guerdon* itself is well known to be French, of all times. See GUERDON. Also Todd's Illustrations of Gower, &c.

†**REIF.** Robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

†**REIFFINGS.** The same.

That many yeares after all theft and *reifings* were litle heard of.

Ibid.

To REJOURN, v. To adjourn, to put off to another day.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon, in bearing a cause between an orange wife and a fosset-seller; and then *rejourne* the controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience.

Coriol., ii, 1.

Also to refer:

To the scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such atheistical spirits.

Burt. Anat. Mel., p. 72.

†**REISES.** Perhaps a misprint for *reifes*, plunderings.

When Sapor understood how these proceedings framed, he tooke on and raged beyond all measure; and so rising in armes with greater preparation, by way of open *reises* and raising of booties wasted all Armenia.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**REISED.** Rancid. See REASED.

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,

That is most fat and greasy,

We have likewise to feed our chaps,

And make them glib and easy.

King Alfred and the Shepherd.

To RELENT, has been used as an active verb, by Spenser and others, for to relax, or slacken, and even for to melt; *ralentir*, French.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.

Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 48.

He uses also *relent*, as a substantive, for stop, or relaxation. The following example, in which it signifies to dissolve, or at least to soften, I borrow from Todd's Johnson :

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,
But vinegar made of devotion's tears.
Davies, Wil's Pilgr.

†RELIEF. A hunting term.

Amor. Now, sir, when you come to your stately gate,
as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must
sound the *reliefe* three times.

Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

RELISH, *s.* Taste, quality, or disposition.

You are three
That Rome should dote on; yet by the faith of men,
We have some old crab-trees here, that will not
Be grafted to your *relish*. *Coriol., ii, 1.*

The first folio has *rallish*, but it is corrected in the second. The whole passage is quaint and singular, but so the poet chose to characterise Menenius, who speaks it.

†RELUCTATION. A struggling against.

Nor do our *reluctations* us avail:
Since fortune forceth, let's with fortune fail.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

RELUME, *v.* Light again. This is the reading of the first folio in Othello's speech :

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume*. *Oth., v, 1.*

One old copy has *relumine*; but Mr. Malone confirms the other, by observing, that the poet has used *illum*, illuminate, in Hamlet.

†REMAIN. "To continue constant."
Acad. Compl., 1654.

†To REME.

Which seeme (as woemen use) to *reme* my hart,
Before I come to open all my smart.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

REMEDiate, *a.* Able to give remedy; a Shakespearian word. I know not whether used elsewhere. It is in the beautiful apostrophe of Cordelia for her father :

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Lear, iv, 4.*

REMEMBRANCE, *s.* The herb rosemary was considered as a symbol of remembrance. See ROSEMARY. Now it is the *myosotis scorpioides*, called *forget me not*, which term we had from the Germans.

To REMERCIE, *v.* To thank; *remercier*, French.

She him *remercied* as the patrone of her life.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 16.

Johnson says, obsolete; but I believe it is rather a Gallicism hazarded by the poet. I think it is not in Chaucer.

REMERST, *pret.* of remerse. It seems to be put in the following lines for *released*, but with what reason is not clear.

And that we might this matter set on fire,
From Owen's jaille our cosin we *remerst*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 305.

The writer of that part was Baldwine. REMORSE was frequently used in the sense of pity.

If so your heart were touch'd with that *remorse*
As mine is to him. *Meas. for Meas., ii, 2.*

'Tis thought
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty.
Merch. Ven., iv, 1.

But, for yourselves, look you for no *remorse*.
Edward III, v, 1; Prolus, p. 86.

But, in the following passage, it seems to bear no other interpretation than "a point of conscience," a thing which, if it were not done, would cause *remorse*:

Let him command,
And to obey shall be in me *remorse*,
What bloody business ever. *Othello, iii, 3.*

Some of the interpreters labour hard to force the sense of pity upon it here also. Dryden used the word in this sense. See T. J.

REMORSEFUL, *a.*, from the preceding. Compassionate.

O Eglamour, thou art a gentleman,
(Think not I flatter, for I swear I do not)
Valiant, wise, *remorseful*. *Two Gent. Ver., iv, 3.*
Descend on our long-toyled host, with thy *remorseful*
eye. *Chapm. Hom., B 2.*

To REMUE, *v.* To remove; *remuer*, French.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The stedfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He pray'd the Lord. *Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 70.*

†RENALDRIE. Cunning. For Renardrie, from Renard the fox.

P. First, she used all malicious *renaldrie*, to the end
I might stay there this night.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†RENATE. The rennet apple, said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

In which respect you may phantasie that you now
see *hesperidum hortus*, it not where Hercules founde
the golden apples....yet where our honest patriote
Richard Harrys, fruiterer to king Henrie the 8,
planted, by his great coste and rare industrie, the
sweet cherry, the temperate pipyn, and the golden
renate. *Lambarde, Peramb. of Kent, 1596.*

The *renat*: which though first it from the pippin
came.

Growne through his pureness nice, assumes that
curious name,

Upon the pippin stock, the pippin beeing set.
Drayton, Polyolb., song 18.

To RENCOUNTER, v. To meet; *rencontrer*, French. The use of it for encounter is, I believe, peculiar to Spenser.

And him *rencountering* fierce, reskewd the noble pray.
F. Q., I, iv, 29.

Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issewed,
To have *rencountered* him in equal race.

F. Q., IV, vi, 3.

RENCOUNTER, s. A sudden, or unpremeditated combat; *rencontre*, French. In that language it was particularly opposed to duel, which was a combat by challenge and previous appointment. The latter being forbidden in France, the *rencontre*, which eluded the words of the law, took place of it, and all affairs of honour were decided, as if by sudden and casual quarrel. *De Massion Duelling*. Cited by Todd in his Spenser, on these lines:

Which when his palmer saw, he gan to feare
His toward perill, and untoward blanie,
Which by that new *rencounter* he should reare.

F. Q., III, i, 9.

RENDER, s. Confession, a giving up; from *surrender*.

May drive us to a *render* where we have lived.

Cymb., iv, 4.

And sends us forth to make their sorrow'd *render*.

Timon, v, 3.

The verb has sometimes an analogous sense:

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring.

Cymb., v, 5.

That is, may declare, or give up, which is a sort of *surrender*.

Hence used for to describe, that is, to give or state:

O, I have heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men.

As you like it, iv, 3.

To RENEGE, v. To deny, renounce; *renego*, Latin.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.

Ant. & Cleop., i, 1.

Renego, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.

K. Lear, ii, 2.

All Europe nigh, (all sorts of rights *reneg'd*)
Against the truth and thee unholy leagued.

Sylv., p. 1094.

Here the *g* is pronounced hard.

†**RENGED.** Ranged; an old form.

Now mongst their *renge*d squadrons Troylus flings,
And on their foyl'd troopes much effusion wrought,
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**RENOWMED.** The old form of *renowned*. Fr. *renommé*.

He began to consider, how he was the sonne of John
of Burdeaux, a knight *renowmed* in many victories,
and a gentleman famoused for his vertues.

Euphuus' Golden Legacy, 1612.

RENVERST, part. More than once used by Spenser for *reversed*. It is, in fact, a Gallicism, *renverser*. It is applied indeed like an heraldic term, which perhaps it was. See *F. Q.*, I, iv, 41, and V, iii, 37. *Renversed* is given in Blount's *Glossographia*, for *reversed*.

To RENYE. To deny.

And yet, if ye siphte those well, I *renye* my selfe.

Challoner's Utopia, sign. I 4 b.

They dishort us from sinne, but I *renie* my selfe, if
ever they coulde.

Ibid., M 2 b.

REPAIRE, s. A place of resort, appointment.

No, none, but only a *repair* i' the dark.

Meas. for Meas., iv, 1.

What holier than faire royalty's *repair*.

Wint. Tale, v, 1.

Here it seems to mean an invitation:

As in the evening, when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repairs*.

Brown, Brit. Past., B. II, S. iv, p. 117.

†**REPARATIONS.** For repairs.

Reparacions done by the sayd William Smythe upon
a malte mille in Stretforde in a strete ther called
Henley Strete.

*MS. about 1550, preserved in the
Council Chamber, Stratford-on-Avon.*

An house tenantable: an house in very good *repara-*
tions.

Nomenclature, 1585.

The closet of beauty, or modest instructions for a
gentlewoman in making beautifying waters, beauti-
fying oils, pomatums, *reparations*, musk-balls, per-
fumes, and other curiosities; highly necessary and
advantageous in the practice, &c.

The Closet of Rarities, 1706.

REPAST, s. Generally used for refreshment by food; here for repose, or refreshment by sleep.

Who, after troublous sights

And dreames, gau now to take more sound *repast*.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 4.

The usage is, I believe, singular.

To REPEAL, in the sense of to recall; rappeller, French.

The banish'd Bolingbroke *repeals* himself.

Rich. II, ii, 2.

So several times, with respect to the recall of Bolingbroke.

I'll pour this pestilence into his ear,—

That she *repeals* him for her body's lust.

Othello, ii, 3.

So also the substantive *repeal*, as exemplified by Johnson; but I have not observed either in other authors.

To REPLEVY, or REPLEVIN. A law term, signifying to reclaim or repossess, under certain conditions. In law Latin *replegiare*. Spenser introduces it quite in a technical style, making the nymph Cymodoce claim Florimel as a *waift*, and desiring Neptune, by his right of sovereignty, to *replevy* her; that is, to reclaim her as his own. The passage is curious.

To whom she answer'd, "Then it is by name Proteus, that hath ordain'd my sonne to die; For that a waift, the which by fortune came, Upon your seas he claym'd as propertie: And yet not his, nor his in equitie, But your's the waift, by high prerogative: Therefore I humbly crave your majestie It to *replevie*, and my sonne reprove."

F. Q., IV, xii, 31.

This making a goddess plead the law of England for her purpose, is something singular. Where have I seen this curious law question, "An capta per vetitum namium sint irreplegibilia"? Now the latter word means *irrepleviable*, not to be reclaimed. For *vetitum namium*, see Du Cange, in *Namium*.

†**REPRESENTMENT**. An image.

Byr. Nor is it yours;
He take my death with all the horrid rites,
And *representments*, of the dread it merits.

Byron's Tragedy.

†**To REPRY**. To reprove?

Wherupon they *repryde* me to prison cheynde.
Hrywood's Spider and Flie, 1558.
The faughter herin so wilely witted,
To save his lyfe apenlth to be *repride*. *Ibid.*

REPRIEFE, or REPREEFE. Reproof; also cause of blame.

For misery craves rather mercy than *reprieft*.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 1.
To thee, O England, what can be more *repreefe*,
Than to pursue thy prince with armed hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 358.

In the plural, made *repreeves*:

Folks do baite hir with a thousand *repreeves*.
Challoner's Moria Enc., sign. B 2 b.

To REPRISE, v. To take again, to recover; *repris*, French.

Whom still he marked freshly to arize
From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to
reprize. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, xi, 44.
There you shall reade of one towne taken by a boat
of turke, and *reprized* many yeares after by a boat of
sagots; another taken by the flight of a hawk, another
by a load of hey, another by a cart full of apples.
Howell on Furr. Travel, p. 163.

See Todd.

REPROOF, s. Confutation.

What wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.

1 Hen. IV, i, 2.

So also *reprove*, for refute, or disprove.

See 'T. J.

†**REPT**. Used for the part. p. of to reap.

The strawe, stubble, or stumpes remaining in the ground after the corne is *rept*. *Nomenclature.*

To REPUGN. To resist, to fight against; *repugno*, Latin.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.
1 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

Imperfect nature that *repugneth* law,
Or law too hard that nature doth offend.

Dymock's Il Pastor Fido, (1602) sign. H 2 b.

RERE-BANQUET, probably for *rear*—(that is, *after*) *banquet*. A course

of sweets, or dessert after dinner. Coles has, "a *rear-supper*, epidipnis."

Callicratides—came to the court at such unsensational time, as the king was in the midst of his dinner.—He came againe another day, in the afternoone, and finding the king at a *re-re-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.

Pullenh., L. iii, ch. 24, p. 236.

The Honest Ghost, (attributed, and I believe rightly, to Rich. Brathwaite) has,

What late *re-re-bankets* could delight afford,
Without her page, farre dearer than her lord.

Page 136.

The same author begins his summary character of a gentlewoman, by saying that she

Is her own tyrewoman; one that weares her owne face, and whose complexion is her own. Her journals lie not for the exchange, needlesse visits, nor *re-re-bankets*. *Fol. ed.* p. 397.

Balls, treats, *re-re-banquets*, theatral receipts,
To solace tedious hours. *Lady Alimony*, C I.

A *re-re-supper* seems to have been a late or second supper:

He must now keep his quarter, maintaine his prodigall rout with what his parcimonious father long carked for; prepare his *re-re-suppers*; and all this to get him a little knowledge in the art of roaring.

Braithw. Engl. Gent., p. 42.

REREDEMAIN, s. The back of the hand, or rather a back-handed stroke. French.

And such a blow he lent him as he past,
Upon his shoulders, from the *re-re-demaine*.

Har. Ariost., xvi, 60.

†**RERE-EGGS**. Eggs underdone. See REARE.

Moreover all broathes, milke, *re-re-egges*, and meates which are purposely taken to make the bellie soluble, would first be eaten.

Castell of Health, 1595.

When the inflammation is somewhat slaked, and the sicke beginneth to swallow better, give to him the yolks of *re-re-egges*, and supping made of alica.

Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

RERE-MOUSE, s. A bat; from *hreran*, to agitate, Saxon. An agitated or fluttering mouse. [See REAR-MOUSE.]

Once a bat and ever a bat,—a *re-re-mouse*,
And bird of twilight. *B. Jons. New Inn*, iii, 4.

The *re-re-mouse*, or bat, alone of all creatures that fly, bringeth forth young alive, and none but she hath wings made of pannicles or thin skins.

Holland's Pliny, B. x, ch. 61.

†**RESEMBLANT**. Resembling.

A reason whereof may peradventure be, because the Spanish wools are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle, (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) and by the elevation of the pole for warmth, are come to that fineness.

Golden Fleece, 1657.

To RESENT. Simply to feel, or have a feeling of anything; *ressentir*, French. This seems to be the original sense. [To entertain a reciprocal sentiment of kindness as well as unkindness.] Johnson defines this verb, and all its derivatives, as implying the taking a thing well or ill,

which they certainly did, as his examples prove. But the reader should have been told, that the good sense has been long disused, and is only found in authors whose style is a little antiquated.

Let me, sir,
Advise you as a friend, for other styles,
Relating to a husband, I shall never
Henceforth *resent* them with a free comply.

Lady Alimony, F 1.

†The sad tidings of my dear friend doctor Prichards death sunk deep into me, and the more I ruminate upon't, the more I *resent* it.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To smell of:

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1160.

RESENTMENT, s. Sensation, feeling.

That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him.

Barrow, Sermon 6 on Prayer.

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhance our due *resentments* of God's benefits.

Jos. Walker, Hist. of Eucharist.

RESIANCE, s. Residence.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality.

Knolles, 1174 G.

Minshew says, that *resiance* "is all one, in truth with residence, but that custome of speech tyeth that [residence] only to persons ecclesiastical." *Resiance* is still a law-term; Jacob says, "It signifies a man's abode or continuance; whence comes the participle *resiant*, that is, continually dwelling or abiding in any place." Hence also, *resiant rolls*, lists of resident persons.

†Whiles therefore the two princes kept their *resiance* in the said cities, they put on their first consular robes of estate.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RESIANT, a. Resident.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome.

B. Jons. Catiline, iv, 2.

The place where the Turk's great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*.

Knolles, H. of Turks, 569 A.

Who is he that more condignely doth deserve to be possess in a palace of pleasure, than he that is daily *resiant* in a palace of renowned fame.

Painter's Dedication to the Pal. of Pleas

†Now, as he tossed to and fro in his mind, what force to use for the repressing of these troubles, *resiant* still himself in Italie.

Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

†It must be questioned in philosophy,
Whether the sight that's *resiant* in the eye
Be first by sending out these radiant streames,
Or els by taking in reflexed beames.

Heath's Two Centuries of Epigrammes, 1610.

†It is the throne of God (Hee's *resiant* there).

Heywood.

†Furthermore, unfeynedly to asserayne your maistershippe, in what petious case gretely lamentable the kynges faithfull subjectes, the poore *resians* in the dioces of saynt David, your suppliaunt, oratours are miserably ordred undre the clergy, requyreh a farre larger processo then here may conveniently be comprised.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 79.

To RESOLVE, v. To dissolve.

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolves* itself into a dew. *Hamlet, i, 2.*
A resolution that *resolves* my blood
Into the icy drops of Lethe's flood.

Tancred & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 184.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble.

Lyly's Euph., p. 38.

Also to *relax*.

To be RESOLV'D. To be convinced, satisfied; probably because conviction leads to decision or resolution.

And he *resolv'd*

How Caesar hath deserv'd to lie in death.

Jul. Cas., iii, 1.

Now you're *resolv'd*, sir, it was never she.

Sir A. I find it in the musick of my heart.

This banquet is an harbinger of death

To you and mee, *resolve* yourself it is.

Tis Pity, &c., O. Pl., viii, 92.

Hence,

RESOLUTION, in the sense of conviction, assurance.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death,
Made me to lose such thought.

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 529.

†"You give her *resolution*," i. e., resolve her, give her a determinate answer. *Shirley's Grateful Servant, iv, 2.*

RESPASS. Evidently for *raspis*, the raspberry. Minshew has it, and renders it in Latin by "*Rubus idæus*." So also Coles. Dodoëus has it also as the "framboys, *raspis*, or hind-berrie." B. vi, ch. 5. He says that the fruit is called "in English *raspis*, and framboys berries." From *raspis-berries* come *rasp-berries*, by mere contraction.

The wine of cherries, and to these

The cooling breath of *respases*. *Herrick, p. 168.*

So in an old receipt book called, A Queen's Delight:

Take a pound of *respasse*, a pound of fine sugar, a quarter of a pinte of the juyce of *respasse*, &c. P. 197.

In another receipt, to make raspberry cakes, the material is afterwards called the "*raspisse* stuffe." P. 252.

The usage was changing when Salmon compiled his Family Dictionary; where, after two articles on *Raspberries*, follow immediately two on *Raspis*, in the second of which he says, "Take nine quarts of *raspis*, or *rasberries*." See **RASPIS**.

†To RESPECT. To care.

And he that cares not for his soule, I thinke;
Respects not, if his country swim or sinke.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†RESPECTS. For respectfulness.

Which presently unbolted, up comes one of Marsault's companions, clad like a lord indeed, into my chamber, with three others at his heeles, who by their *respects* and distance seemed to be his servants.

History of Francion, 1655.

RESPECTIVE, a. Respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself.

Two Gent. Ver., i, 3.

What miracle shall I now undertake,
To win *respective* grace with God and men?

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 480.

Also respectful:

For new made honour doth forget men's names;
'Tis too *respective* and too sociable.

K. John, i, 1.

That is, to remember them is.

The bold and careless servant still obtains,
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 120.

He speaks so prettily, so sweet,
And with so good *respective* modesty.

Dan. Hymen's Tr., iv, 3.

Also careful:

Though not for me, yet for your vehement oaths,
You should have been *respective* and have kept it.

Merch. Ven., v, 1.

Alive, in triumph, and Mercutio slain!

Away to heav'n, *respective* lenity,

And fire-ey'd fury be my conduct now.

Rom. & Jul., iii, 1.

Stood restrain'd

Within the compasse of *respective* heed.

Dan. Civ. Wars, vii, 1.

RESPECTIVELY, adv., has similar senses.

You are very *respectively* welcome, sir.

Tim. Ath., iii, 1.

Sir, she ever

For your sake most *respectively* loved me.

B. & Fl. Laws of Candy, iv, last sc.

Methinks he did not this *respectively* enough.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels.

†RESPECTIVENESS.

So that hee shall find, neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verball translation: but such a mixed *respectiveness*, as may shewe, I indeavour'd nothing more, then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader, howsoever mine unexercised stile shall come short of the sweetnesse of our much refined tongue.

Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock, 1598.

RESPECTLESS, a. Regardless; insensible to reputation.

He that is so *respectlesse* in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in H., i, 1.

O thou most ingrate,

Respectlesse flood! can'st thou here idely sit,

And loose desires to looser numbers fit.

Browne, Brit. Past., Part ii, p. 104.

†RESPECTUOUS. Deserving of respect.

Neither is it to be marvelled, . . . if they [*i. e.*, princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people.

Knolles, Hist. of Turks, 1610.

REST, TO SET UP. A metaphor from the once fashionable and favorite game of primero; meaning, to stand upon the cards you have in your hand, in hopes they may prove better than those of your adversary. Hence, to make up your mind, to be determined. It is fully explained in an epigram of sir J. Harington's, where Marcus, a foolish gamester, is described as standing at first upon small

games, and consequently losing; but still losing, by the fraud of his antagonists, even when he grew more wary.

His father's death set him so high on flote,
All *rests* went up, upon a sev'n and coat.

Then, he more warily his *rest* regards,
And sits with certainties upon the cards:
On six and thirty or on seven and nine,
If any *set his rest*, he saith, and mine.

Well sith encountering he so faire doth misse,
He sets not till he nine and forty is.

At last, both eldest and five and fifty,
He thinketh now or never (thrive unthrifty)
Now for the greatest hand he hath the push,
But Crassus stopt a club, and so was flush.

Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 99.

It appears that fifty-five, eldest hand, being the highest game in numbers, was a most promising game to stand upon, or *set up one's rest*; but a flush put it down:

The king (Henry VIII) 55 eldest hand, *sets up all restes*, and discarded flush; Domingo (or Dundego, call him how you will) helde it upon 49, or some such game; when all *restes* were up and they had discarded, the kinge threw his 55 on the boord open, with great latter, supposing the game (as yt was) in a manner sewer [sure]. Domingo was, at his last card, incountered flush, as the standers-by saw, and told the day after; but seeing the king so mery, would not, for a *rest* at primero, put him owt of that plesant conceyt, and put up his cardes quietly, yeelding it lost.

Sir J. Harington on Plays, Nuga Antiq., vol. i, p. 223, ed. Park.

Prime,

Deal quickly, play, discard, I set ten shilling and sixpence,

You see't;—my *rest* five and fifty.

Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 189.

That *rest* particularly referred to primero may be seen in the following passage:

Whose lavish hand, at one *primero-rest*,
One mask, one turney, or one pampering feast,
Spends treasures.

Sylv. Du Bart., p. 217.

Here also it evidently alludes to gaming:

Faith, sir, my *rest* is up,

And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,

Then if I play'd at span-counter.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 9.

Yet more clearly in this:

And seeing so much unrevenge'd shame,
Set their whole *rest* upon the *after-game*.

Fansh. Lusiad, i, 93.

They fell to gaming, and not long after one of the Pistoians, losing his *rest*, had not a farthing left to blesse himself.

Hoby's Castilio, sign. T 7, 8vo ed.

The following lines also are meant particularly to characterise the games mentioned:

To checke at chesse, to heave at maw, at macks to passe the time,

At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their *rest* at prime.

G. Turberv. on Hawking, in Cens. Lit., ix, 266.

Nothing can more fully prove the commouness of the game, than the

following allusion to it, where nothing of play was at all in question.

'Slight, I bring you
No cheating Chim o' the Cloughs, or Claribels,
That look as big as five and fifty and flush
B. Jons. Alchemist, i, 1.

Five and fifty, with a flush, was invincible; the holder, therefore, might well look big.

The same allusion is evidently intended in these lines:

Each one in possibility to win,
Great rests were up, and mightie hands were in.
Mirr. Mag., p. 628.

Hence we may see how erroneous was one of Mr. Steevens's explanations of this phrase. I say one, for he has given the right in other places:

This expression [he says] which is frequently applied by the old dramatic writers, is taken from the manner of firing the harquebuss. This was so heavy a gun that the soldiers were obliged to carry a supporter called a *rest*, which they fixed in the ground, before they levelled to take aim. *On Rom. and Jul., iv, 5.*

It was, in fact, an appendage to every matchlock gun, not particularly the harquebuss, because the soldier could not manage his match without it. There was, therefore, such a *rest*, but that was not the allusion. It is not, even when a soldier is the subject of the passage:

On which resolution the soldier sets up his rest, and commonly hazards the winning or losing of as great a thing as life may be worth.

Churchyard's Challenge, p. 62.

My rest is up,
Nor will I give less.

Charl. I am no gamester, Eustace,
Yet I can guess your resolution stands
To win, or lose all. *B. and Fl. Elder Br., v, 1.*

Nothing there can be more clear than that gaming was alone alluded to in those lines. See PRIMER. There is, indeed, the phrase of a *rest*, at tennis, by which they seem to mean a match, or set; but this has nothing to do with the phrase in question:

For wit is like a rest,
Held up at tennis, which men do the best
With the best gamesters.

Beaum. Letter to B. Jons., x, 366.

BEST, certainly meant also the support for a matchlock gun; but these were not long enough in use, nor sufficiently familiar, to any but the military, to give rise to a proverbial allusion.

The first muskets were very heavy, and could not be fired without a rest, they had match-locks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder.

Life of Roger Ascham.
And now stands he (in shop hard by) like a musket
On a rest, to hit Goshawk in the eye.

Boar Girl, O. Pl., vi, 87.

Change love to armes, girt to your blades, my boyes,
Your rests and muskets take, take helme and target.
G. Peele's Farewell, 1589.

The musket rest is plainly alluded to in Ben Jonson's *Ev. Man out of H.*, iv, 4.

The last editor thinks the musket rest intended in this passage:

My rest is up, wench, and I pull for that
Will make me ever famous.
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, i, 2.

The word *pull* gives a colour to this interpretation, but I think it is equivalent only to *drawing a card*. It clearly means so in a passage quoted before:

Faith, sir, my rest is up,
And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at span-counter.

So in other passages.

†To RESTAURATE. To restore. Lat.

If one repulse hath us quite ruined,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
Virgil, by Ficens, 1633.

RESTFUL, *a.* An uncommon word; perhaps it means no more than peaceful.

I heard you say — is not my arm of length,
That reaches from the *restful* English court
As far as Colais, to my uncle's head. *Rich. II., iv, 1.*

†RESTORITY. Restoration.

Well said Camilla, let it goe, I must impute it to my
ill fortune, that where I looked for *restority*, I found
a consumption. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*
A he, well told to some, tastes ill *restority*,
Besides, we poets lie by good authority.

Harrington's Epigrams, 1633.

†RESTY, or RUSTY. See REASTY.

Lardum rancidum. Lard rancé, chanal. *Restis et rustie hinc.*
From rusty bacon, and ill roasted eeles,
And from a madding wit that runs on wheeles.

Watts Recreations, 1654.

†RESULTANCE. A thing resulting from.

Sweetest, you know the sweetest of things
Of various flowers which the bees do compose,
Yet no particular taste it brings
Of violet, wood-bine, pink, or rose;
So love's the *resultance* of all the graces
Which flow from a thousand several faces.

Watts Recreations, 1654.

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.

Randolph's Poems, 1642.

RETCHLESS, *a.* Careless, negligent; properly *reckless*, a compound of RECK; but very frequently found, in old authors, in this corrupt form. Minshew gives *retchless*; and, to justify it, subjoins the German form, *ruckloss*. In the first folio of Shakespeare it is sometimes right, and sometimes corrupted. Here it is *wreck-lesse*:

As a drunken sleep, careless, *wrecklesse*, and
fearlesse, of what's past, present, or to come.

Mens. for M., iv, 2.

So also in 3 Hen. VI, v, 6. In Coriolanus :

You grave but *wreaklesse* senators. Act iii, sc. 1.
In other passages it is right. In Sackville's Induction we have *retchless* :

This said, he flung his *retchlesse* armes abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.

Mirr. Mag., 453.

RETCHLESSNESSE, s. Carelessness.

Thus, well they may upbraid our *retchlesnesse*.

Dan. Civ. W., vi, 18.

In the 17th Article of the Church the word occurs, and is variously written in different editions ; as, *rechelesnes*, *rechlesnes*, &c.

Drayton has the adverb, *retchlesly* :

For when of ages past we look in books to read,
We *retchlesly* discharge our memory of those.

Polyolb., x, p. 850.

A RETIRE, s. A retreat in war.

And thou hast talk'd of tallies, and *retires*,
Of trenches, tents.

1 Hen. IV., ii, 8.

Thou dost miscall *retire*,—
I do not fly, but advantageous care
Withdrew me from the odds of multitude.

Tro. and Cress., v, 4.

We did so charge that we did soon inforce
Their saint *retire*, which we did swift pursue,
Until with open flight from field they flew.

Mirr. for Mag., 593.

Also a place of retreat :

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)

With speed betakes him. *Daniel, Civ. Wars*, vii, 18.

Milton uses it in this sense. See Johnson.

RETRATE, or RETRAITT, s. Look, cast of countenance ; *ritratto*, Italian.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows
Working belgardes and amorous *retrate*.

Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 25.

Also for portrait :

She is the mighty queene of faëry,
Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield do beare.

Ibid., II, ix, 4.

RETRAYTE, a. Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte*, as
none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it
out.

Harsnett's Decl. of P. Imp., sign. I 3.

RETRIEVE, s. An old sporting term for the recovering of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at mortgage, statute, bond,
And hand, but we'll bring wax to the *retrieve*.

B. Jons. Staple of N., iii, 1.

See Gentlem. Recreation.

REVE, or REEVE, s. A bailiff, steward, or agent in business ; always written *reve*, in Chaucer : *gerefa*, Saxon.

When wilfull princes carelessly despise
To heare th' oppressed people's heavy cries,
Nor will correct their polling theeves, then God
Doth make those *reves* the reckles prince's rod.

Mirr. Mag., p.

He speaks of the agents of the crown, who in old times were accused of

great extortions and oppressions. The charge of Chaucer's *reve*, is exactly specified :

His lordis schep, his nete, his deyerie,
His swyn, his horse, his store, and his pultrie,
Were holly in this *reves* governing.

Cant. Tales, l. 598.

It is well known that a *sherrif* is a *shire-reve*, that is, a steward or agent for a shire.

†**REVELL-COYLE.** A boisterous revel.

The nine and forty wenches, water filling
In tubs unbottom'd, which was ever spilling,
They all had leave to leave their endlesse toyles,
To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe *revell-coyles*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And whil'st the fathers bones a rotting lye,
His sonne his cursed wealth accurst lets flye,
In whores, drinke, gaming, and in *revell-coyle*,
The whil'st his fathers soule in flames doth broyle.

Ibid.

†**REVEL-ROUT.** Was used in a similar sense.

There is a strange thing like a gentlewoman,
Like mistress Dorothy (I think the fiend),
Crept into the nunnery, we know not which way,
Plays *revel-rout* among us.

Play of Monsieur Thomas, p. 465.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,

Reply'd the *revel-rout* ;

We'll teach you for to fix a bell

On any woman's snout.

The Fryar and the Boy, Second Part.

REVENGEMENT, for revenge.

That in his secret doom, out of my blood,
He'll breed *revengement*, and a scourge for me.

1 Hen. IV., iii, 2.

And with her sword *revengement* she intends.

Har. Ariosto, xxxvi, 32.

Both in remembrance of his friends late harme,
And in *revengement* of his own despight.

Spens. F. Q., IV, iv, 35.

To REVERB, for reverberate.

Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness.

K. Lear, i, 1.

This contraction of the word is supposed to be peculiar to Shakespeare, nor can I disprove it.

REVERBERATE, a., for reverberating, or echoing.

Halloo thy name to the *reverberate* hills.

Twelf. N., i, 5.

Which skill Pythagoras

First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.

B. Jons. Masques.

†**To REVEST.** To clothe oneself again.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *revest*
The flesh and bones that they at first possesst.

Du Bartas.

To REVIE. To vie again. See to VIE.

†Iterum augere sponsionem, Lod. Viv. To *revye*.

Nomenclator.

†Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st ;

If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st ;

Thou art not what thou seem'st ; false world, thou
ly'st.

Quarles's Emblems.

†True rest consists not in the oft *revying*
Of worldly dross.

Ibid.

REVOKEMENT, s., for revocation. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare in

Henry VIII, i, 2, but not requiring explanation.

REVOLT OF MINE (or rather MIEN).

Change of countenance.

I will possess him with yellowness, for the *revolt* of mine is dangerous. *Merry W. W.*, i, 3.

"*That revolt of mien*" would certainly be better, and it was probably so written; for the meaning clearly is, that "the change of the complexion to yellowness, through jealousy, is a dangerous affair." See Malone's Note, ed. 1821.

REW, *s.*, for row. Mr. Todd has shown that *rew* is the original word, and not an arbitrary or poetical change of row; being so used by Chaucer, and the best old authors. Besides, the Saxon word is *ræwa*.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Set by itselfe, and ranckt in comely *rew*.

Spens. P. Q., 111, vi, 35.

'Gainst him the second Azzo stood in *rew*,
With Berengarius who did long debate.

Fuirf. Tasso, xvii, 75.

†Having with a sponge wiped out the *rewes* of the letters, and left the subscription onely untouched, he writeth above it another text farre different from the true and originall copie.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†But seeing a number lying dead in *rewes* all the way before them. *Ibid.*

To repaire three skonces or forts, situate directly in a *rew* upon the banke of the river Mosa. *Ibid.*

A *rew* of hay, striga; also *striga* is a *rew* or a ridge. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 90.

REW, *v.* See RUE.

†REWEY, *a.* In ridges?

From whence come these inconveniences, that the cloth which is made of such disproportioned stuffe, doth render it uneven, cockly, purse, and *rewey*; and howsoever the art of the cloth worker doth in some measure cover these faults, yet that cloth contains deceptions and abuses, which will easily be found in wearing. *Golden Fleece*, 1657.

REX, TO PLAY. To handle roughly, to overthrow completely; from *rex*, Latin, alluding to the irresistible power of a king.

As those that in their porter's strength reposed all their trust;

With these did Hercules play *rex*, and leaving Dis for dead,

Not one escapes his deadly hand, that dares to shew his head. *Warner's Alb.*, B. I, ch. vi, p. 22.

With fire and sword he overcomes and breaks;

In Beadala shall his blade play *rex*.

Fansh. Lustad., x, 65.

Then plaies he *rex*; tears, kils, and all consumes,
And soon again his savage kinde assumes.

Sylv. Du Bartas, p. 504.

Thinke it to be the greatest indignity to the queene that may be, to suffer such a caytiffe to play such *rex*.

Spens. View of Irel., p. 445, Todd.

†REYNALD. For Renard (the fox).

See RENALDRIE.

And yet playing the *Reynald*, he will himselfe faine to goe by it, setting me in the steepe way, which

cannot be plainly discerned but at certaine times, when he with raynes in the necke, keepes alwaies the lower, I looking about me, and perceiving, that in truth he avoids all that which with naked words hee perswaded me unto.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

REZ'D. See REEZED.

RHEUMATIC. Used for choleric, or splenetic.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord: you are both, in good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts. *2 Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

A' did in some sort, indeed, handle [stigmatize] women; but then he was *rheumatic*, and talked of the whore of Babylon. *Hen. V.*, ii, 3.

Both these, from the character of the speakers, might be considered as intended blunders, or slip-slops; but Ben Jonson uses *rheum*, for spleen, or choler:

Why I have my *rewme*, and can be angry.

Ev. Man in Humour.

RHIME ROYAL. This is the name assigned by G. Gascoigne to the stanza consisting of seven lines of ten-syllable verse, rhyming according to certain rules, which he thus gives:

Rythme royall is a verse of tenne syllables, and tenne such verses make a staffe, whereof the first and thirde lines do aunswer (acrosse) in like terminations and rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, do likewise answers eche other in terminations, and the two last do combine and shut up the sentence: this hath bene called *rithme royall*, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, serving best for grave discourses.

Certaine Notes of Instruction, V 1 b.

An example of this may be fitly given from his own writings. The poem called *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, is in this measure, and begins thus:

To write of warre, and wot not what it is,
Nor ever yet could march where war was made,
May well be thought a worke begonne amis,
A rash attempt in woorthlesse verse to wade,
To tell the triall, knowing not the trade:
Yet such a vaine even nowe doth feede my muse,
That in this theame I must some labor use.

In this measure the chief part of the *Mirror for Magistrates* is written; as Sackville's Induction, and many other parts.

RHODOSTAUROTIC. Rosycrucian; a literal translation of that word into Greek, from *ῥόδον* and *σταύρος*.

Outis—

The good old hermit that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castie in the air, where all the brethren
Rhodostaurotic live. *B. Jons. Masque of Port. Isles*.

I had given Jonson credit for inventing the word, but I learn from Mr. Gifford's interesting note, that Gabr. Naudé, or Naudæus, had quoted a work, entitled "*Speculum sophisticum Rhodostauroticum*." A cele-

brated Rosycrucian, named Julian de Campis, is here also introduced.

RIBAUDROUS, or RIBAUDRED.

Obscene, filthy. *Ribaldrous*, Coles. *Ribauderie*, old French. *Ribaudrie* was also used in English.

A *ribaudrous* and filthy tongue, as incestum, obscenum, impurum, et impudicum. *Baret's Alvearie*.

You *ribaudred* nag of Egypt,
Whom leprosy o'ertake. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 8.

Here the modern editors of Shakespeare have substituted *ribald*, but without authority. The meaning is nearly, if not exactly, the same.

†**RIBBLE-RABBLE.** Silly or indecent talk.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain in her countenance) if thou gratest my cares any more with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse of handling stones and tooles. *History of Francion*, 1655.

Old friend, said I, to tell you truth,
I have not heard from block-head's mouth
Such worthless cant, such senseless blunders,
Such frothy quibbles and cunnunders,
Such wicked stuff, such poy's'nous babble,
Such nu-couth, wretched *ribble rabble*.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†**RIBBLE-ROW.** A burlesque name for an inventory.

This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.

Cotton's Works.

RIBIBE. A Chaucerian word, put by him and others for an old bawd; but meaning originally a *rebeck*. Why the name was so applied, does not appear.

Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish Town
Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.

B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, i, 1.

There came an olde *rybibe*,
She halted of a kybe.

Skelton, L 1.

See **REBECK**.

†**To RIB-ROAST.** To beat.

Tom, take thou a cudgell and *rib-roost* him.
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.

Rowland's Night-Raven, 1620.

But much I scorne my fingers should be toule
With beating such a dirty dunghill-owle.
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and bum-bast thee still
With my enraged muse, and angry quill.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To RICH, v. To enrich.

Of all these bounds, ev'n from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champagnes *rich'd*.

K. Lear, i, 1.

To *rich* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall.

T. Drunt's Horace.

†**RICKET-BODY.** A rickety body.

Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,
The rest of the poor members pine away,
Like *ricket-bodies*, upwards over-grown,
Which is no wholesome constitution.

Wilson's James I, 1653.

To RID, v. To despatch, to get rid of.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will hither straight, for willingness *rids* way.

3 Hen. VI, v, 3.

To destroy:

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, deathsmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince.
Ibid., v, 6.

†**To RIDDLE.** To make out.

What, do you *riddle* me? Is she contracted,
And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes?

Carlell's Deserving Favorite, 1629.

†**RIDER.** A Dutch coin, impressed with the figure of a man on horse-back, and worth about twenty-seven English shillings.

His mouldy money! Half a dozen *riders*,
That cannot sit, but stamp fast to their saddles.

Beaum. and Fl.

†**RIDGE-BONE.** The back-bone.

Os sacrum. . . . The great bone whereupon the *ridge bone* resteth.

Nomenclator.

RIDING-RHYMES. Couplet rhymes, in opposition to such as are alternate, or mixed in any way.

Faire Leda reads our poetry sometimes,
But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhymes*;
Affirming that the cadens falleth sweeter,
When as the verse is plac'd between the meeter.

Har. Epigr., iii, 44.

His [Chaucer's] meetre heroical of Troilus and Cressid is very grave and stately, keeping up the staffe of seven, and the verse of ten: his other verses of the Canterbury Tales be but *riding ryme*.

Puttenham, i, 31, p. 50.

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *ryding rime*, and that is such as our mayster and father Chaucer used in his Canterbury Tales, and in diverse other delectable and light enterprises.

G. Gascoyne's Certaine Notes of Instruct., p. 12.

He adds afterwards, "this *riding rime* serveth most aptly to write a merie tale." *Ibid.*

RIDING-ROD. A riding stick; three times used in Beaumont and Fletcher's Noble Gentleman, act ii, 1.

And have such pleasant walks into the woods
A mornings, and then bring home *riding rods*,
And walking staves.

Who? he that walks in grey, whisking his *riding-rod*.

RIFE, a. Common, prevalent; in Saxon *ryfe*.

It is a thing so *rife*,

A stale jest now, to lie with another man's wife.

New Cust., O. Pl., i, 261.

He could not choose but greatly wonder and marvel how and by what evil luck it should so come to pass, that thieves nevertheless were in every place so *rife* and so rank.

More's Utopia, by R. Robinson,

Dibdin's ed., vol. i, p. 49.

Mr. Dibdin's explanation here is very erroneous. He says, "*Sanguinary*; from the Saxon to thrust, or stab." In his Supplemental Notes, vol. ii, p. 306, he says that it *also* means "common, prevalent, abounding." The truth is, that it *always* means so, and never *sanguinary*.

Milton uses it, but it is surely now obsolete:

That grounded maxim,
So rife, and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men. *Samson*, v. 866.
In Comus, for clear and manifest :
Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was rife, and perfect, in my listening ear. v. 202.

Also for ready, easy :
Hath utmost Inde ought better than his ownel
Then utmost Inde is neare, and rife to gone [go to].
Hall, Sat., ii, 1.

RIFELY, adv. Commonly.
The palme doth rife^{ly} rise in Jury field.
Hall, Sat., iv, 3.

†**TRIFLING.** A game with dice.
Plus de points. A *rifling*, or a kind of game wherein
he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce, takes
up all the monye that is layd downe. *Nomenclator*.

RIG, s. A prostitute.
Immodest *rigg*, I Ovid's counsel use.
Whetstone's Castle of Delight.
Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *ryg*, with al that
take thy part. *Gamm. Gurl.*, O. Pl., ii, 43.
Or wanton *rigg*, or letcher dissolute.
Davies's Scourge of Polly.

RIGGISH, a., from *rig*. Having the
inclinations of a bad woman. So
used by Shakespeare and others.
Hence wanton, immodest :

For vilest things
Become themselves in her ; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.
RIGHT, TO DO. 'To pledge a person
in a toast ; *faire raison*, French.

Why now you have *done me right*. *2 Hen. IV*, v, 3.
Falstaff, to Silence, who drinks a
bumper.

These glasses contain nothing ; *do me right*
As e'er you hope for liberty. *Mass. Bondm.*, ii, 3.
Sighing has made me something short-winded,
I'll pledge ye at twice.
'Tis well done, *do me right*.
Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 199.

The expression was very common.
See also under Do.

†**RIGHT SIDE.** To rise on the right
side is accounted lucky ; see Beau-
mont and Fletcher's *Women Pleased*,
end of act i. So, in the old play of
What you will : "You rise on *your*
right side to-day, marry." *Marston's*
Works, 8vo, 1633, signat. R b. And
again, in the *Dumb Knight*, by Lewis
Machin, 4to, 1633, act iv, sc. 1,
Alphonso says :

Sure I said my prayers, *ris'd on my right side*,
Wash'd hands and eyes, put on my girdle last ;
Sure I met no splea-footed baker,
No hare did cross me, nor no bearded witch,
Nor other ominous sign.

C. What doth shee keepe house alreadie ?
D. Alreadie.

C. O good God : *we rose on the right side* to-day.
Terence in English, 1614.

RIGMAROLE. See **RAGMAN'S ROLL**.

RIGOL, s. A circle ; from the old
Italian *rigolo*, a small wheel.

This is a sleep,
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorce'd
So many English kings. *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 4.
About the mourning and congealed face,
Of that black blood a watry *rigol* goes.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Mal. Suppl., i, 569.

It is rather extraordinary, that this
word, so fairly originated, has not
been found in any other author.

Ringoll, in the same sense, has been
quoted from Nash's *Lenten Stuffe*,
but that might be formed from *ring*.

RILLET, s. Diminutive of rill, a small
stream.

The water which in one pool hath abiding,
Is not so sweet as *rillels* ever gliding.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 101.
But while th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillels* that attend proud Tamer and her state.
Drayt. Polyolb., B. i, p. 663.

Francisco
And Fernando are two *rillels* from one spring.
Shirley's Brothers, act i, p. 11.

This word has lately been revived in
poetical use.

RIM, or RYM. The peritoneum, or
membrane inclosing the intestines.
"The membrane of the belly." *Wil-*
kins, Real Char. Alph. Index.

Omnia hæc circumtensa peritonæo—all these spread
round about, with the *rim* of the belly.
Commenii Janua Trilinguis, cap. xxiii, § 230, ed. 1662.
For I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
In drops of crimson blood. *Hen. V*, iv, 4.

The original reading is *rymme*, which
Capell, judging from the main object
of the speaker, boldly pronounced to
signify money ; others have wished
to read *ryno*, but that term is pro-
bably not of such antiquity : and the
conjecture supposes the original word
to be printed *rym*, which it is not.
Pistol, with a very vague notion of
the anatomical meaning of *rymme*,
seems to use it in a general way for
any part of the intestines ; his object
being to terrify his prisoner.

The slender *rimme* too weak to part
The boyling liver from the heart. *Gorge's Lucan*.

In the latter passage it seems more
like the diaphragm, as Mr. Steevens
interprets it, but it is not properly so.

†**RIM-RAM-RUFF.**

I'll now set my countenance, and to her in prose ; it
may be this *rim ram ruff* is too rude an encounter.
Poele's Old Wives Tale, 1596.

†**RIMBLE-RAMBLE.** Nonsensical.

Now as the company was numerous, and every one
had the liberty to use his freedom, so it were within
the limits of decency and discretion, hence it was that
the greatest part of the task was only *rimble ramble*
discourse. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†**RINE.** The same as **RIM** above.

Peritonæum. . . . The inner *rine* of the belly, which is joyned to the cawll, and wherewith all the entrailes are covered. *Nomenclator.*

The thin *rine* like a skin that riseth on the uppermost part of hottē milke, or other liquors when they thicken. *Ibid.*

RING, in marriage. At present the ring is given to the woman only, but the following passage seems to imply a mutual interchange of rings on that occasion.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joindure of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by *enterchangement of your rings*,
And all the ceremony of this compact,
Seal'd in my function, by my testimony.

Twelfth N., v, 1.

It is not true, however, as Mr. Steevens has asserted, that this appears in our ancient marriage ceremony. No such thing has been found by our most diligent inquirers; nor any confirmation of it, beyond an expression in a book of heraldry, no older than 1725, of "the *rings* married people *gave one another*," which might be mere carelessness of writing. But in France such was once the custom: "Dans le diocèse de Bourdeaux, on donnoit, comme en Orient, au futur époux et à la future épouse, chacun un anneau en les épousant;" and the Rituel de Bourdeaux is cited to support it. *Traité des Superstitions*. See Brand's Pop. Ant., 4to, ii, 29, note.

RING, CRACK'D IN, or WITHIN THE. Flawed in such a manner at the circumference, as to diminish or destroy its value; applied to money, and to ordnance.

Pray God your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *crack'd within the ring*. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

Light gold, and *crack'd within the ring*.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady.

Metaphorically applied to females who have lost their virtue:

Come to be married to my lady's woman,
After she's *crack'd in the ring*. *B. and Fl. Captain.*

In a passage of the Gesta Grayorum (p. 54) it is applied to ordnance:

His highness' master of the ordnance claimes to have all peeces gul'd in the touch-hole or broken *within the ring*. *Progr. of Eliz.*, vol. ii.

And Howell explains the *ring* of a cannon to be the part that encircles the mouth: "L'embraseure autour de la bouche." *Vocab.*, § xliv, 5 pag. A crack there would certainly render it unserviceable.

†**RING-FALLER.** A person who dropped fictitious rings, for the purpose of selling the "half part," supposing a person found it who considered it of value. He is described in the Fraternitè of Vacabondes, 1575.

RING-MAN, *s.* The third finger, which is the ring-finger of the hand.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and on the *ring-man*; for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back. *Asch. Tux.*, p. 137.

Though I have not found this expression elsewhere, it seems that it must have been common, at least among archers, by the familiar manner in which Ascham introduces it.

Sir Tho. Brown has a whole chapter on this finger of the left hand, which he thus begins:

An opinion there is which magnifies the fourth finger of the left hand, presuming therein a *cordial relation*, that a particular vessel, nerve, or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart, and therefore that especially hath the honour to bear our rings. Which not only the Christians practise in nuptial contracts, but observed by heathens, as *Alexander ab Alexandro*, &c., &c., have delivered. *Pseudodoxia*, IV, iv.

He, however, contests the fact of such communication with the heart, by anatomical discussion; and gives, from Macrobius, a much better reason for the choice of this finger, on either hand.

†**RIOTIZE** *s.* Living in a riotous manner.

There helplesse to bewaile in wofull wise
His lavish will and wanton *riotize*.

Niccols Beggars Ape, c. 1607.

The uprore flowes apace, clamors arise
From all parts of the fort: to the kinges eare
They come at last, who with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preaseth neere,
Thinking t'appease the broyle and *riolyze*.

Haywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**RIP.** A sort of basket.

Yet must you have a little *rip* beside
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish.

Lauson's Secrets of Angling, 1652.

RIPE, *a.* In a state ready for any particular act; as *reeling-ripe*, in a state of intoxication fit for reeling.

Trinculo is *reeling-ripe*.

Temp., v, 1.

Crying-ripe, ready to burst into tears:

My son Petruchio, he's like little children
That lose their baubles, *crying-ripe*.

B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, ii, 1.

†The foole . . . in an envious spleene *smarting-ripe* runes after him.

Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

To RIPE, *v.* To ripen. Both were

indiscriminately employed in the time of Shakespeare.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe and ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.

As you l. it, ii, 7.

That yon green boy shall have no fruit to *ripe*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.

King John, ii, 2.

So Donne:

'Till death us lay

To *ripe* and mellow there, we're stubborn clay.

Cited by Johnson.

RIPPAR, or RIPIER; from *ripa*, Latin.

A person who brings fish from the coast to sell in the interior. *Minsh.* Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, though he calls them *riparii*, derives the name, "*à fiscella quâ in devehendis piscibus utuntur*, in English a *ripp*." The other etymology seems preferable. He and others quote Camden for the word.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy, by the next *riper* that rides that way with mackrel,

Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 157.

Slave flattery (like a *riper's* legs rowl'd up in boots of hay-ropes). *Chapm. Bussy D'Amb., E 2.*

Hath beene (as I saide) a market-place, especially for corne, and since for all kinde of victuals—yet it appareth of record, that in the yere 1522, the *rippars* of Rie, and other places, solde their fresh fish in Leaden Hall market. *Stowe's Lond., 1599, p. 147.*

Where now you're fain

To hire a *ripper's* [*riper's*] mare.

B. and Fl. Noble Gent., v, 1.

Hence, perhaps, the familiar term of a *rip*, for a bad horse; such as *ripiers* used. *Rip* is still provincial, for a kind of basket to confine a hen.

†Industrious fishermen, who take great quantities of fish, which is every week bought up and conveyed away to London by the *rippers*, as they are called, or taken in by smacks which come hither for such lading. *Brome's Travels over England.*

RIPPON SPURS. These were, in old times, very famous.

Why there's an angel, if my *spurs*

Be not right *Rippon*. *B. Jons. Staple of N., i, 3.*

Whip me with wire, headed with rowels of Sharp *Rippon spurs*. *The Wits, O. Pl., viii, p. 501.*

Ray has a local proverb,

As true steel as *Rippon* rowels;

With this note subjoined: "It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. *Rippon* in this county is a town famous for the best *spurs of England*, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow." p. 263. Fuller has the same saying and explanation. A modern account of *Rippon* says, that "when James I went there in 1617, he was presented by the cor-

poration with a gilt bow, and a pair of *spurs*; the latter article cost 5*l*." It is said also, that this manufacture is now neglected there.

RISSE, *part.* Used by Ben Jonson for *risen*. In his *Poetaster*, Envy having risen from beneath the stage, is made to say,

For I am *risse* here with a covetous hope

To blast your pleasures, and destroy your sports.

Introduction.

Here again:

When you have penetrated hills like air,

Dived to the bottom of the sea like lead,

And *risse* again like cork. *Masq. of Fortunate Isles.*

The folio has *riss'*. Whalley printed it *rise*, which, with the *i* short, would be consistent with Jonson's rules; for he thus declines to *rise*:

Pres. Risse.

Past. Ri's, ri'se, rose.

Part. past. Ri's, ri'se, or risen.

Engl. Gramm., ch. xix.

Where it is evident that by the grave accent he meant to mark the *i* long, as in the present tense, by the acute the *i* short; whence it might also be written *riss*.

RIST, also for *risen*.

Where Rother from her *rist*

Ibber and Crawley hath.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1176.

RIVAGE, *s.* Shore, or border.

O do but think

You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold

A city on th' inconstant billows dancing.

Hen. V, iii, Cho.

A city of Phoenicia, standing on the *rivage* of the sea.

Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 25 E.

The which Pactolus, with his waters there,

Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about him nere.

Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 20.

RIVAL, *s.* An associate, one who partakes the same office, from the original sense of *rivalis*. See Todd.

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,

The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.

Hamlet, i, 1.

Tullia. Aruns associate him!

Aruns. A *rival* with my brother.

Heyw. Rape of Lucrece.

RIVALITY. Used in a similar manner by Shakespeare, for equality.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*; would not let him partake in the glory of the action.

Ant. and Cleop., iii, 5.

To RIVE. To split. This word cannot be reckoned obsolete, though not at present in common use. Johnson quotes very modern writers for it. In the following passage it appears to be put for to explode, or discharge;

because that seems to burst the piece,
though it does not:

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rise* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.

1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

Here it is used for the participle
riven:

That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could have *rive*.

Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 5.

†RIVELED. Wrinkled, shrunk.

I'll give thee tackling made of *riveld* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.

Dido Queen of Carthage, 1594.

Close unto him on his left hand went Grumbates king
of the Chionites, a man (I must needs say) of middle
age, and with *riveled* limbs, but carrying with him a
brave mind, and ennobled for the ensignes of many
goodly victories.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RIVO. An exclamation frequently used
in Bacchanalian revelry; but from
what derived does not appear.

Rivo, says the drunkard. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Yet to endear ourselves to thy lean acquaintance, cry
rivo—hogh! laugh and be fat.

Blurt Master Constable, B 3 b.

Sing, sing, or stay; we'll quaff, or any thing;

Rivo, saint Mark! *Marston's What you will*, act ii.

Then there's my chub, my epicure, Quadratus,

That rubs his guts, claps his paunch, and cries

Rivo. *Ibid.*, act iv, *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 264.

It is sometimes joined with *Castiliano*,
which suggests the idea of its being
from the Spanish:

Hey *rivo*, *Castiliano*, a man's a man.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 377.

And *rivo* he will cry, and *Custile* too.

Look about you, cited by Steevens.

See CASTILIAN.

Mr. Gifford conjectures that it may
come from the Spanish *rio*, a river,
which he says was figuratively used
for a large quantity of liquor. *Mas-*
sing., vol. ii, p. 167. This wants
confirmation. *Rio* is also the first
person, present tense, of *reyr*, to
laugh, in Spanish, which might do as
well. But whence the *v*? We want
a Spanish interjection of this form.

ROAN. The town of Rouen, in France,
which was so spelt and spoken here
in the 16th century.

In France, eight leagues from Paris Pontoise stands,
"Twene that and *Roane*, which we had won before.

Mirr. Mag., 189.

It is spelt *Roan*, and employed as a
monosyllable, wherever it is mentioned
in 1 *Henry VI*, iii, 2, and other parts
of that play; as,

Now, *Roan*, I'll shake thy bulwarks to the ground.

Loc. cit.

It could only be the love of contra-
diction that made Steevens deny the

plain fact, asserted there by Mr. Ma-
lone.

It has been thought that *roan*, as the
colour of a horse, was derived from
this name; but Minshew gives *roan*
as a French word, in that sense; and
Menage confirms it, saying, "*Roan*,
on *Rouan*, comme quand on dit *cheval*
roan;" and he derives it from the
Italian *roano*, which, he says, has the
same meaning. So delusive is con-
jectural etymology!

ROARING BOYS, or ROARERS. The
cant name for the bullying bucks of
Ben Jonson's time. Like the mohocks
of Addison's day, they delighted in
annoying quiet people.

And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise,
To extinguish the race of the *roaring boys*.

B. Jons., vi, p. 90.

Kastril, the angry boy, in Jonson's
Alchemist, is a specimen of this kind
of personage. The character of a
roaring boy is drawn at full length
by sir Thos. Overbury. *Char.* 52.
Quarrelling was one great part of his
business, and therefore it is said of
him, "He sleepes with a tobacco-
pipe in 's mouth; and his first prayer
i' th' morning is, he may remember
whom he fell out with over night."
Sign. M 2.

The loudest *roarer*, as our city phrase is,
Will speak calm and smooth.

Rowley's Wonder, act i, *Anc. Dr.*, v, 238.

A very unthrift, master Thorney; one of the country
roaring lads; we have such, as well as the city, and
as arrant rakehells as they are, though not so nimble
at their prizes of wit.

Witch of Edmonton, i, 2.

We meet with one *roaring girl*, but
luckily only one, called also *Moll*
Cutpurse. See FRITH, MARY.

†Or worst of all, like *roarers* they abuse them:
When as they rend good bookes to light and dry
Tobacco (Englands bainefull diety).

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hels pantominicks, that themselves bedights,
Like shamelesse double sex'd hermaphrodites,
Virago *roaring girles*, that to their middle,
To know what sexe they were, was halfe a riddle.

Ibid.

†ROARING-MEG. A name for a cannon.

Beates downe a fortresse like a *roaring Meg*.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To spend thy dayes in peacefull whip-her-gunny.

Thy name and voice, more fear'd then Guy of
Warwick,

Or the rough rumbling, *roaring Meg* of Barwicke.

We should do somewhat, if we once were rouzed,

And (being lowsie) we might then be lowsed.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†ROAST. To cry roast.

If't be your happinesse a nymph to thrive,
Your anagramme is here imperative,
Or to yourselfe, or others, when they boast
Of dainty cates, and afterwards cry roast.

Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist, 1634.

To rule the roast, to take the lead, to domineer.

Jhon, duke of Burgoyn, which ruled the rost, and governed both kyng Charles the Frenche kyng, and his whole realme.

Hall, 1548.

However to content him, he gave him full power to rule the roast in his counsels at home as he pleas'd himself. But notwithstanding this great authority which was put into his hands, the palatine was not satisfi'd, but fum'd and foam'd because he was not made Archithalassus.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

To smell of the roast, to be prisoners.

My souldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forc'd to flie, yeelde, and smell of the rost.

Mirour for Magistrates.

To ROAT. See ROTE.

†**ROB.** A thick jelly made from fruit.

The rob of ribes.—The rob, that is, the juyce of the berries, boyled with a third part, or somewhat more, of sugar added unto it, till it become thick, and so preserved, is for all the aforesaid purposes preferred before the raw berries themselves, except for such as are of a very cholerick and ardent temperature.

Fenner's Via Recta, 1637.

†**ROB-O-DAVY, or ROB-DAVY.** A popular name for metheglin.

Liatica or Corsica could not
From their owne bearing breeding bounds be got.
Peter-se-mea, or head-strong Charnico,
Sherry, nor Rob-o-Davy here could flow.
The French frontiniacke, claret, red nor white,
Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ROBIN GOOD-FELLOW. See PUCK.

ROBIN RUDDOCK. Robin red-breast.

Dyd you ever see two suche little Robin ruddockes,
So laden with breeches?

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 219.

See RUDDOCK.

ROBINSON, DICK. A player, celebrated in Ben Jonson's time for acting female characters; to whose expertness in such parts he bears this testimony:

The gentleman's landlady invited him
T' a gossips' feast: now he, sir, brought Dick Robinson,

Drest like a lawyer's wife, amongst them all.
(I lent him clothes) but to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto 'em, &c.
M. They say he's an ingenious youth.

E. O, sir! and dresses himself the best! beyond
Forty o' your very ladies! did you ne'er see him?

Devil's an Ass, ii, 7. vol. iv, p. 53.

ROCHET, s. A linen vest, like a surplice, worn by bishops, under their satin robe. The word, it is true, is not obsolete, nor the thing disused, but it is little known, and therefore deserves explanation. Nichols says, "The *rochet* was an ancient garment used by the bishop. In the barbarous Latinity it was called *rochetum*, being

derived from the German word *ruck*, which signifies the back, as being a covering for that." *Introd. to Morn. Prayer*, folio. Here are two small errors. The German word is *rock* (not *ruck*), and signifies an upper garment, ἐπερδύρη. See Du Cange in *Roccus*.

The bishops donn'd their albes and copes of state,
Above their *rockets*, button'd fair before.

Fairf. Tasso, xi, 4.

ROCK, s. A distaff; that is, the staff on which the flax was held, when spinning was performed without a wheel; or the corresponding part of the spinning-wheel. *Rocke*, or *spin-rocke*, Dutch; *rocken*, Germ. Johnson unnecessarily goes to the Danish for it.

Hands off, with gentle warning,
Lest I you knock, with Nancy's rock,
And teach you a little learning.

Song of Mine own sweet Nan, W'il's Interp., 56.

The word is not relinquished by poets of any age; it even occurs in the very modern song of the Spinning-wheel. See Johnson, for *Rock-day*. See DISTAFF, SAINT.

RODOMONT. A famous hero in Ariosto, from whose name we derive several words. He was king of Algier, who is first introduced in the muster of the Saracenic forces against the Paladins, in the 14th book of the Orlando Furioso. He is thus described:

In all the campe was not a man more stout,
In all the campe was not a man more strong;
Nor one of whom the French stood more in doubt
Was there the Turkish armie all among,
In Agramant's, nor in Marsilio's rout,
Nor all the followers did to them belong:
Besides he was (which made them dread him chiefe)
The greatest enemie to our belief.

Harington's Transl., xiv, 23.

He has much business in the subsequent cantos, and is at last slain by Rogero.

His name is generally used to stigmatise a boaster:

He vapoured; but being pretty sharply admonished,
he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill becoming such a *Rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, cited by Todd.

Ben Jonson uses the expression of "a *rodomont* fashion," for a bragging manner. Hence also we have *Rodomontade*, *v.* and *s.*, &c.

ROGERIAN, s. A name for a wig. In one of Hall's Satires, a courtier

takes off his hat, and the wind blows away his wig:

He lights, and runs, and quickly hath him sped,
To overtake his over-running head.
The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man,
Tosses apace his pitch'd rogerian. B. iii, Sat. 5.

Probably a very temporary term, as I do not find any other example of it.

†**To ROGUE.** To call a rogue.

It may bee thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
Taylor's *Workes*, 1630.

ROISTER, s. A rioter.

If he not reeke what ruffian *roisters* take his part,
He weeldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 484.

ROISTING, a. Bullying, defying.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowy spirits.
Tro. and Cr., ii, 2.

But busy fault-finder, and saucy withall,
Is *roisting* like ruffian, no manner at all.

Lest she should by some *roisting* courtier be stolen away.
Tusser, *Table Lessons*.
Lyly's *Mother Bombe*, A 3.

To ROIST, v., was also used for to bully, or riot.

Thou revelling didst *roist* it out,
And mad'st of all an end. Kendall's *Poems*, C 1.
In peace at home, they swear, stare, foist, *roist*, fight,
and jar. Mirr. Mag., p. 483.

ROISTERER is used by later authors.
See Johnson.

To ROMAGE, v. It appears that to *romage*, or *rummage*, was originally a sea term, and meant, according to Phillips and Kersey, "To remove any goods, or luggage, from one place to another; especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods." No other derivation of it is therefore required or probable, but from *room*, to make room, or *roomage*, or *roomth*. This explains what has been quoted from Hackluyt:

The ships growne foule, *unroomaged*, and scarcely able to beare any sail. Vol. ii, 3.

That is, they were not only foul, but had never had their cargo properly stowed, and therefore could hardly carry sail. In another place, the same author mentions that "the mariners were *romaging* their ships;" i. e., they were setting them to rights.

ROMAGE, s. Only another way of writing *rummage*, which is still common as a verb, though not perhaps as a substantive; tumultuous movement.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste, and *romage* in the land.

Hamlet, i, 1.

ROMANT, s. Romance. [Originally, a book written in French.]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords and ladies' gentle deed.

Drayt. *Ecl.*, vi, p. 1413.

This was a Chaucerian word, not common in the later times. Chaucer's translation of the famous poem of W. de Loris, is entitled, "The *Romaunt* of the Rose." He says,

It is the *Romaunt* of the Rose,
In which all the art of love I close.

ROMISH. Roman.

A saucy stranger, in his court to mart,
As in a *Romish* stew. Cymb., i, 7.
A *Romish* cirque, or Grecian hippodrome.
Glaphorne's *Wit in a Constable*.

We now use it only in the phrases *Romish* church, *Romish* religion, and the like.

†**RONDELS.** The staves, or cross-bars, of a ladder.

Scholars and souldiers must entertaine resolution to beare with all inconveniences and tarry the time of preferment: for otherwise, if either start back, as wearied with some hindrances, he is anew to beginne againe. Yea peradventure in as ill a case, as hee, that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondells*, or when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

RONDURE, or ROUNDURE. Roundness, or circumference; *rondeur*, French.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
K. John, ii, 1.

The first folio has *rounder*.

With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare,
That heaven's air in this hugie *rondure* hems.
Sh. Sonnet, 21.

And fill the sacred *roundure* of mine eares
With tunes more sweet. Old *Fortunatus*, 1600, A 4 b.

RONE. The name of Arthur's spear.

The bigness and the length of *Rone*, his noble spear.
Drayt. *Polyolb.*, iv, p. 733.

See EXCALIBOUR.

†**TRONT.**

Being in a great swoond, she had fallen to the ground backward; but downe they burst the windows for ayre, and there was no little boot to bid *ront*, shee was nine or ten dayes ere she recovered that fit.

Armin's *Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

RONYON, s. A mangy, or scabby animal; *rogneux*, French.

Out of my doors, you witch! you hag, you baggage,
you poulcatt, you *ronyon*. Merr. W. W., iv, 2.
Aroint thee, witch, the rump'd *ronyon* cries.
Macb., i, 3.

See ROYNISH.

ROOD, s. The cross, or crucifix; *rode*, Saxon.

You may jest on, but, by the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils, I.

Rich. III, iii, 2.

To make a fete, and stretch out both his armes, and
so stand like a roode. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 37.
Deck'd all the roode, and shadowing the roode,
Seem'd like a grove. *Spens F. Q.*, VI, v, 35.

ROOD-LOFT, in churches. The place
where the cross stood; still remaining
in many churches. It contained also
the images of saints.

And then to see the rood-loft,
So bravely set with saints.

Ballad of Plain Truth, &c., Percy, ii, 292.

This loft was generally placed just
over the passage out of the church
into the chancel. *Staveland, Hist. of
Ch.*, p. 199.

The ROOD'S BODY. The body of
Christ, the body on the rood; used
chiefly in a profane oath.

I'll be even with him, and get you gone, or I swear
by the Rood's body, I'll lay you by the heels.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, v. 3.

To ROOK, or RUCK, v. To squat, or
lodge. *Rouk* is used by Chaucer and
others in the same sense.

The raven rook'd her in the chimney's top,
And chattering pyes in dismal discords sung.

3 Hen. VI., v, 3.

Be wonder'd at of birds by day, fie, flich, and howle
all night,

Have lasie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners
rucks. *Warner, 4th Engl.*, vii, 37, p. 185.

Several other passages are cited by
Steevens, but all as *ruck*, which is
supposed to be the right form. See to
RUCK.

ROOM, for box at a play. They were
distinguished by their prices, which
varied much, and of course differed
at different times. See **PRICES**. We
read of a *two-pennie room*, and some-
times of a *twelve-penny*. The two-
penny *room* was doubtless contem-
porary with the *penny* places in the
pit, &c. There was also a private, or
lords' *room*. See as above. The two-
penny *room* is here mentioned:

I beg it with as forced a looke, as a player that in
speaking an epilogue, makes love to the two-pennie
roume for a plaudite.

Hospit of Incurable Fooles, 1600, Dedic.

They [the courtesans] were so graced that they sat
on high alone by themselves, in the best room in all
the playhouse. *Coryat, Crud.*, vol. ii, p. 17, repr.

These, however, he afterwards de-
scribes as small galleries.

†**ROOM**. For family, company.

For offered presents come,

And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestial
room. *Chapm. II*, ix, 568.

†**ROOMBELOW**. A cant name for a
prostitute.

Then yee descend, where he sits in a gondolow,
With eyes throwne at him by a wanton room-be-low
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

ROOMER, adv. More clearly; appa-
rently a sea term, as the whole pas-
sage quibbles upon names, with that
allusion. [It occurs as a sea-term in
other writers, to tack about with the
wind; here, to sail wide of.]

I have (as your highness sees) past already the God-
wins (Bp. Godwin), if I can as well pass over this
Edwin Sands [another bishop], I will go roomer of
Greenwich rocks.

Sir J. Harington on Bishops, Nuge Ant.,
ii, 233, ed. Park.

ROOMTH, s. Room; sufficient space
for a person or thing to occupy. Dray-
ton uses it in a simile drawn from a
tree:

Whose roomth but hinders others that would grow.

Bar Wars, vi, 29.

The seas then wanting roomth to lay their boist'rous
load,

Upon the Belgian marsh their pumper'd stomachs
cast. *Ibid.*, Polyol., v, p. 769.

Where now my spirit got roomth itself to show.

Mirr Mag., p. 139.

Also for roominess, spaciousness:

A monstrous paunch for roomth, and wondrous wide.

Ibid., p. 109.

Donne has *roomful*; and *roomage* was
used by Wotton. See Todd.

†And when his voyce failed him at any time, Meowms
supplied his roomth in reading. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

Who are still at jarro

†With the turne earth, more roomth and space to vie,
For his unbounded limits (stretch't so farre)

That they have pierst the aged Tellus hart,
And from Europa, Affrica still part.

Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

†**ROPE**. Used somewhat unusually in
the following phrase:

Quid malum hic vult? Whats the matter now with
him? what a rope ailes he? what a devill would he
have? *Terence in English*, 1614.

†**ROPES**. The small intestines.

His talowe serveth for playsters many one;
For harpe-strynges his ropes serve echone.

A Lytell Treatise of the Horse, &c., n.d.

ROPERY, s. The same as roguery;
well deserving a rope.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that
was so full of his ropery? *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy ropery.

Three Ladies of London.

You'll leave this ropery,

When you come to my years.

B. and Fl. Chances, iii, 1.

This is well illustrated by the two
following words.

ROPE-RIPE, a. Fit for hanging, de-
serving a rope.

Lord, how you roll in your rope-ripe terms!

Chapman's May Day, act iii, Anc. Dr., iv, 63.

Mr. Malone has also cited a passage
from Wilson's *Arte of Rhetorique*,
published in 1553, where, after giving
a specimen of very foul and abusive
language, he puts in the margin,
"Rope-ripe chiding." Miushew in-

serts the word *rope-ripe*, and explains it "one ripe for a *rope*, or for whom the gallows groans."

ROPE-TRICKS, evidently the same as **ROPERY**. Tricks that may lead to a rope.

Why that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 2.

Sometimes a person guilty of such tricks is called a *roper*. See Douce's *Illustrat.*, ii, 187. Parrots being taught to cry *rope*, by way of abuse, only shows the close affinity between rogue and *rope*.

RORY, or **RORID**, *a.* Dewy; from *ros*, *roris*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
And shook his wings with *rory* May-dew's wet.

Fairf. Tusso, i, 14.

Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.

More against Idol., ch. 8.

Sir T. Browne also speaks of "a *rorid* substance carried through the capillary" vessels. See T. J.

†When her lascivious arms the water hurls
About the shore's waist, her sleek head she curls;
And *rorid* clouds, being suck'd into the air,
When down they melt, hangs like fine silver hair.

Satiromastix.

†**ROSA-SOLIS**. A spirituous liquor.

We abandon all ale,
And beer that is stale,

Rosa-solis, and damnable hum:

But we will rack
In the praise of sack,

'Gainst Omne quod exit in um.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

Rosa solis.—Take of clean spirits, not too strong, two quarts, and a quart of spring-water; let them seethe gently over a soft fire, till about a pint is evaporated; then put in four spoonfuls of orange-flower-water, and as much of very good cinamon-water; crush 3 eggs in pieces, and throw them in shell and all; stir it well, and when it boiles up a little, take it off.

Accomplished Female Instructor.

†**ROSAL**. Rosy.

While thus from forth her *rosal* gate she sent,
Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.

Beedome's Poems, 1641.

ROSARY, *s.* A chaplet, or string of beads; *rosaire*, French. The definition of it by the abbé Prevost is this:

It consists, he says, of fifteen tens, said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the b. virgin bore a part. 5. Joyous, viz., the annunciation, the visit to St. Elizabeth, the birth of our Saviour, the purification, and the disputation of Christ in the temple. 5. Sorrowful. Our Saviour's agony in the garden, his flagellation, crowning with thorns, bearing his cross, and crucifixion. 5. Glorious. His resurrection, ascension, the descent of the H. Ghost. His glorification in heaven, and the assumption of the Virgin herself.

Manuel Lericque.

This is good authority. Why each of the fives is multiplied by ten, he does not explain; probably to make the chaplet of a sufficient length. Others make it consist of 150 Ave

Maries, and 15 paters. *Rosaries* being disused here, the word is no longer common; but hardly requires exemplification. For instances, see Johnson. A modern French Dictionary explains it, "fifteen tens of *ave's*, each preceded by a *pater*." There was also a fraternity of the *Rosary*, instituted by St. Dominick.

ROSE, *s.* The disorder called *erysipelas*, or St. Anthony's fire.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the foresaid imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or *erysipelas*, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*. *Moran's Physic*, p. 695, 4th edit.

ROSEMARY. The plant was considered as a symbol of remembrance, and used at weddings and funerals. In Germany and France the beautiful little blue flower named mouse-ear or scorpion-grass (*myosotis scorpioides*) is called *forget me not*, and given as a token of remembrance; which emblem has lately been adopted in this country.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

Rosemary is for remembrance,
Between us day and night.

Erans's Ballads, vol. i, p. 7, ed. 1810.

The editor appears to think that this particular ballad was alluded to by Shakespeare, in the preceding passage; but this, probably, was not the case. The combination was proverbial. *Rosemary* and *rue* are beautifully put together in the *Winter's Tale*; *rue* for *grace*, and *rosemary* for *remembrance*:

For you there's *rosemary* and *rue*, these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long;
Grace and *remembrance* be to you both,
And welcome to our shearing.

Act iv, sc. 4.

See **RUE**.

Him *rosemary* his sweetheart [sent], whose intent
Is that he her should in *remembrance* have.

Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

At weddings it was usual to dip the *rosemary* in the cup, and drink to the health of the new-married couple:

Before we divide

Our army, let us dip our *rosemaries*
In one rich bowl of sack, to this brave girl,
And to the gentleman.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 370.

Sometimes it made a garnish for the meats:

I will have no great store of company at the wedding,
a couple of neighbours and their wives; and we will
have a capon in stewd broth with marrow, and a good
piece of beef, stuck with *rosemary*.

B. and Fl. An. of B. Pestle, v, 1.

Go, get you in there, and let your husband dip the
rosemary. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 503

Rosemary was also carried at funerals, probably for its odour, and as a token of remembrance of the deceased; which custom is noticed as late as the time of Gay, in his Pastoral Dirge. Mentioned also here:

Prithee see they have
A sprig of *rosemary*, dipp'd in common water,
To smell at as they walk along the streets.
Cartwright's Ordinary, v, 1.

†ROSTLE. The beak of a ship.

Vectis rostratus, a barre or leaver with an iron point or end; a *rostle*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

ROTCHET, or ROCHET. A fish, now called the *piper*. In Merrett's Pinax (p. 186), it is called *lyra*, or *red gournet*, now *trigla lyra*, where it is classed with the other gurnards.

Rip up
Thy mouth unto thine ears, and slit thy nose
Like a raw *rotchet*.
B. Jons. Fox, iii, 7.

I find it in the Counter-Scuffle:

But sitting quiet, and at his ease,
With butter'd *rochets* thought to please
His palate.
Dryd. Misc., iii, p. 343.

Drayton puts it with the gurnard, and other sea fish:

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rocket*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.
Polyolb., xxv, p. 1159.

They are brought together also in the Regiment of Health:

And among all sea syshe, the forsayde condicions considered, the *rocket* and gurnarde seeme to bee most holosome, for their meate and substance is most pure.
Fol. 76, b.

Some interpret it the *roach*, but I believe erroneously. For the robe so called, see ROCHET.

ROTE. A musical instrument, properly that which is now called a *cymbal*, or more vulgarly a *hurdy-gurdy*. It is so called from the wheel (*rota*) which is turned to cause the vibration of the strings. It is mentioned also in the old French romances. See Roquefort, Glossaire. Our early poets seem to use it for any musical instrument.

There did he find in her delicious boure,
The faire *Pæana* playing on a *rote*.
Spens. P. Q., IV, ix, 6.

He also speaks of Phœbus' *rote*, meaning, of course, his lyre. *F. Q.*, II, x, 3.

To ROTE, *v.* To repeat by memory, as the tune of a song is usually repeated; also to tune, in singing or playing.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.
Drayt. Muse's Elys., p. 1457.

I to my bottle strait, and soundly baste my throat,
Which done, some country song or roundelay I *roat*.
Ibid., p. 1496.

"The sea's *rote*," in England's Eliza, *Mirr. for Magist.*, p. 837, must be a misprint for "the sea's *rore*," or roar. Here it is put for the singing of a bird:

Here—swims the wild swan, the ilke,
Of Hollander's so term'd, no niggard of his breath,
(As poets say of swans, who only sing in death)
But oft as other birds is heard his tune to *roat*,
Which like a trumpet comes from his long arched throat.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1157.

ROTHER, *s.* Strong manure, for forcing plants forward. It is given as a north country word for *horned cattle*, and *rother-soil* for their dung, instead of which *rother* alone is used in the following passage:

For knowing fancie was the forcing *rother*,
Which stirreth youth to any kind of strife.
Mirror for Mag., p. 382.

Here it seems to be used like the expression *rule the roast*:

Yet still we trust so right to *rule the rother*,
That 'scape we shall the scourges that ensue.
Ibid., 456.

†ROTUNDIOUS. Spherical.

So your rare wit that's ever at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

And the *rotundious* globe with splendor fills. *Ibid.*

To ROVE. To shoot an arrow for distance, or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point blank; called also *shooting at rovers*.

With broad-arrow, or prick, or *roving* shaft,
At markes full fortie score they used to prick or *rove*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi.

I see him *rove* at other markes, and I unmarkt to be.
Warn. Alb. Engl., B. ii, p. 43.

And thou most dreaded impe of highest Jove,
Faire Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*.
Spens. P. Q., Introd. St. 3.

And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft,
Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.
Haringt. Ep., iv, 11.

ROVELET. Rivulet.

See these hard stones, how fast small *rovelets*
Issue from them, though they seeme issuelesse.
Death of R. E. of Hunt., sign. L.

ROVERS, *s.* Arrows formed for shooting with a certain elevation, strong, and heavy: these, says Mr. Gifford, "were the all-dreaded weapons of the English."

Cupid. O yes, here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., Masq. 2d.

They would, probably, go furthest with an elevation of 45 degrees; but the angle must have been taken according to the distance, as in throwing shells; in this, practice had made the English archers very expert. Hence their arrows are described as darkening the air.

ROUNCIVAL, a. Large, strong; from the gigantic bones of the old heroes, pretended to be shown at *Roncesvalles*.

Th'ast a good *ronncival* voice to cry lantern and candle-light. *Untr. of Hum. Poet, Or. Drama*, iii, 170.

It was a common epithet for anything large or strong. Speaking of the gigantic bones reported to have been found at *Roncesvalles*, the translator of the Spanish *Mandevill* says in the margin,

Hereof I take it it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rouncrall*. Fol. 22, b. ed. 1600.

Hence *Rouncival* pease were the large sort, now called marrow-fats; "grandius et suavius pisorum genus." *Coles*. There was also a monastery in the valley of *Roncesvalles*, where those bones were exhibited; and from thence was derived the priory of *our Lady of Rouncivall*, by Charing Cross. *Stowe's London*, p. 55.

†From Cicero, that wrote in prose, So call'd from *ronncival* on's nose.

Musarum Delicie, 1656.

†**ROUND.** The globe.

And from the infectious dunghill of this round.

Chapm. Hom. H. in Noct.

ROUND, GENTLEMAN OF THE. A gentleman soldier, but of low rank, only above the *lancepesado*; whose office it was to visit and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guards. It was, therefore, an office of some trust, though little dignity. This has been shown by Whalley from a military book of 1581, where the degrees of the army are recited:

The general, high-marshall with his provosts, serjeant general, serjeant of a regiment, coronel, captain, lieutenant, auncient, serjeant of a company, corporall, gentleman in a company, or of the *rounde*, lance-passado. These are special, the other that remain, private or common soldiers.

Castle, or Picture of Policy.

It is quoted to explain this passage:

He had writen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decay'd, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round.

B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., iii, 2.

To ROUND, or more properly ROWN, IN THE EAR. To whisper; Saxon, *runian*, susurrare. *Skinner*. More anciently, *roun* meant a song. See *Rits. Anc. Songs*, p. 26, 31. Or even a speech, or tale. *Weber's Glossary to Metrical Romances*.

And France, whose armour conscience buckled on, Whom zeal and charity brought to the field, As God's own soldier, rounded in the care, With that same purpose changer, that sly devil,
* * * Commodity. *K. John*, ii, 2.

The steward on knees set him down With the emperor for to rown.

Rom. of R. Cœur de Lion, v, 2142.

And she that rounds Paul's pillars in the care.

Hall's Sat., v, 3.

Printed *yeare* in later editions, but not in the first.

Disease, age, death, still in *our care* they rounde, That hence we must, the sickly and the sound.

Puttenh., B. iii, p. 178.

The archbishop called then to him a clerke and rowned with him, and that clerke went forth and soone brought in the constable of Saltwood castle, and the archbishop rowned a good while with him.

G. Constantine's Examin. of W. Thorpe, in *Wordsworth, Eccl. Biog.*, vol. i, p. 208.

Where see other illustrations.

But yf it lyke you that I might rowne in your care, To shew you my mynde I wolde have the lesse fere.

Skelton, Magn., E 3 b.

But, being come to the supping place, one of Kalander's servants rounded in his care.

Pembr. Arcad., B. i, p. 15.

Sometimes used alone:

They're here with me already, whisp'ring, rounding, Sicilia is a so-forth.

Wint. Tale, i, 2.

Forthwith, revenge, she rounded thee in th' ear.

Span. Trag., O. PL, iii, 121.

ROUNDEL, s. Anything round; as, a round space of ground:

It was a roundell seated on a plaine,—

Environ'd round with trees, and many an arbour.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, 3, p. 71.

Rondelle, in *Cotgrave*, is a small round shield. In *Monstrellet*, the round part of the tilting lance, which defended the holder's hand. See *Southey's Omniana*, vol. ii, p. 113. Also a trencher, *Gent. Mag.*, 1797, p. 281.

Used also for a roundelay, or catch:

Come now a roundel and a fairy song.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

A circle, as those traced by the planets:

But more or less their roundels wider are,

As from the center they are neer or far.

Sylv. Du B., p. 79.

A round mark in the score of a public house:

Charge it again, good Ferret,

And make unready the horses; thou know'st how, Chalk, and renew the roundels.

B. Jons. New Inn, i, 6.

†In briefe, then is the sunne hidden, and his shining light suppressed, when himselfe and the roundle of the moone (the lowest of all the starres) accompanying together, keeping their owne proper spheres.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ROUNDELAY seems not to want illustration. It meant either a song, or a dance. See T. J.

†Roundelay, a shepheards dance; sometimes used for a song.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

†**ROUNSEPICK.** See **RONSPIKE**.

And ther with he wayted above hym and under hym, and over his hede he sawe a rownsepyk, a bygge bough leveles, and therwith he brake it of by the body.

Morte d'Arthur, i, 181.

ROUSE, s. A drinking bout, a carousal.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse.

Hamlet, i, 4.

From the following passage it may be suspected to be of Danish origin :

'Tell me, thou soveraigne skinker, how to take the German's upsy-freeze, the Danish *rouse*, the Switzer's stoop of Rhenish.

Dekker's Gul's Hornb.

Nearly the same is quoted from an anon. 8vo, in Brand's Pop. Ant., ii, 228, n, 4to ed.

Mr. Gifford, from Barnaby Rich's English Hue and Cry, explains *rouse* to mean a bumper, or large glass ; and a *carouse* to be the pledging each other in such glasses. See his note to Massinger's Duke of Milan, i, 1, on this passage :

Your lord, by his patent,
Stands bound to take his *rouse*.

There seems to be a want of analogy to justify forming *carouse* thus from *rouse* ; besides that, *carouse* is clearly from the French. See Cotgrave, and others. It is evident, however, that the latter means a bumper, or large glass :

Take the *rouse* freely, sir,
'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity.

B. & Fl. Loyal Subject, iv, 5.

Here a *full glass* has been previously mentioned :

I've took, since supper,
A *rouse* or two too much, and by —
It warms my blood. *Ibid.*, *Kn. of Malta*, iii, 4.
Gone is my flesh, yet thirst lies in the bone,
Give me one *rouse*, my friend, and get thee gone.
Healey's Disc. of New World, p. 84.
The second course is not very dainty, but howsoever,
they moysten it well with redoubled *rouses*.
Ibid., p. 69.

ROWEL, s. Any small wheel ; *roue*, French. Usually applied to the wheel-shaped points of a spur, but by Spenser to the rolling part in a bit, called a canon-bit :

His stubborn steed, with curbed canon bit,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chaust, that any on his back should sit.
Their iron *rowels* into frothy soame he bit.
F. Q., I, vii, 87.

The golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird [peacock] which starry *rowells*
bears. *Sylv. Du Bart.*, p. 292.

†**ROWSEY.** Dirty.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden dutye,
to acquaynte your goodness with the abhominable,
wycked, and detestable behavior of all these *rowsey*
ragged rabblement of rakehelles.

Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors, 1567.

†**TO ROWTE.** To snore.

Hark, my pygg, how the knave dooth *rowte* !
Well, whyle he sleepth in Idlenes lappe,
Idlenes marke on hym shall I clappe.
Play of Wit and Science, p. 19.

ROY, s. Licentiously used by several authors for king, for the sake of a rhyme ; though never properly an

English word. Puttenham complains of it, as an unwarrantable licence used by Gower, "who to make up his rime would for the most part write his terminant sillable with false orthographie, and many times not sticke to put in a plaine French word for an English, and so," he adds, "by your leave do many of our common rimers at this day : as he that, by all likelihood, having no word at hand to rime to this word [joy], he made his other verse end in [roy], saying very impudently thus,

O mightie lord of love, dame Venus onely joy,
Who art the highest God of any heavenly roy.

(Probably Warner.)

Which word was never yet received in our language for an English word."

B. II, ch. viii, p. 67.

He makes the same complaint again at p. 211, where he calls it a *Soraisme*, or *mingle-mangle* of languages. It was, however, more used than he knew ; or the common rimers disregarded his remonstrance. Thus,

Yet ten times more we joye,
You think us stoarde [stored], our warning short, for
to receyve a roye. *Promos & Cass.*, 6 pl., i, 68.
Because he first decreased my wealth, bereft my joy,
I pray you, gods, he never be a roy.

Higins, in *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 68.

Without disdaine, hate, discord, or annoy ;
Even as our father, raugn'd the noble roy.

Ibid., p. 73.

Restore my strength, this said (with pale annoy)
She rudely rose, and struck this sleeping roy.

T. Hudson's Judith, in *Sylvester's Du Bartas*, p. 780.

Which is the worse, because Holofernes, there spoken of, was *not* a king. This kind of licence, and more particularly that of changing the final syllables for the sake of a rhyme, was not given up for some time. Spenser frequently took such liberties.

ROYAL MERCHANT. It was very properly observed by Warburton, that *royal* is not merely a ranting epithet as applied to merchants. Such merchants were found in the Sanudos, the Giustiniani, the Grimaldi, &c., of Venice, who erected principalities in the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed. The Medici of Florence were also *royal merchants*. Hence the title is often alluded to :

Enough to press a *royal merchant* down.

Mer. Venice, iv, 1.

How, like a *royal merchant* to return
Your great magnificence. *Mass. Renegado*, ii, 4.

Florez, in the Beggar's Bush of Beaumont and Fletcher, is a *royal merchant*, being earl of Flanders, and a sovereign prince. Hence the play was revived under the title of the *Royal Merchant*, by Hen. Norris, comedian, in 1706. I have seen also a sermon, entitled the *Merchant Royall*, preached at the nuptials of lord Hay, Jan. 6, 1607, in which the lady is minutely compared to a ship. The author's name is Robert Wilkinson. Printed first in 1615.

Sir Thomas Gresham was commonly called the *royal merchant*, both from his great wealth, and because he constantly transacted the mercantile business of queen Elizabeth.

ROYNISH, *a.* Mangy, or scabbed; from *rogneux*, Fr. A Chaucerian word.

The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.
As you like it, ii, 2.
Although she were a lusty rampe, somewhat like
Gallemetta, or Maid-Marian, yet she was not such
a *roynish* rannel, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.
Garbr. Harvey Pierce's Superogat.

†**ROYSTER-DOYSTER**.

He quaffes a cup of Frenchmans Helicon.
Then *royster doyster* in his oylie tearmes.
The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†**RUB**. A chance.

Myself will lead, and scour so clear a way,
That flight shall leave no Greek a *rub*.
Chapm. II., xv.

To RUB ON THE GAULE. To rub on a place that is galled and sore; to touch a tender point:

Enough, you *rub'd* the guiltie on the *gaule*;
Both *seuse* and names do note them very neare.
Mirr. Mag., 463.

RUBIOUS, *a.* Red, resembling a ruby; *rubied* is more common, though less elegant.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*. *Twelfth N.*, i, 4.
This is so pleasing a word, that one is surprised not to find it exemplified in old, nor copied by later poets; yet it is formed by very fair analogy.

RUCK. A gigantic bird, probably of the vulture kind, which is called *roc* in the modern translations of the Arabian tales. It is supposed to be the condor, which is thought, even by modern writers, to grow to the size of eleven or twelve feet in extent of

wings. Still fable magnified it. It is described in Bochart's Hierozoicon, and the Travels of Marco Polo. See Hole on the Arabian Nights, p. 48.

As I go by Madagascar, I would see that great bird
rucke, that can carry a man and horse, or an elephant.
Burl. Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

He cites Marco Polo in the margin, as his authority.

This grew to heat, but then the mighty *ruck*
Soon parts the fray, each did from other pluck.
Reference lost.

Of the bird *ruc* that bears an elephant,
Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt.
Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

All feather'd things yet ever known to men,
From the huge *ruck* unto the little wren.
Drayt. Noah's Fl., vol. iv, 1537.

O that I ere might have the hap
To get the bird, which in the map
Is called the Indian *ruck*,
I'd give it him. *Corbet's Poems*, p. 134.

This bird is introduced as the Genius of Voraciousness, in Hall's Mundus alter et idem, B. i, c. x, and by his imitator, Healey.

To RUCK, *v.* To squat like a bird on its nest, or a beast sitting; noticed before under Rook. Chaucer wrote it *rouk*, and applies it to a sheep resting in the fold.

But live, quoth she unto the owle, ashamed of the
light,
Be wondred at of birds by day, flie, filch, and howle
all night;
Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners
rucke,
When thou art scene be thought of folke a signe of
evil lucke. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 185, ed. 1610.
The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the
house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.
Golding's Ovid, p. 73, ed. 1603.

See Todd.

†**RUCKED**. Perhaps for rugged.

A *rucked* barke oregrewe their bodye and face,
And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†**RUDDER**. Thus explained,

A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the meash fat with,
motaculum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 173.

RUDDOCK. The bird called robin red-breast.

The *ruddock* would, with charitable bill,—
Bring thee all this. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The ouzell shrills, the *ruddock* warbles soft.
Spens. Epithalamium, v. 8.

The *golden ruddock* was the goldfinch.

RUDDOCKS, RED. Money, *i. e.*, gold coin; from an idea that gold is red, which, odd as it seems, was very prevalent. Gold, to look at all red, must be much alloyed with copper. Yet such was the common phrase.

Thy girdle of gold so red,
With pearls bedecked sumptuously.
Ellis, Spec. of Early P., iii, 828.
He told him forth the good red gold.

Heir of Linne, Percy, Rel., ii, 128.
The redde herring—brought in the red ruddocks,—
as thick as oatmeale, and made Yarmouth for argent
put down the city of Argentine.

*Nash's Praise of Red Herring, Harl. Misc.,
Park, vi, 157.*

Whosoever will retaine a lawier, and lawfully seeke
his owne right, must be furnished with 3 pockets. In
the first pocket he must have his declarations and
certificates, wherewith he may shew his right. In
the second pocket he must have his red ruddocks
ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will
not set penne to paper without them. In the third
pocket he must have patience.

Choise of Change, 1685, in Cens. Literaria, ix, p. 435.

So Florio, under *Zanfrone*:

Used also for crownes, great pieces of gold, as our
countrymen say red-ruddocks.

Also *golden-ruddocks*:

If one be olde, and have silver haire on his beard, so
he have golden ruddocks in his bagges, hee must bee
wise and honourable.

Lyly's Midas, ii, 1.
Ay, that is he, sir Arthur; he hath the nobles, the
golden ruddocks, he. *Lond. Prod., ii, 1.*

Or merely *ruddocks*:

The greedie carle came there within a space,
That own'd the gold, and saw the pot behind
Where ruddocks lay, but ruddocks could not find.
Turberville, Chalm. Poets, ii, 647.

†The owner, when he came and sawe
From thence his ruddocks reſte.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Hence we clearly see how blood, on
the other hand, might be supposed
to represent gold-lace. See GILD.

RUDESBY, s. A rude person.

To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain rudesby, full of spleen.
Tam. Shrew, iii, 2.

Be not offended, dear Cæsario,—
Rudesby, begone. *Twelfth N., iv, 1.*

Johnson calls it a low word; he
should rather have said familiar.

†RUDGE-GOWN. A gown of coarse ker-
sey cloth, hence used for a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A rudge-gowns ribs are good to spur a horse.
Watts Recreations, 1654.

RUE. Called *herb of grace*, and often
alluded to; conjectured to be so
called because used in exorcisms
against evil spirits. See T. J.

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace.
Rich. II, iii, 4.

See also Haml., iv, 5.

Here it is punned upon, in the name
of *Ruy*:

But that this man, this herb of grace, Ruy Diaz,
This father of our faculties, should slip thus.
B. & Pl. Island Pr., i, 1.

Sometimes *herb-grace*, in one word:

Some of them smiled and said, rue was called herb-
grace, which though they scorned in their youth, they
might wear in their age. *Greene's Quip, sign. B 2.*

Rue, the herb, was also a common
subject of puns, from being the same
word which signified sorrow or pity:

I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace;
Rue, even for ruth, shortly shall be seen
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
Rich. II, loc. cit.
That bed, which did all joys display,
Became a bed of rue. *R. Brathwaite.*

See Todd.

To RUE, or REW, v. In the sense of
to pity.

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complayning out on me that would not on them rue.
Spens. P. Q., VI, viii, 20.

▲ RUFF, as a female neck-ornament,
made of plaited lawn, or other mate-
rial, is well known; but it was
formerly used by both sexes. The
effeminacy of a man's ruff, being
nicely plaited, is well ridiculed by
Beaumont and Fletcher:

For how ridiculous wert to have death come
And take a fellow pinn'd up like a mistress!
About his neck a ruff, like a pinch'd lanthorn,
Which schoolboys make in winter?
Nice Valour, iii, 1.

It was, however, worn both by divines
and lawyers, till it was supplanted by
the laced, or cut-band, as a smarter
thing; but this was a later fashion:

Ruffs of the bar,
By the vacation's power, translated are
To cut-work bands. *Habington, p. 111.*

A very small ruff was at one time
characteristical of a puritan:

O miracle!
Out of your little ruffe, Dorcas, and in the fashion,
Dost thou hope to be saved? *Mayne's City Match.*
She is a non-conformist in a close stomacher and ruff
of Geneva print. *Earle's Microcosm., p. 95, Blim's ed.*

Ruff meant a trump card (*Charta
dominatrix*, Coles); and to ruff a
card is still used, in some places, for
to trump it. It was also the name
of a game, like whist. See TRUMP.
See the rules in the Complete Game-
ster, p. 81, under the title of "Eng-
lish ruff and honours." It was also
a term in the game of glee. In the
following passage it seems to mean
the flourishing state, the height:

And in the ruffe of his felicitie
Prickt with ambition, he began disdain
His bastard lord's usurp'd authority.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 607.

†Lusia, who scorns all other imitations,
Cannot abide to be out-gone in fashions.
She says she cannot have a hat or ruff,
A gown, a petticoat, a band, or cuff,
But that these citizens (whom she doth hate)
Will get into 't, at ne'er so dear a rate.
Watts Recreations, 1654.

†**RUFF-BAND.** Another name for a ruff.

A. The ruffe band.

M. I have it in my hand.

A. Because it is somewhat hot this morning, it were better for me to weare a falling band.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1619.

What madnesse did possesse you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a ruffe-band, was onely the plagues livery.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**RUFFINOUS.** Ruffianly, outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the ruffinous pride

Of storms and tempests.

Chapm. II., vi, 456.

RUFFLE of a boot. The turned-down top, hanging in a loose manner, like the ruffle of a shirt.

One of the rowells of my silver spurs, catched hold of the ruffle of my boot.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iv, 6.

Hence Decker speaks of a ruffled boot. *Gul's Hornbook*, ch. 1.

It seems probable, from these examples, that ruffle is the proper reading here:

Why he will look upon his boot and sing; mend the ruff [ruffle] and sing.

All's W., iii, 2.

†*Ske.* Fie, how you writh it; now it looks just like A ruffled boot.

Ske. Or an oyld paper lanthorn.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

A RUFFLE. A bustle, or, perhaps, a scene of plunder.

Some time a blusterer, that the ruffle knew

Of court and city. *Ske. Lover's Compl.*, Suppl., i, 744.

To RUFFLE. To be turbulent and boisterous.

One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,

And ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome.

Titus Andron., i, 2.

To Britaine over seas from Rome went I,

To quaille the Picts, that ruffled in that ile.

Mirr. for Mag., 165.

To rob, or plunder:

I am your host,

With robber's hands, my hospitable favours

You should not ruffle thus.

K. Lear, iii, 7.

A RUFFLER. A cheating bully; so termed in several acts of parliament, particularly in one made in the reign of Henry VIII, which is thus quoted in an old pamphlet:

A ruffler is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vacabonds, in the 27th yeare of kyng Henry the eight, late of most famous memory.—He is so called when he goeth first abroad, eyther he hath served in the warres, or els he hath bene a servinge man, and weary of well doing, shaking of [off] all payne, doth chuse him the ydle lyfe, and wretchedly wanders aboute the most shyres of this realme; and with stoute audacyte demaundeth where he thinketh he may be bolde, and circumspecte ynough as he sethe cause to aske charitie.

Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors, B 2 a.

Brother to this upright man, flesh and blood, ruffling Tear-cat is my name; and a ruffler is my stile, my title, my profession.

Boar. Girl, O. PL, vi, 106.

Any lawless, or violent person:

And what the ruffler spake, the lout took for a verditte, For there the best was worst, worst best regarded.

Mirr. for Mag., 473.

That were it not that justice ofte them greeve, The just man's goods by rufflers should be reft.

Promos and Cass., ii, 8.

Look to your brain-pans, boyes, here comes a traine Of roysting rufflers, that are knaves in graine.

Hon. Ghost, p. 94.

RUINATE, *adj.* Ruinous.

Shall love in building grow so ruinate?

Com. of Err., iii, 2.

RUINATE, *v.* To reduce to ruin.

I will not ruinate my father's house,

Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.

3 Hen. VI, v, 1.

Also in *Titus Andr.*, v, 3. Both plays are of doubtful origin. See Johnson.

Ruinated is still sometimes used, as applied to a building. Mr. Pegge considered it as peculiar to Londoners. *Anecd. of Engl. Lang.*

RULE, *s.* Apparently put for behaviour, or conduct; with some, in allusion, perhaps, to the frolics called *mis-rule*.

If you priz'd my lady's favour at anything more than contempt, you would not give means for this uncivil rule.

Twelfth N., ii, 8.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule In any place but here, at bonfire, or at yule.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxvii, p. 1189.

†**RUMKIN.** A sort of drinking-vessel.

Ale in Saxon *rumken* then,

Such as will make grim Malkin prate,

Rouseth up valour in all men,

Quickens the poets wit and pen, despiseth fate.

Wit and Drollery, 1656.

But when the keen cheroketh blows fat bumpkin,

Who will refuse to drink thee into rumkin.

Gayton's Art of Longevity, 1659.

RUMNEY. A sort of Spanish wine, less frequently mentioned than many others.

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, rumney, brown bastard, metheglen, and the like—are hurtful in this case.

Burton, Anat. Mel., p. 70.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, rumney, and bastard.

Cogan, Haven of Health, p. 239.

See also in **SACK**.

†*Vinum Hispanense.* Spanish wine, rumney or sacke.

Nomenclator.

†**RUMOROUS.** Murmuring.

Clashing of armour, and the rumorons sound Of the sterne billowes, in contention stood.

Drayton's Moses in a Map of his Miracles, 1604.

RUMP-FED, *a.*, on which so much has been written, means, probably, nothing more than fat-bottomed; *fed*, or fattened in the *rump*.

Aroint thee, witch! the rump-fed ronyon cries.

Macb., i, 3.

It is very true that fat flaps, kidneys, *rumps*, and other scraps, were among the low perquisites of the kitchen, as

Mr. Steevens has abundantly shown, in his note. But in such an allusion, there would have been little reason to prefer *rumps*; scrap-fed would be more natural, and kidney-fed, or flap-fed, equal. But *fat-rumped* conveys a picture of the person mentioned, which the others would not in any degree.

RUNNEL, s. A small stream, or brook; a small run of water.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little runnel tumbled near the place:
Thither he ran, and fill'd his helmet wide.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 67

The word was used by Collins. See T. J.

RUSH. *Branch and rush* seem to be put for *branch and root*, in two passages of Isaiah, in our public version. It is, however, a literal translation from the Hebrew, and not at all an English phrase.

The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, *branch and rush*, in one day. ix, 14.
Neither shall there be any work for Egypt, which the head or tail, *branch or rush*, may do. xix, 15.

It means, clearly, *great and small*, and is so rendered in the Septuagint, at the former place; in the second, ἀρχὴν καὶ τέλος. Vatablus, and other commentators, say, that by *branch* the Hebrews meant "the strong," and by *rush* "the weak persons." See Del Rio, Adagia Sacra, p. 323.

RUSH, FRIAR. A personage celebrated in the marvellous legends of old times. He is thus described:

Saw ye never Fryer Rushe
Painted on a cloth, with a side-long cow's taylor,
And crooked cloven feet, and many a loked mayle?
For al the world (if I shud judg) should reckon him
his brother.

Like even what face Friar Rush had, the devil had
such another. Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 41.
Friar Rush was for all the world such another fellow
as this Hudgen, and brought up in the same schoole,
to wit, in a kitchen.—For the reading whereof I refer
you to Friar Rush his storie, &c.

Reg. Scot., Disc. of Witchcr., p. 623.

The face of Friar Rush might well resemble that of the devil, since, according to the tale, he was a devil. This curious history was printed in 1620, and particularly recommended to young people! It had probably been often printed before. The title is this: "The Historie of Friar Rush: how he came to a house of Religion to

seeke service, and being entertained by the Priour, was first made under Cooke. Being full of pleasant mirth for young people." But the half-title prefixed to the tale lets out the secret: "A pleasant Hiatory, how a Devil (named Rush) came to a religious house to seeke a service." An account of this scarce tract was given in Mr. Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, with the arguments of all the chapters, and a specimen of the narrative. Vol. i, pp. 248—252. The tale was reprinted for Triphook, in 1810.

It may be observed, that the whole tale is designed as a severe satire upon the monks, the pretended friar being sent from hell in consequence of news brought to the prince of devils, "of the great misrule and vile living of these religious men; to keepe them still in that state, and worse if it might be." P. 2, repr.

RUSH-BEARINGS. A sort of rural festivals; or, rather, another name for the parish wakes, held at the feast of the dedication of each church, when the parishioners brought fresh rushes to strew the church. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. i, p. 436, 4to ed.

His [the ruffian's] sovereignty is shewne highest at
May-games, wakes, summerfests, and rush-bearings;
where it is twentie to one but hee becomes benefi-
ciall to the lord of the manour, by means of a
bloody nose, or a broken pate.

Chiters's Whims., p. 133.

RUSH-BUCKLER. Equivalent to SWASH-BUCKLER, q. v. A bullying and violent person.

Take into this number also their servants; I mean
all that flock of stout, bragging rush-bucklers.

More's Utopia, by R. Robinson, vol. ii, p. 39, Didd.

The Latin is, "cetratorum nebulonum." Mr. Dibdin is mistaken in his interpretation. It is from "rushing out with bucklers."

RUSH-RINGS. The marrying with a rush-ring is sometimes mentioned. Probably it was only such a jocular mode of marrying as leaping over a broomstick. It appears, however, that an evil use was occasionally made of the jocular marriage, in seducing young women; as appears from one of the constitutions of Salisbury:

"Nec quisquam *annulum* de *junco*, vel quacunque vili materia, vel pretiosa, *jocando* manibus innectat muliercularum, ut liberius cum ea fornicetur; ne dum *jocari* se putat, *honoribus* matrimonialibus se astringat."

Du Cange in *Annulus*. A similar custom is recorded as prevailing in France. *Popular Ant.*, 4to, vol. ii, p. 38.

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll marry thee with a *rush-ring*.

D'Avenant's Rivals.

And Tommy was so to Katty,
And wedded her with a *rush-ring*.

Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel., vol. i, p. 276.

These passages, cited by sir John Hawkins, are proofs enough of the existence of the practice, whether in jest or earnest; but that it was the former, is proved by the passage from *Du Cange*. *Tib*, however, was a common name for a kind female.

Thou art the damned door-keeper to every
Coystrel, that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.

Pericles, Malone Suppl., ii, 129.

As fit—as *Tib's rush* for *Tom's* fore-finger.

All's Well, ii, 2.

Tib was also the ace of trumps at gleek, and *Tom* the knave: which cards were probably so named, because the appellations *Tom* and *Tib* were in common use, to signify lad and lass.

Tom and *Tibbe* are introduced as common names in Churchyard's account of queen Elizabeth's entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk:

C. And doth not Jove and Mars beare sway?—

P. Then put in *Tom* and *Tibbe*, and all beares sway,
&c.

Nich. Progr., vol. ii, p. 69.

See *TIB*.

RUSHES STREWED IN ROOMS.

Our countrymen never loved bare floors; and before the luxury of carpets was introduced, it was common to strew rushes on the floors, or in the way where processions were to pass. This our poets, as usual, attributed to all times and countries. Thus *Tarquin* is represented as treading on rushes in the chamber of *Lucretia*:

Our *Tarquin* thus

Did softly press the *rushes*, ere he waken'd
The chastity he wounded.

Cymb., ii, 2.

Thus *Mortimer* is invited to lie down on the *rushes*, at the feet of the Welch lady:

She bids you on the wanton *rushes* lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her lap.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

At the coronation of *Henry V*, when the procession is coming, the grooms cry,

More *rushes*, more *rushes*!

2 Hen. IV, v, 5.

Thus also at a wedding:

Full many maids, clad in their best array,
In honour of the bride, come with their flasks
Fill'd full with flowers; others in wicker baskets
Bring from the marish *rushes*, to o'erspread
The ground, whereon to church the lovers tread.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, 2.

They were used green:

Where is this stranger? *Rushes*, ladies, *rushes*,
Rushes as green as summer for this stranger.

B. and Fl. Valentinian, ii, 4.

Sweet lady, I do honour the meanest *rush* in this
chamber for your love.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iii, 9.

In allusion to this practice, *rushed* was sometimes put for "strew'd with rushes."

Thou dancest on my heart, lascivious queen,
Ev'n as upon these *rushes* which thou treadest.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 475.

Not worth a rush; it was, probably, this custom of strewing *rushes* on the floor, that gave rise to this phrase for anything of no value:

But bee not pinned alwayes on her sleeves; strangers
have greene *rushes*, when daily guests are *not worth a rush*.

Lyly's Sapho and Phaon, ii, 4.

Being scattered so profusely, and trodden to pieces without reserve, they were of course, singly, of very little value.

†To mince it with a minion, tracyng a pavion or galliardo uppon the *rushes*. *Ricke his Farewell*, 1581.

RUSHY-MILS. Apparently, a sportive imitation of mills, made by the shepherds in running water, and composed of rushes.

His spring should flow some other way; no more
Should it in wanton manner ere be scene
To writhe in knots, or give a gown of greene
Unto their meadows: nor be scene to play,
Nor drive the *rushy-mils*, that in his way
The shepherds made. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, I, i, v. 722.

†**RUSSE.** A Russian.

The contrary whereof other ambassadors and the laste that honourable and renowned gen. sir Richard Lea, found his greatest crosse, for pride, opinion, and selfe will, is inherent to any *Russe* put in place of honor.

Sir Thomas Smith's Voiage, 1605.

RUSSETS. Clothes of a russet colour; the holiday dress of a shepherd was of that kind of cloth: the colour being a sort of dingy brown. Hence the name of *russet*, or *russetine*, given to some apples.

He borrow'd on the working daies his holy *russets*
oft.

Warner, Alb., iv, 20, p. 95.

And, for the better credit of the world,
In their fresh *russets* every one doth go.
Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1429.

†**RUSSETING.** A kind of apple.
Nor pippin, which we hold of kernell-fruits the king;
The apple orendge; then the savory *russetting*.
Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 18.

RUTH, s. Pity; from to rue, in the sense of to pity. Used by Milton, and still later; but now seldom, except by poets who affect old words. *Ruth-less* is common; *ruth-ful* much less so.

Tho can she weep to stir up gentle *ruth*,
Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 50.

Would the nobility lay aside their *ruth*,
And let me use my sword. *Coriol., i, 1.*

Here it seems to be used for cruelty, which is so contrary to its proper sense, that it is not easily accounted for:

The Danes with *ruth* our realme did overrun,
Their wrath inwript us all in wretchednesse.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 326.

Perhaps the author meant in a pitiful manner, in a way to cause *ruth*, or pity.

RUTH, v., for rueth, the third person singular of to rue.

O heaven, quoth I, where is the place affords
A friend to helpe, or any heart that *ruth*
The most dejected hopes of wronged truth.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 101.

RUTTER, or RUTTIER. An old sea term, corrupted from the French, *routier*; a directory to show the proper course of a vessel. Cotgrave says it is a directory for finding out courses either by sea or land; but I have not found it in the latter acceptance. Blount says that it means also, "One, that by much trotting up and down, is grown acquainted with most ways; and hence an old beaten soldier, or an old crafty fox." *Glossographia*.

My tables are not yet one quarter emptied of notes out of their table; which because it is, as it were, a sea *rutter* diligently kept amongst them from age to age, of all their ebbs and flowes, and winds.
Nash's Pr. of Red H., Harl. Misc., vi, 151.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 6207, Art. 3, entitled, "Observations and Directions for Sailors," contains six *rutters*, or direction for particular routes at sea.

Rutter was also corruptly used for *reuter*, or *reiter*, a German trooper. See Todd.

RYAL, or RIAL. An English gold

coin, which under Elizabeth passed for 15s. The name derived from a Spanish coin, *real*, or royal, value only 6d.

They play'd good store of gold and silver, rating it, for the present, at the 10th or 12th penny, so as above a noble, or a *ryall*, was not (in common account) to be lost at a sitting. *Har. on Play, i, p. 208.*

Kersey defines it, "A piece of gold, which, temp. H. 6, was current for 10s., under H. 8 for 11s. 3d., and under Q. Eliz. for 15s." The proper name of this coin was SPUR-ROYAL, which see.

S.

†**SABBY.** Crabbed? *Sabbed*, in the dialect of Sussex, means saturated.

Though it be very lechery unto thee,
Do't with a *sabby* politician's face.
Vittoria Corombona, ed. 1681.

†**SACCAGE.** Plunder.

Who whiles he busily bestirred himself among those that fell to spoyle and *saccage*, chaunced, by occasion of his loose and large garments that entangled him, to catch a fall forward.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1608.

When the *saccage* therefore was divided and dealt.
Ibid.

SACK. A Spanish wine of the dry or rough kind; *vin sec*, French; *sac*, German. It is even called *seck*, in an article cited by bishop Percy from an old account book of the city of Worcester: "Anno Eliz. xxxiiij. Item, for a gallon of claret wine, and *seck*, and a pound of sugar." Other instances have been found. See the various notes on the two parts of Hen. IV. The same wine, undoubtedly, which is now named Sherry. Falstaff expressly calls it *Sherris sack*, that is, sack from *Xeres*, i. e., Sherry. Blount, in his *Glossographia*, exactly so describes it: "*Sherry sack*, so called from *Xeres*, a sea town of Corduba, in Spain, where that kind of *sack* is made." Hence the necessity for adding sugar to it, to please a luxurious palate. Ritson pretended that the old *sack* of Falstaff's time was a compound of Sherry, cider, and sugar; but gives no proof of it, except the recollection of a nameless old gentleman. *Note on 1 Henry IV, ii, 4.* The very old gentleman, I fancy,

substituted conjecture for recollection. The only difficulty about it has arisen from the later importation of sweet wines from Malaga, the Canaries, &c., which were at first called Malaga, or Canary *sacks*; *sack* being by that time considered as a name applicable to all white wines. Sweet wines were not so early imported. Howell says,

I read in the reign of Henry the Seventh that no sweet wines were brought into this realm but Malmseyes. *Londinopolis*, p. 103.

And soon after,

Moreover, no *sacks* were sold but Rumney, and that for medicine more than for drink; but now many kinds of *sacks* are known and used. *Ibid.*, p. 103.

One of these sweet wines still retains the name of *sack*. It is but little used, yet, being proverbial for sweetness, has thrown an obscurity over the original dry *sack*. Falstaff says,

A good *Sherris sack* has a twofold operation in it. *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Presently he calls it *Sherris* only:

The second property of your excellent *Sherris* is the warming of the blood.

Soon after both names are used indiscriminately:

This valour comes of *Sherris*; so that skill in the weapon is nothing, without *sacks*. *Ibid.*

"Your best *sacke*," says Gervase Markham, "are of Seres [*i. e.*, Xeres] in Spaine." *Engl. Housew.*, p. 162.

It is strange that, with these passages before them, some commentators should have doubted of Sherry being the wine. Seres, or Xeres, wine is *Sherry*, the latter being only a corruption of that name. Markham goes on to mention other kinds of *sack*, of which the principal are those of Canary and Malaga.

Falstaff drank it with sugar, as is well known; but that beverage was not peculiar to him. Belleur says, in the *Wild-Goose Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher,

You shall find us in the tavern,
Lamenting in *sack and sugar* for our losses. *Act v*, sc. 2.

It is said also of a personage, in the *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, that he lies fattening himself with *sack and sugar* in the house, while his brothers are fain to walke with lean purses abroad. *O. Pl.*, v, 50.

Sack and *Sherry* are synonymous also in Ben Jonson:

Sack says my bush;
"Be merry and drink *Sherry*," that's my poesie. *New Inn*, i, 2.

In Earle's *Microcosmographie*, § xiii, Bliss's edition, it is mentioned in a note, that in the edition of 1732, the editor altered *Canary* to *Sherry*; why, says Mr. B., "I am at a loss to discover." Probably only because Sherry was again become more fashionable.

Malaga, another sweet wine, was also, as above observed, termed *sack*:

But a cup of old *Malaga sack*,
Will fire the bush at his back. *Mad Tom, Percy's Rel.*, ii, 353.

Canary sack is celebrated in a specific address, by R. Herrick:

When thou thyself dar'st say, thy isles shall lack
Grapes, before Herrick leaves *Canarie sack*. *Herrick*, p. 86.

If further proof were wanting, that Falstaff's *sack* was not a sweet wine, but was actually *Sherry*, it is abundantly furnished by Dr. Venner's curious work, *Via recta ad Vitam longam* (publ. 1637). After discussing medicinally the propriety of mixing sugar with *sack*, he adds,

But what I have spoken of mixing sugar with *sack*, must be understood of *Sherie sack*, for to mix sugar with other wines, that in a common appellation are called *sack*, and are sweeter in taste, makes it unpleasant to the pallat, and fulsome to the stomach. p. 31.

Speaking afterwards of Canary wine, he says,

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a *sacke*, with this adjunct, *sweete*; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from *sacke* in sweetness and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence. For it is not so white in colour as *sack*, nor so thin in substance. p. 32.

On the virtues of *sack*, and other good wine, no one has spoken so experimentally as B. Jonson, if the MS. at Dulwich, ascribed to him, be genuine;

Mem. I laid the plot of my *Volpone*, and wrote most of it, after a present of ten dozen of *palm sack*, from my very good lord T—: that play, I am positive, will last to posterity, and be acted, when I and Euvy be friends, with applause. *MS. at Dulw. College.*

Afterwards he speaks of his *Catiline* in a similar way, but adds, that he thinks one scene in it flat; and resolves, therefore, to drink no more water with his wine. The *Alchemist*, and *Silent Woman*, he describes as the result of plenty of good wine; but the *Devil is an Ass* was written, "when

I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil." This is cited at length in Hughson's History of London, vol. iv, p. 40, appropos to the site of the Devil tavern.

It is not meant to be asserted that whenever *sack* alone is mentioned, Sherry is always intended; but that the *sack* which was taken with sugar, was usually Sherry, which being rough, required that recommendation to some palates. *Sack* was the general name for white wines; when Sherry was meant, it was regularly distinguished as *Sherris sack*. Sometimes it was necessary to specify. Thus, in the mock puppet-show of Ben Jonson, after it has been said that

He strikes Hero in love to him with a pint of *Sherry*;
It is immediately said,

A pint of *sack*, score a pint of *sack*—

Upon which the foolish Nokes remarks,

Sack? you said but e'en now it should be *Sherry*.
Pup. Why so it is; Sherry, Sherry, Sherry.

Barth. Fair, v, 4.

It is Sherry, he says, though *sack* was called for. Nor must the derivation from *sec* be too strongly asserted, for there is no doubt that a large class of wines of Spain, and principally sweet wines, were called *secco* there, from the sacks in which they were sold. F. E. Brückman, a curious writer on all liquors, has both *secco*, and *sech* (the latter apparently the German name), which, he says, "est vinum quoddam album generosum, dulce, Hispanicum, sic dictum, quod in utribus seu saccis in Hispania circumvehatur. Hispani *secco* vocitant." *Catalogus, &c., Helmstadii*, 1722. He adds, that the best of these wines comes from the Canaries. Yet, after all, the Spanish Dictionaries do not acknowledge the word; and *seco*, with them, means only *dry*. Such is etymology!

In an old ballad, introduced in a poem called "Pasquil's Palinodia," 1619 and 1624, *sack* and *Sherry* are used throughout, as perfectly synonymous, every stanza, to the number of twelve, ending,

Give me *sacks*, old *sacks*, boys,
To make the muses merry,
The life of mirth, and the joy of the earth,
Is a cup of good old *Sherry*. *Bibliogr. Mem.*, p. 181.

†**SACK-POSSET.** See **POSSET**. It was especially used on the night of the wedding.

I'll away into the country, and as it happens have a little business there; I shall come up so vigorous, and so loving; wee'll have a *sack-posset*, and go to bed together, tho' it be at noon-day.

Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

To make *secke posselt* without mylke.—Take a pinte of ale, and sett yt over the fyre in a basone, and scume yt till yt be very cleane, and lett yt boyle, then put in a pinte of secke, and when the secke and ale boyle put into yt twenty eggs well beaten together, and keepe styrringe yt untill they come to a reasonable substance. Then put yt into an other basone made hote before, and sett yt on a chafinge-diahe and coles, but you must remember to keepe styrringe yt allwaies one waie. *Probatum.* *MS. Receipt-Book.*

SACK-BUT. A bass trumpet; corrupted from *sambuca*, used in Latin for the same instrument. See *Coles' Dict.* The word is still in use among musicians.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes,
Tabors, and cymbals, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Coriol.*, v, 4.

Ascham uses *sambukes* for it:

This I am sure, that lutes, harpes, all maner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes, every one whiche standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle. *Tosop.*, p. 24.

Yet *sambuca*, in the sense of an instrument, is only low Latin, and as that word originally meant the elder tree, it is most probable that it properly meant a *bassoon*, or some kind of pipe, which the elder so readily makes. Du Cange gives one instance in which it is explained *cithara*, but that is not likely to be right. The modern *sackbut* is a complicated instrument, with sliding tubes, answering the purpose of stops.

SACKERSON. A bear, of great notoriety at the bear-garden, called Paris-garden. Mr. Malone, who cites sir J. Davies's epigram below, judiciously conjectures that bears were usually called from their masters. Thus, *George Stone*, a bear, occurs in the play of the Puritan; also *Ned Whiting*, elsewhere, and *Harry Hunkes*.

I have seen *Sackerson* loose twenty times, and have taken him by the chain. *Merr. W. W.*, i, 1.

Mentioned also in the comedy of Giles Goosecap:

Never stir if he fought not with great *Sackerson* four hours to one. *Sign. B 3 b.*

Publius, a student of the common law,
To Paris Garden does himself withdraw ;
Leaving old Ployden, Dyer, and Broke alone,
To see old Harry Hunkes and Sacarson.

Sir J. Davies, Epig., 1598.

To SACRE, v. To consecrate. Dr. Johnson thought that only the participle had ever been used.

And presented him to the archbishop of Canterburie, Anselme, *sacred* of him ; the which, according to their request, did consecrate him.

Holinshed, vol. ii, sign. x 3 b.

Determined to conquer the city of Rheims, that he might there be *sacred*, crowned, and anointed, according to the custome of his progenitors.

Ibid., sign. F f f 5 b.

The *sacring-bell*, was a bell which rang for processions, and other holy ceremonies :

I'll startle you, worse than the *sacring-bell*.

Hen. VIII, iii, 2.

You shall ring the *sacring-bell*,
Keep your hours, and tell your knell.

Merry Dev. of Edmonton, O. Pl., v, 276.

The participle is quoted from sir W. Temple, applied to the consecration of the kings of France. See T. J. [The word is frequently used by Sylvester in translating Du Bartas.]

†With all the sinnewes of a loyall heart,
Unto your royall handes I humblie *sacre*
These weeks (the works of the worlds glorious Maker).

SAD, a, often meant no more than serious.

My father and the gentlemen are in *sad* talk.

Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

Rather than for anything in it, which should helpe good *sadde* studie.

Ascham, p. 27.

All the derivatives partake of this use. Thus *sadly*, seriously :

The conference was *sadly* borne. *Much Ado, ii, 3.*

When I advise me *sadly* on this thing.

Tuncr. and Gism., O. Pl., vi, 177.

Sadness, seriousness :

Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love.

Rom. and Jul., i, 1.

Hence the phrase still in use, "in sober *sadness*."

To SAFE, v. To secure, or make safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going,
Is Fulvia's death.

Ant. and Cleop., i, 3.

Best you *saf'd* the bringer

Out of the host ; I must attend mine office,
Or would have done 't myself.

Ibid., iv, 6.

And make all his craft

Sail with his ruin, for his father *saf't*.

Chapman, Odys., cit. Steevens.

SAFEGUARD, or SAVE-GUARD. A large petticoat, worn over the other clothes, to protect them from dirt. It was the riding-dress of ordinary females. [An article of dress for the purpose described is still used by farmers' wives and daughters in the west of England, and known by the same name.]

Make you ready straight,
And in that gown, which first you came to town in,
Your *safeguard*, cloke, and your hood suitable,
Thus on a double gelding you shall amble,
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.

B. and Fl. Noble Gent., ii, 1.

On with your cloak and *safeguard*, you arrant drab.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., vi, 416.

Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantick husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask, and *safeguard*.

Drayt. Moonc., p. 495.

That is, dress'd as a woman.

The men hooted, the gentlewomen in cloaks and *safeguards*.

Stage Direction, in Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 254.

†A kind of aray or attire reaching from the navill downe to the feete, by this description like a womans *safegard* or a bakera.

Nomenclator, 1686.

SAFETY. This word is often used as a trisyllable, by Spenser.

That none did others *safetie* despise. *F. Q., I, ix, 1.*

So also in other places.

SAFFO. An Italian word, rendered by Florio, "a catchpole, a base sergeant;" introduced by Ben Jonson in his Volpone :

I hear some footing ; officers, the *saffi*
Come to apprehend us.

Fox, iii, 5.

Whalley confounded with these officers, what Coryat says of the *savi*. Vol. ii, p. 33, repr. I do not find that he speaks of the *saffi*.

To SAFFRON, v. To stain of a yellow, or saffron colour. Used by Drayton in the early edition of his Eclogues (1593, 4to) :

The lothlie morpheu *saffroned* the place. Sign. B 3 b.

Afterwards changed to

The morpheu quite discoloured the place.

8vo ed., 1388.

The changes in this later edition are very great.

†Give us bacon, rinds of wallnuts,
Shells of cockles, and of small nuts ;
Ribanda, bells, and *saffrand* linnen.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

†**SAGENESE.** Seriousness.

We are not to this ende borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime ; but we are rather borne to *sagenesse*, and to certaine graver and greater studies.

Northbrooke on Dicing, 1677.

To SAGG. To hang down, as oppressed with weight ; to *swag* is now used, and is perhaps more proper. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sagg* with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Macb., v, 3.

Which, when I blow,

Draws to the *sagging* dug milk white as snow.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 143.

To sagg on, to walk heavily :

This said, the aged street *sagg'd* sadly on alone.

Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 959.

When sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* every day in his round gascoynes of white cotton

Nash's Pierce Pennil. in Cens. Lit., vii, 16.

SAGITTARY. Not the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, but an imaginary monster, introduced into the armies of the Trojans, by the fabling writer, Guido de Colonna. He says, that "King Epistrophus brings from the land beyond the Amazons, a thousand knights; among whom is a terrible archer, half man and half beast, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire, and strike dead like lightning." It is similarly described by Lydgate, the translator and versifier of that work. But the name of *Sagittary* is given by Shakespeare, and judiciously given, as the description fully authorises it:

The dreadful *Sagittary*
Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To reinforcement, or we perish all.
Tro. and Cress., v, 5.

Caxtons Three Destructions of Troy, and Lydgate's, are both cited in the notes on this passage. It is thus told by the moderniser and amplifier of Lydgate (I believe, Thomas Heywood). Of king Epistrophus he says,

For with him in his company he had
An archer of such strange proportion,
And monstrously and wonderfully made,
That men had him in admiration.
For from the middle upward to the crowne
He was a man, and from the middle downe
Like to a horse he was proportioned,
In each respect, for form and feature;
His skin it was all hairy, rough, and red;
And yet although this monstrous creature
Had man-like face, yet did his color show
Like burning coles that in the fire glow.
His eyes they did two furnaces resemble,
As bright as fier, whereby all that him met,
The very sight of him did make them tremble,
And from their hearts deepe sighs for feare to set,
His face it was so fowle and horrible,
And looke so ugly, fierce, and terrible.
His manner was to goe into the field
Unarmed of all weapons whatsoere,
And never used sword, speare, axe, nor shield,
But in his hand a mighty bow did beare;
And by his side a sheafe of arrowes hung,
Bound fast together with a leather thong.
Life and Death of Hector, B. III, chap. iii, p. 175,
Purfoot, 1614.

The description is continued for four stanzas more; the author being much more diffuse than Lydgate, here and everywhere. But the name of *Sagittary* is not mentioned here. It is, in fact, a Centaur.

SAIN, *part.*, for said. An obsolete form. Spenser uses the verb also.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath been tofore *sain*.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

It is given to Armado, who affects antiquated words.

SAINT. A corrupt mode of writing the game properly called cent. See **CENT.**

Husband, shall we play at *saint*?
Woman k., &c., O. Pl., vii, 296.

SAINT'S-BELL, corruptly written **SAUNCE-BELL**, also **SANCE**. A small bell, which called to prayers, and other holy offices. "*Campana sacra vel sancta*, so called because *nos ad sacra seu sancta vocet*." *Blount, Gloss.* Called also **SACRING-BELL**.

'Las, this is but the *saunce-bell*, here's a gentlewoman
Will ring y' another peal.

B. and Pl. Night Walker, iii, 1.
Whose shrill *saint's-bell* hangs on his lover's
While the rest are damned to the plumberry.

Hall, Sat., v, 1.
And chirping birds, the *saint's-bell* of the day
Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.

Pool's Par., p. 448.

SAKER. A species of hawk. Minshew says it is only the Greek name of the bird, *ἰέραξ*, Latinized from *ierós*, sacer.

As egles eyes to owlates sight,
As fierce *saker* to coward kite.

Pattenham, L. iii, p. 196.
Let these proud *sakers* and jer-falcons fly,
Do not thou move a wing.

Spanish Gipsy, Anc. Dr., iv, 138.

"The *saker*," says the Gentleman's Recreation, "is a passenger, or peregrin hawk, for her eyrie hath not been found by any.—She is somewhat larger than the haggard falcon, her plume is rusty and ragged; the sear of her foot and beak like the lanner; her pounces are short, however she has great strength, and is hardy to all kind of fowl." *Gent. Recr. of Hawks*, p. 50, 8vo, ed.

Also a small species of ordnance, called from the other:

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of and maker.
Hudibras.

See Johnson.

In one of these four long walks I reckoned about eight and twenty great peeces, besides those of the lesser sort, as *sakers*. *Coryat, Crud.*, i, p. 123, repr.
See on **MUSKET**.

†**SALE-TONGUED.** Mercenary.

Even so, profaning of a gift divine,
The drunkard drowns his reason in the wine:
So *sale-tongu'd* lawyers, wresting eloquence,
Excuse rich wrong, and cast poore innocence.
Sylvestre's Du Bartas.

†**SALET.** The old form of salad.

Acetarium, rii, n. ge. a *salette* of herbes. It is also a gardeine, where *salet* herbes do growe.
Eliotes Dictionaris, 1650.

Oleum eburnum, Colum. quod in cibis adhibetur esturque. Sallet cyba. Nomenclator, 1585.

SALIANCE. Sallying, issuing against.

*Now note I went,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce saliance,
And fell intent, ye did at carat me meet.*

Sprus. P. Q., II, i, 39.

SALLET, SALET, SALADE, or CÉ-

LATE. Perhaps from *celare*, Min-

shew. Some derive it from *salut*;

but *salade* was French, in that sense.

See Manuel Lexique. A sort of

helmet, or head-piece. "Father

Daniel," says Grose, "defines it to

be a sort of light casque, without a

crest, sometimes having a visor, and

sometimes being without." He pro-

ceeds: "In a MS. inventory of the

royal stores and habiliments of war,

in the different arsenals and garrisons,

taken 1st of Edward VI, there are

entries of the following articles. At

Hampton Court, *sallets* for archers on

horseback, *sallets* with grates, and

old *sallets* with vizards. At Windsor,

salettes and skulls: at Calais, *salettes*

with vysars and bevers, and *salets*

with bevers. These authorities prove

that *salets* were of various construc-

tions." *On Anc. Armour*, p. 11.

But for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a

crow's-bill. *2 Hen. VI, iv, 10.*

He caused iron *sallets*, and morians to be made.

North's Plut., 164 B.

He ran to the river for water, and brought it in his

sallet. *Ibid., 1078 E.*

Then he must have a buckler to keep off his enemies

strokes, then he must have a *sallet* wherewith his

head may be saved. *Latimer, fol. 186 b.*

I wolde have a *sallet* to ware on my heul,

Whiche under my chyn, with a thonge red

Buckeled shail be. *Theridias, an Interl., Brit. Bibliogr., i, 173.*

After much quibbling on that word

and *sallad*.

†*Sallade de cuir. A sallad or headpiece covered with*

the hyde of a beast: a soldiers cap of lether

Nomenclator, 1585.

†**SALLINGER'S ROUND.** An old

ballad, and tune, which seems to have

been very popular in the reign of

Elizabeth, and for some time after.

The original words appear to be lost,

but it was evidently of an indelicate

character, and the phrase is often

applied in this sense. More properly

Sallenger's Round, i. e., St. Leger's.

Who, should he but hear our organs once sound,

Could scarce keep his hool from *Sallingers round*.

And so the commencement grows new.

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

It will restore an old man of threescore, to the juve-

nality of thirty, or make a girl at fourteen, with

drinking but one glass, as ripe as an old maid of four

and twenty. "Twill make a parson dance *Sallingers-*

round, a paritan lust after the scab, &c.

London Spy, 1695.

†**SALOON.** Some description of stuff

used for linings.

Her honour's petticoat and gown

Were nicely made of blew *saloons*,

Which had long sauce, without a joke,

Lia'd some lord's coach-man's liv'ry cloak.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SALT, from *saltus*. A leap; a Latin-

ism apparently hazarded by Ben Jon-

son.

And frisking lambs

Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.

Union of Delight, vol. vi, p. 26, ed. Whalley.

He has it also in the Dev. is an Aa,

but I believe it is peculiar to him.

†**SALT**, apparently used in the sense of

wit.

On wings of fancy to display

The flag of high invention, stay,

Repose your quills, your veins grow four,

Tempt not your *salt* beyond her pow'r;

If your pall'd fancies but decline,

Censure will strike at ev'ry line.

Quarles's Emblems.

Eating salt was believed to excite

anger, or to cause melancholy.

In sooth, gentleman, I seldom eat *salt* for fears of

anger, and if you give me in token that I want wit,

then will you make me choicracks before I eat it:

for women, be they never so foolish, would ever be

thought wise.

I staid not long for mine answer, but as well quickned

by her former talks, as desirous to cry quitance for

her present tongue, said thus: "If to eat store of

salt, cause one to fret, and to have no *salt*, signifies

lacke of wit, then doe you cause me to marvell, that

eating no *salt*, you are so captious, and loving no

salt, you are so wise, when indeed so much wit is

sufficient for a woman, as when she is in the raine

can warne her to come out of it.

Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SALT, ABOVE, or BELOW THE. No-

thing more strongly marks the great

change which has taken place in the

manners of society, than these phrases,

which denote a marked and invidious

subordination maintained among per-

sons admitted to the same table. A

large salt-cellar was usually placed

about the middle of a long table,

the places above which were assigned

to the guests of more distinction,

those below to dependants, inferiors,

and poor relations. Hence it is the

characteristic of an insolent coxcomb,

that

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is

beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the*

salt. *B. Jous. Cynthia, Rev., ii, 2.*

That is, not to any one who sits below

it. Hence also it is the characteristic

of a servile chaplain,

That he do, on no default,
Ever presume to sit *above the salt*.
Hall, Satires, B. ii, S. 6.

My proud lady
Admits him to her table, marry, even
Below the salt. *Mass. City Madam, i, 1.*
Plague him; set him *below the salt*, and let him not
touch a bit, till every one has had his full cut.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 285.

Mr. Whalley, in his note on the passage of Ben Jonson, says, that "the custom is still preserved at the lord mayor's, and some other public tables." But if it was so then, it is now probably disused. Mr. Gifford, in a note on the Unnatural Combat of Massinger, act iii, sc. 1, adds this remark: "It argues little for the delicacy of our ancestors, that they should have admitted of such distinctions at their board; but in truth they seem to have placed their guests *below the salt*, for no better purpose than that of mortifying them." He then quotes the following passage, of which he thinks that in Hall's Satires a versification. It is from Nixon's Strange Foot-post, and the subject is a poor scholar:

Now, as for his fare, it is lightly at the cheapest table, but he must sit *under the salt*, that is an axiome in such places;—then, having drawne his knife leasurably, unfolded his napkin mannerly, after twice or thrice wying his beard, if he have it, he may reach the bread on his knife's point, and fall to his porridge; and between every sponefull take as much deliberation as a capon cramming: lest he be out of his porridge before they have buried part of their first course in their bellies.

SALTIER. Probably an intended blunder for satyrs.

Master, there is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that made themselves all men of haire; they call themselves *saltiers*, and they have a dance, which the wenches call a gally-maufry of gambols, because they are not in it.

Winter's Tale, iv, 4.

The dance follows, which is called a dance of "twelve satires."

To SALVE, v. To salute.

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them. *Spens. F. Q., II, viii, 23.*
Peace, the good porter, ready still at hand,
It doth uppin, and praies him God to save;
And after *salving* kindly doth demand
What was his will. *Mirr. Mag., 543.*

To salve, or salew, was the same:

And her *salew*, with seemly bel-accoyle.

Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 292.

To salve was used also by lord Surrey.

SAMBUKE. A kind of harp; *sambuca*, Latin.

All manner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes, every one which standeth by fine and quick fingering.

Arch. Taz., p. 25, repr.

See **SACKBUT**.

SAMINGO. A corruption of San Domingo; or perhaps an intended blunder, put into the mouth of Silence when in liquor:

Do me right, and dub me knight, *Samingo*. Is't not so?
2 Hen. IV, v, 3.

In an old play of Nash's, this fragment of a ballad has been found, and runs thus:

Monsieur *Mingo* for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, in can, or glass.
God Bacchus, do me right,
And dub me knight
Domingo.

Nash's Summer's last Will, &c., 1600.

It has been supposed that the introduction of Domingo, which is the same as Dominick, as a burden to a drinking song, was intended as a sarcasm against the luxury of the Dominicans; but, whether the change to *Samingo* was intended as a blunder, or was ever a regular contraction of *San Domingo*, is uncertain. Mr. Boswell has strengthened the suspicion against San Domingo, as being the patron of toppers, by a quotation from a Spanish song. *Malone's Sh., vol. xxi, p. 467.*

SAMITE, s. A dress or robe made of very fine silk; or the stuff itself, a kind of taffeta or satin, generally adorned with gold.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd,
And her fayre locks were woven up in gold.

Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 13.

It was old French, in many various forms, as Roquefort shows, who adds, that the *oriflamme*, or sacred banner, was of scarlet *samite*. Du Cange makes *samitium* the same as *exametum*, which was *ἐξαμίρον*.

SANCTUS, BLACK. The *black sanctus* appears to have been a kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises; in ridicule, I fear, of the *Sanctus*, or Holy, Holy, Holy, of the Romish Missal. The custom of performing it is probably as old as the Reformation; but a hymn to St. Satan, under this name, probably written by that author himself, is produced by sir John Harington, in the prologue to his Ajax; and was republished in the *Nugæ Antiquæ*. It begins:

O tu qui dans oracula
Cotem scindis novacula, &c.

We find it called *santus*, *santis*, and even *saunce*. Ben Jonson and others use it to express any confused and violent noise:

Let's have the giddy world turn'd the heels upward,
And sing a rare *black sanctus* on his head,
Of all things out of order.

Masque of Time Vindicated, vol. vi, p. 144.

Possibly, but I have no proof of it, the black, or mourning *Sanctus* of the Romish church, was performed with a confused noise of mourning and lamentation.

Of the noise made in singing a *black sanctus*, some idea may be formed from this passage:

At the entrie we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such hollowing, shouting, dauncing, and clinking of pots, &c.

Rowley's Search for Money.

Upon this there was a general mourning through all Rome, the cardinals wept, the abbots howled, the monks rored, the friars cried, the nuns puled, the curiezans lamented, the bells rang, the tapers were lighted, that such a *black sanctus* was not scene a long time afore in Rome.

Tarleton's News out of Purg., p. 7.

Here also, describing a chorus of devils:

Others more terrible, like lions rore;
Some grunt like hogs, the like ne're heard before;
Like bulls those bellow, those like asses bray,
Some barke like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;
Some howl like wolves, others like furies yell;
Scarce that *blacke santus* could be match'd in hell.

Heyw. Hierarchie of Bl. Angels, Lib. ix, p. 576.

Prithee

Let's sing him a *black santis*, then, let's all howl
In our own beastly voices. *B. & Pl. Mad Lover*, iv, 1.
It is set to the tune of the *blacke saunce*, ratio est,
because Dipsas is a blacke saint.

Lyly's Endymion, iv, 2.

One writer uses it as a threat, to make a person sing it; and he writes as early as 1578:

I will make him sing the *black sanctus*, I hold you a groat.

T. Lupton's Morality of All for Money.

SAND-BAGS. These were occasionally used as weapons, when, being fastened at the end of a staff, they were employed in the challenges of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen. Such a combat is introduced into the second part of Henry VI, act ii, between the armourer and his man, Peter Thumpe; where it appears that the blows given by this weapon were sometimes fatal; since Peter, who is eventually the victor, says to his comrades before the fight, "I thank ye all; drink and pray for me, I pray you, for I thinke I have taken my last draught in this world;" and then

proceeds to distribute his property, in case of his death. The propriety of giving such a weapon to the quintaine, arose probably from this customary mode of combat. See **QUINTAINE**. Butler alludes to it in *Hudibras*:

Engaged with money-bags as bold

As men with *sand-bags* did of old. P. III, c. ii, l. 80.

SAND-BLIND. Having an imperfect sight, as if there was sand in the eye.

Myops. Holyoke's Dict.

My father, who being more than *sand-blind*, high gravell blind, knowes me not. *Merck. Ven.*, ii, 2.

Why, signors, and my honest neighbours, will you impute that as a neglect of my friends, which is an imperfection in me? I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy.

B. & Pl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

Hee saith, the Lord hath looked downe, not the saints. No, he saith not so: for the saints have not so sharpe eyes as to see down from heaven: they be pur-blinde, and *sand-blinde*, they cannot see so farre, nor have not so long eares to heare. *Latimer*, fol. 123, b.

†**SAND-GLASS.** An hour-glass.

A *sand-glasse* or *houre-glasse*, vitreum horologium.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 255.

†**SANDERS.** Long Saunders, a very tall man at Henry the Eighth's court, is mentioned in the Life of Long Meg, 1635. Mrs. Sanders seems to have been the subject of a popular ballad.

Shee will reckon you up the storie of Mistris *Sanders*, and weepe at it, and turne you to the ballad over her chimney, and bid you looke there, there is a goodly sample.

Lodge's Wits Miseric, 1596, p. 38.

†**TO SANE.** To cure; to restore to health.

Against wise vigilant statists, who like Janus

Looke both waies squint, and both waies guard and *sane* us.

Scots Philomythie, 1616.

SANGRAAL, or **SAINTGREAL**, from *saint*, and *graal*, or *greal*, a cup, dish, or deep bason. See *Roquesfort, Dict. de la Langue Romane*. The vessel in which our Saviour was supposed to have eaten the paschal lamb at the last supper; or, sometimes, that in which the blood and water from his wounds was conceived to have been collected. It was called *holy*, and had the credit of working many miracles; and is often alluded to in the romance of Arthur, and many old compositions of the same kind. See *Brit. Bibliogr.*, i, p. 217.

This very vessel was pretended, and by Roman Catholics long believed, to be preserved at Genoa, under the name of *sacro catino*; being a hexagonal cup, of fourteen French inches and a half diameter, said to be formed of a single emerald. It was carried,

with other plunder, to Paris, in November, 1806, and was then found to be only fine green glass. See the *Esprit des Journaux*, Avril, 1807, p. 139. It is also described in a book, entitled *Description des Beautés de Gènes, &c.*, printed at Genoa in 1781, where is an engraving of it. See GRAAL, or GRAYLE. There is a romance called *Saint-Graal*, written by Robert de Bours, Burons, or Briron, in the 13th century, where it is defined to be "l'escuelle ou le Fiex [Fils] Dieu avoit mengié;" "the vessel in which the Son of God had eaten." Wherein also Joseph of Arimathea caught his blood at his crucifixion. Hence the double wonder of the vessel and the blood, mentioned under GRAAL. Roquefort gives a full account of the *sacro catino*, under *Graal*. He demonstrates also that Borel was mistaken in supposing that *sangreal* ever meant the blood. Warton falls into the common mistake that the *sanguis realis* was meant by the *sangreal*. *Hist. Poet.*, vol. i, p. 134, note e. The similarity of the words *sang réel*, is very likely to mislead.

SANS, adv. Without; pure French. A general combination seems to have subsisted, among all our poets, to introduce this French word, certainly very convenient for their verse, into the English language; but in vain, the country never received it; and it has always appeared as an exotic, even though the elder poets Anglicized its form into *saunce*, or gave it the English pronunciation. I shall give a variety of examples, for the sake of showing how general the attempt was. It seems to have been generally pronounced as an English word, and not with the French sound. Shakespeare, who used it four times in one line, must strongly have felt the want of a monosyllable bearing that sense:

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.
As you like it, ii, 7.

It seems, indeed, quite impossible to substitute any equivalent expressions,

in the place of this very energetic line. He uses the word frequently. So also his poetical brethren.

Or how
Sans help of sybil, or a golden touch,
Or magic sacrifice, they past along.

B. Jons. Famous Voyage, vi, 284.
I am blest with a wife, heav'n make me thankful,
Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it.

B. & Fl. Lover's Progr., i, 1.
Which, if the fates please, when you are possess'd
Of the land and lady, you, *sans* question, shall be.

Mass. New Way, ii, 3.
All, and whole, and ever alone,
Single, *sans* peere, simple and one.

Puttenham, II, xi, p. 82.
Sans fear, or favour, hate, or partiall zeal,
Pronounce th' judgements, that are past appeal.

Syls. Du B., p. 143.
Death tore not therefore, but *sans* strife,
Gently untwin'd his thread of life.

Crashaw, Epit. on Mr. Ashton.
And *sans* all mercie, me in waters cast,
Which drew me down and cast me up with speed.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 42.
In the edition of 1610, here quoted,
it is erroneously printed *sau's*; but
what it ought to be is evident.

In one place, Shakespeare himself
seems to ridicule it. Biron says,
My love to thee is sound, *sans* crack or flaw.

Rosaline answers,
Sans sans, I pray you. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

It is written *saunce*, and exclaimed at
as a strange word, in a play rather
older than these:

B. What, *saunce* dread of our indignation.
P. *Saunce*! what language is that?
I think thou art a word-maker by thy occupation.
Sol. & Perseda, Orig. of Dr., ii, 200.

But Coles has it in his Dictionary,
"*sance* [without] *planè*, &c." Being
of less use in prose, or rather none, it
there but seldom occurs. The above
instances, however, which might easily
be multiplied tenfold, plainly show
that Shakespeare's use of it in the
first quotation, is no proof whatever
of his having seen a French line, in
which the word was also repeated; as
a writer in the *Censura Literaria*
vainly attempted to persuade the
reader. Vol. ix, p. 289. The line,
indeed, thus supposed to be imitated
by Shakespeare, has not the smallest
relation to the subject of his verse;
nor is it probable that he ever saw it,
or heard of it.

SARCEL, s. The pinion of a hawk's
wing. So explained by Phillips and
Kersey. Holmes says, that the
sarcell feathers are "the extreme
pinion feathers in the hawk's wing."

Applied by Sylvester to the wings of young Cupids :

Two or three steps they make to take their flight,
And quick, thick shaking on their sinnewie side,
Their long, strong *sarcel*s, richly triple-died
Gold, azure, crimson, one aloft doth soar
To Palestine.

Du Bartas, p. 456.

SARGON, or SARGUS. A fish; said by Schneider, on Ælian, to be the *sparus* of Linnæus; in English, therefore, the *gilt-head*. Ælian has ridiculously told of this fish, that it has a great affection for goats; and that it leaps with joy when they approach the sea. So strong is its affection, according to him, that the fishermen were used to insnare it, by personating goats, with the skin, horns, &c. Ælian, *Hist. Anim.*, i, 23. Absurd as this ancient tale appears, the moderns have carried the absurdity much further, making the fish absolutely leave the water, to pay his addresses to the she-goats. Du Bartas adopts this fiction, forgetting that *a fish out of water* is in a very uncomfortable state for a lover. He is ridiculous enough; but his translator, Sylvester, contrives to exceed him, accusing the fish of desiring

To horn the husbands that had horns before.

Du Bart., Week 1, Day 5.

How two such authors, as Du Bartas and his translator, could be so extravagantly admired, in both countries, is a problem not of very obvious solution. Which surpassed the other in bad taste, may be doubted, but I think the Englishman must have the prize.

Swan, in his *Speculum Mundi*, refers to the same fable, and accuses the *sargon* of being "an adulterous fish, daily changing mates; and not so content, useth to go on the grassie shore, horning," &c., from Sylvester, page 374. Alciati, with a similar notion, made it the subject of an emblem against debauchees. But he relates the story correctly from Ælian, and then thus applies it :

Capra refert scortum, similis fit *sargus* amanti,
Qui miser obsceno captus amore perit. *Emblema*, 75.

Which lines are *elegantly* rendered, by the above-mentioned Mr. Swan :

The goat a harlot doth resemble well;
The *sargus* like unto the lover is.

Du Bartas and Sylvester both allude to it again in 2d W., 1st Day, Part 3. Speaking of the love "that unites so well,—*sargons* and goats." They were never tired of a nonsensical tale. *Par nobile!*

†**SARPLIAR.** Coarse packcloth, made of hemp.

A *sarpliar*, or poll-davy, segestre.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 616.

SASARARA. A corruption of *certiorari*, the name of a certain writ at law. The word is now more commonly pronounced *siserara*.

They cannot so much as pray, but in law, that their sins may be removed with a writ of error, and their souls fetch'd up to heaven with a *sasarara*.

Revenge's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 379.

It occurs in the Puritan, iii, 3, but there is spelt *sesarara*, if Mr. Malone is correct. *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, p. 578.

†**SASHOONS.** Leather pads, softly stuffed, and put into the boot for the ease of the wearer.

1688, June 29, paid Henry Sharpe of Cuckfield for a pair of booties and *sashoones*, 13s. *Stapley's Diary*.

†**SATINISCO.** Apparently an imitation of satin.

He wears his apparel much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him mock velvet, or *satinishco*, but not without the colleges next lease's acquaintance.

Overburie's Characters.

†**SATTIE.** A sort of ship.

About 4 of the clocke, wee had sight of a sayle making from the shore towards us, which drave into our minds some doubt and feare, and comming neere unto us wee espied it to bee a *sattie*, which is a ship much like unto an argosey, of a very great burthen and bignesse.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**SAUCY.** Presuming; overbearing.

And if nothing can deterre these *sauce* doultes, from this their dizardly inhumanitie.

Lomatius on Painting by Laydock, 1598.

They are so damnable deare, and the reckonings for them are so *saucey*, that a man had as good licke his fingers in a baudi house.

Bartholomew Faire, 1641.

SAVE, for except. So common in the authorised version of the Scriptures, and other well-known books, that, though now disused, it does not require to be exemplified. See T. J.

SAVE-REVERENCE. A kind of apologetical apostrophe, when anything was said that might be thought filthy, or indecent; *salvâ reverentiâ*. It was contracted into *sa'reverence*, and thence corrupted into *sir-* or *sur-reverence*, which in one instance became the substitute for the word

which it originally introduced; as, "I trod in a *sa'reverence*—" dropping the real name of the thing.

The third is a thing that I cannot name wel without *save-reverence*, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting place.

Har. Letter prefixed to Metam. of Ajax.

We'el draw you from the mire,

Or, *save your reverence*, love; wherein thou stickest
Up to the ears. *Rom. & Jul.*, act i.

In the old quarto it stands *sir-reverence*, in this place; and in two others, where the phrase occurs.

In Massinger it still retains that form;

The beastliest man,—why what a grief must this be!
(*Sir-reverence* of the company)—a rank whoremaster.
Very Woman, ii, 3.

See also O. Pl., i, 257.

This word was considered as a sufficient apology for anything indecorous:

If to a foule discourse thou hast pretence,
Before thy foule words name *sir-reverence*,
Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,
And gaine thee praise, when thou deserv'st a whip.

Tayl. W. Poet, Sculler, Epigr. 40.

And all for love (*surreverence* love) did make her chew
the cudde. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, ii, 10, p. 46.

A man that would keep church so duly: rise early,
before his servants, and even for religious haste go
ungartered, unbuttoned, nay (*sir-reverence*) untrussed,
to morning prayer.

Puritan, iii, 1, *Malone Suppl.*, ii, 366.

A pleasant ghest, that kept his words in mind,
And heard him sneeze, in scorn said "keep behind."
At which the lawyer, taking great offence,
Said, Sir, you might have us'd *save-reverence*.

Haringt. Epig., i, 82.

SAUGH, s. A kind of trench, or channel.

Then Dulas and Cledangh

By Morgany do drive her, through her watry *sough*.
Drayton, Polyolb., iv, p. 730.

This word is explained as above, in the margin of the octavo edition, and is, I presume, the same word which is still used in Staffordshire, and the neighbouring counties, for a drain, or watercourse; and is there pronounced *suff*. It is not noticed by Grose; but it stands in Johnson as *sough*.

SAVIN-TREE. *Juniperus sabina*, Linn. Supposed to have the power to procure abortion. Lyte says something to that purpose of it.

And when I look

To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin-tree*,
Too frequent in nunnes' orchards, and there planted,
By all conjecture, to destroy fruit rather.

Middlet. Game of Chess, C 1 b.

SAVIOLO, VINCENTIO. The author of a book Of Honour and Honourable Quarrels, a translation of which was published in quarto, by Wolf, 1594.

The titles of the chapters on *the lie*, are given by Warburton in a note on As you like it, act v, sc. 4, where Shakespeare is supposed to allude to it. He was of equal fame with CARANZA.

SAUNCE. See SANS.

SAUNCE-BELL. See SAINTS-BELL.

SAUNT. A corruption of cent, the name of a game. See CENT, and SAINT.

At coses or at *saunt* to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Turberv. on Hawking, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, p. 286.

SAW, s. Saying, or prophecy; perhaps corrupted from *say*, or saying. Dr. Johnson derives it from Saxon, or Dutch. See Johnson.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*.

Lear, ii, 2.

I'll tell you an old *saw* for't, over my chimney yonder.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 346.

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's *saw*.

Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.

Sh. Tarq. & Lucresse.

The word cannot properly be called obsolete, though commentators have thought it proper to explain it.

†**SAWCERY.** The place where salt was kept? "The skulgary and *sawcery*." *Rutland Papers*, p. 40.

†**SAWF-BOX.** A box of salve.

Bring in their rooms Martin Mar-Prelate, and posies
of holy hony-suckles, and a *sawf-box* for a wounded
conscience, and a bundle of grapes from Canaan.

Cowley's Cutter of Coleman-street.

SAY, s. A species of silk, or rather satin; from *soye*, French.

All in a kirtle of discoloured *say*

He clothed was.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 31.

Jack Cade, therefore, insultingly puns upon the name of lord Say:

Thou *say*, thou serge, nay thou buckram lord.

2 Hen. VI, iv, 7.

Their minds are made of *say*,

Their love is like silk changeable.

Song on Women, Wit's Interp., p. 10.

His garment neither was of silk nor *say*.

Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 8.

2. 'Say, for assay, test, or specimen. "A *say*, specimen: *say* of it, deliba illud, præliba." *E. Coles*. Thus, to *give the say*, at court, was for the royal taster to declare the goodness of the wine or dishes. When Charles I returned for a time to St. James's, Herbert says, that "at meals he was served with *the usual state*: the carver, the sewer, cupbearer, and gentleman usher, doing their offices respectively: his cup was given on the knee, as were the covered dishes;

the *say* was given, and other accustomed ceremonies of the court observed." *Herb.*, p. 109.

Or to take
A *say* of venison, or stale fowl by your nose.
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iii, 1.

A man that cut
Three inches deeper in the *say*, than I.
Shirley, Broth., iii, p. 38.

In hunting, the *say* was taken of the venison when the deer was killed, in this form :

The person that takes *say* is to draw the edge of the knife leisurely along the very middle of the belly, beginning near the brisket, and drawing a little upon it, to discover how fat the deer is.

Gent. Recr., 8vo, p. 75.

Ben Jonson uses the original word *assay* :

You do know, as soon
As the *assay* is taken. *Sad Shep.*, i, 6.

And in Turberville's Art of Venerie is a print of James the First, who was a great hunter, about to take the *assay* of a deer. The huntsman is presenting the knife to him. This print is copied in Secret Mem. of James I, vol. i.

†Hard hap unto that huntsman that decrees
Fat joys for all his swet, when as he sees,
After his 'say, nought but his keepers fees.

Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

3. *Say* is used also for a trial, or effort. To give a *say* at, i. e., to make an attempt for :

This fellow, captain,
Will come in time to be a great distiller,
And give a *say*, I will not say directly,
But very fair, at the philosopher's stone.

B. Jons. Alch., i, 3.

Shakespeare uses *say* for taste, or relish :

And that my tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.
Lear, v, 3,

In the following example it evidently means a subject for experiments :

Still living to be wretched,
To be a *say* to Fortune in her changes.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest., iv, 1.

SAY, *v.* To try, in general; even to try the fitness of clothes.

Sh' admires her cunning; and incontinent
'Says on herself her manly ornament.

Sylv. Du Bart., p. 222.

Sometimes written *sey* :

She is not old enough to be locked up
To *sey* new perukes, or to purge for rheum.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 430.

SAY-MASTER. A master of assay; one who tries the value of metals in the Mint.

May we trust the wit,
Without a *say-master* to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?

Shirley, Doubtful H., Epilogue.

†SCABILONIANS.

With the introduction of the Protestant faith were introduced your gallegascones, your *scabilonians*, your St. Thomas onions, your ruffees, your cuffees, and a thousand such new devised Luciferian trinkets.
Quartrou of Reasons of Catholike Religion, by Thos. Hill, 1600.

†SCAFFOLD. Used by bishop Hall in his Satires for the part of the playhouse which answered to our upper gallery. The *scaffolders* were the modern gods. See Warton's History of English Poetry, iii, 269, 411.

SCALD, *s.*, from the older word *scall* (used by Chaucer, and in the authorised version of the Bible), a disease on the skin of the head. Scurf, or scabbiness. Derived from *skalladur*, bald, Icelandic.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was over growne with scurfe and filthy *scald*.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 47.

Johnson says from the verb to *scald*; evidently an error.

SCALD, *a.* Scabby; particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting; in short, a general term of contempt.

To be revenged on this same *scald*, scurvy, coggling companion, the host of the garter. *Mer. W. W.*, iii, 1.
Like lettuce like lips, a scab'd horse for a *scald* squire.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 267.

Which is a proverb equivalent to "like will to like."

To fret at the loss of a little *scal'd* hair.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 259.

For paltry, without any reference to its origin.

Plague not for a *scal'd* pottle of wine. *Ibid.*, p. 287.

In these two instances it is printed as if from *scale*. I know not whether it is so in the original copies; but in the passage from the Merry Wives of Windsor, it is *scall* in the folios. See SCALL.

To SCALD. To affect with a shameful disease, from the burning nature of it.

She's even setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are.
Timon of Ath., ii, 2.
My three court codlings that look parboil'd,
As if they came from Cupid's *scalding* house.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

†SCALDRAG. An injurious name for a dyer.

For to be a laundres, imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace, a beadle; a dyer, a *scaldragge*; or a fishmonger, a seller of gubbins.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To SCALE. To weigh as in scales, to estimate aright. I am convinced that this sense, which was given by Warburton, conveys the true meaning of the following passages :

By this is your brother saved, the poor Mariana advantaged, and the correct deputy *scaled*.

Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.

I shall tell you

A pretty tale, it may be you have heard it,

But since it serves my purpose, I will venture

To *scale* it a little more,

Coriol., i, 1.

In the following passage it is manifest :

But you have found,

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Ibid.*, ii, 3.

and this has the more force, as occurring soon after in the same play.

That it does also mean to separate and fly off, as *scales* fly from heated metal, is proved by the following passages, which Mr. Steevens cites for that purpose :

They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away.

Holinsh., vol. ii, p. 499.

Whereupon their troops *scaled*, and departed away.

Ibid., p. 530.

The other passages adduced are hardly relevant ; and the Scottish dialect will not often authorise English words.

SCALL, s. A disease in the skin of the head, now termed a scald-head ; the proper origin of the word SCALD, above noticed. From the Icelandic, as above. See Johnson. The word occurs in Chaucer.

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy on the head. *Levit.*, iii, 30.

Coles has "A *scall*, impetigo." Dr. Mosan treats distinctly on the *scall* of the head (p. 67.)

SCALLION, s. The species of small onion called a *shalot* ; corrupted from *Ascalonitis*, Latin, or *scalogna*, Italian, because considered as brought from Ascalon : but the modern name is more immediately taken from the French *eschallotte*, now *echalote*. Gerard says,

There is another small kinde of onion, called by Lobel *Ascalonitis antiquorum*, or *scallions* ; this hath but small roots, growing many together. The leaves are like to onions, but lesse. It seldome beares either stalke, floure, or seede. It is used to be eaten in sallads.

Johns. Ger., p. 169.

Hence *scallion-fac'd* should be interpreted stinking face ; since it is impossible for a man to look like a *shalot* :

His father's diet was new cheese and onions.

—What a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis !

B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

See T. J.

To SCAMBLE, v. Equivalent, apparently, to scramble, which has now usurped its place ; and possibly of the same origin, though the etymology is uncertain. See Johnson. Also to shift.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time

Did push it out of farther question.

Hen. V., i, 1.

Before the enemy should perceive the weakness of his power, which was not great, and *scambled* up upon the sudden.

Knolles's Hist., p. 541, E.

I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up

More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 310.

It may be in like sort, that your honour will take offense at my rash and retchlesse behaviour used in the composition of this volume, and much more that, being *scambled* up after this manner, I dare presume, &c.

Dedic. to Holinsh., vol. i.

SCAMEL. Probably nothing more than an error of the press in a passage of the *Tempest*. See SEAMELL. Capell thought it a corruption of *shamois*.

SCANT, a. Scarce, ill supplied, sparing.

He's fat and *scant* of breath.

Hamlet, v, 2.

Be something *scant*er of your maiden presence.

Ibid., i, 3.

Come, come, know joy ; make not abundance *scant*,
You plaine of that which thousand women want.

Rowley's New Wonder, F 2 b.

Also scanty :

And where the lion's hide is thin and *scant*,
I'll firmly patch it with the fox's fell.

Chapm. Alph., B 2 b.

SCANT, also as a substantive. Scantiness, want.

I've a sister richly wed,

I'll rob her ere I'll want,

Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well

Consider of your *scant*.

G. Barno., Percy's Rel., iii, p. 259.

So also Carew :

Like the ant,

In plenty hoard for time of *scant*.

Cited by Todd.

SCANT, adv. Scarcely, hardly.

And she shall *scant* shew well, that now shews best.

Rom. and Jul., i, 2.

O yes, out of cry ; by my troth I *scant* knew him.

Shoem. Holiday, sign. C.

This done, I *scant* can tell the rest for laughter.

Har. Epigr., i, 20.

To SCANT, v. To stint, lessen, cut short.

Therefore I *scant* this breathing courtesy.

Merch. Ven., v, 1.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous.

To SCANTLE, v. To become scanty, to lessen in quantity.

She could sell winds, to any one that would

Buy them for money, forcing them to hold

What time she listed, tie them in a thread,
Which ever as the sea-farer undid,
They rose or *scantled*. *Drayt. Moone*, p. 499.

SCANTLING, s. A given portion or division of any substance. Now little used, except as a technical term among dealers in timber, &c.; a specimen.

For the success
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad, unto the general. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 3.

See T. J.

SCANTLY, adv. Scarcely.

Above the eastern wave, appeared red
The rising sun, yet *scantly* half in sight.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 15.

I *scantly* am resolv'd, which way
To bend my force, or where imploy the same.
Ibid., v, 11.

See Todd.

SCAPE, s., contracted from *escape*. In this form, when bearing the same sense as *escape*, it can hardly be considered as obsolete; but, in the metaphorical sense of an *escape* from the limits of rule, a trick, or wanton deviation, it is so.

No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its natural cause.
K. John, iii, 4.

A misdemeanour.

A very pretty barne! Sure some *scape*! though I am
not bookish, yet I can read a waiting gentlewoman
in the *scape*. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

Milton has employed the word:

Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names adored.
Par. Reg., ii, 189.

See Todd's notes on that place.

[A trick, or cheat.]

†Was there no 'plaining of the brewer's *scape*,
Nor greedie vintner mixed the strained grape.
Hall's Satires.

†Crafty mate,
What other *scapes* canst thou excogitate?
Chapm. Hom., *Hymn to Apollo*.

SCAR, s. A broken precipice. This says Mr. Henley, on the following passage, is its known signification, "in every part of England where rocks abound." Whence Scarborough, as Mr. Todd has observed. This word occurs in an unintelligible passage of Shakespeare, which Rowe first altered, and most of the other commentators have attempted to amend by conjecture:

I see that men make ropes in such a *scarre*,
That we'll forsake ourselves. *All's Well*, iv, 2.

So read all the folios; which makes it very improbable that it was an error of the press for *scene*, as Mr. Malone and others have thought. The change of *ropes* into *hopes* seems

quite necessary, to elicit any sense; but, having made that change, I would leave *scarre*, or *scar*, to stand its ground, supposing it to mean precipice, and to be used metaphorically for extremity; or, as it might be said,

I see that men make hopes in such a plunge,
That we'll forsake ourselves.

Perhaps this is not quite satisfactory; yet to go against the consent of four editions, twice in one sentence, appears still less so.

To SCAR, v. To scare, or terrify. Minshew has it instead of *scare*.

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his name their babes they used to *scar*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xviii, p. 1018.

Hence we meet with *scar-babe*, of which I have not kept an example; and also the following words, which are now compounded with *scare*.

SCAR-CROW. A figure set up to frighten the crows from the fields. Sometimes formed of straw.

Lik'st a strawne *scar-crow* in the new sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.
Hall's Satires, iii, 7.

Minshew and other old dictionary-writers, have it in this form.

Ween you with *scar-crows* us like birds to fright.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 385.

SCAR-FIRE, or SCAREFIRE. An alarm of fire; the cry, *fire, fire!* Herrick has a short poem, entitled *The Scar-fire*, beginning,

Water, water, I desire,
Here's a house of flesh on fire. *Herrick*, p. 20.

He has it also in the other form:

From noise of *scare-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, *benedictio!* *Herr. the Bellman*, p. 139.

But it sometimes meant the fire itself:

This general word, [engine] communicable to all
machins or instruments, use in this city hath con-
fined to signifie that which is used to *quenck scare-*
fires. *Fuller's Worthies*, London.

Bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places
water-breaches. *Holder*, cited by Johnson.

SCARAB, s. A beetle; *scarabæus*, Latin. Supposed to be bred in dung, and to feed on it. Mr. Gifford, at the following passage, thought the word too plain to require explanation, and therefore sneered at Mr. Mason for explaining it. It is, however, not now common, and a reader ignorant of Latin might be glad to have it interpreted.

Battening like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.
Mass. Duke of Mil., iii, 1.

Hence used as a term of reproach :

No, you *scarabe*,
I'll thunder you to pieces. *B. Jons. Alchem.*, i, 1.
A little lower, he adds :

Thou vermin, have I ta'en thee out of dung?

Note but yonder *scarabe*,
That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Theod., ii, 1.

In this place it is printed *scrabs* in
Seward and Simpson's edition.

Drayton has *scarabie* :

Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
I scorne all earthly dung-bred *scarabies*.
Idem, Sonnet 81.

Scarabee is also in Beaumont and
Fletcher. See Todd.

SCARBOROUGH WARNING, *prov.*

That is, a sudden surprise, or no
warning at all. This proverb, says
Ray, took its original from "Thomas
Stafford, who in the reign of queen
Mary, A. 1557, with a small company
seiz'd on *Scarborough* castle (utterly
destitute of provision for resistance)
before the townsmen had the least
notice of his approach." *Ray*,
p. 263.

They took them to a fort, with such small treasure
As in so *Scarborough* warning they had leisure.
Har. Ariosto, xxxiv, 23.

Ray's account of *Scarborough* warning
is from Fuller's Worthies, Yorkshire;
but it was probably much older, for
in a ballad written by J. Heywood, on
the taking of that place by Stafford,
a more probable origin is given to the
proverb :

This term, *Scarborough* warning, grow (some say)
By hasty hanging, for rank robbery theore.
Who that was met, but suspect in that way,
Straight he was trust up, whatever he wore.
Harl. Musc., x, p. 258, ed. Park.

It is thus similar to the Devonshire
proverb of LYDFORD LAW; and was
only re-applied, on that capture of the
place.

Puttenham gives the meaning of it
thus :

Scarborough warning, for a sodaine commandment,
allowing no respect or delay to bethinke a man of
his business. *B. iii, c. 18.*

¶ I now write upon *Scarborough* warning, because this
messenger, Dienton, must not come empty, being a
special man about Mr. Secretary, and one well
known and trusted at the Hague and thereabout.

Letter dated 1616.
¶ When I was in the midst of this discourse, I
received a message from my lord chamberlaine, that
it was his majesty's pleasure that I should preach
before him upon Sunday next; which *Scarborough*
warning did not only perplex me, but so puzzle me,
as no marvel if somewhat be pretermitted, which
otherwise I might have better remembered.

Letter written from Court, 19th Jan., 1608,
by Toby Matthew, Bp. of Durham.

†SCARCE-GOING. Hardly old enough
to walk.

Whence thy blood is dride, thy vigour wasted,
Thy plump cheeks false and thy rich beauty
blasted,
Thyne eye-balls suncke, and grynders worn to
stumpes,
Scarce-going boyes will beldame thee with frumpes.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

SCARF, *s.* A silken ornament, tied
loosely on, or hung upon any part of
the dress, as a token of a lady's favour.
This was a common practice with the
gallant knights of chivalrous times.

G. Lady, your scarf's fallen down.
L. 'Tis but your luck, sir,
And does presage the mistress must fall shortly;
You may wear it as you please.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

Much comic sport is made afterwards,
from the wearing of this scarf on the
arm. In two other plays, the modern
editions direct the tying on a scarf,
which, though not expressed in the
original, is probably right :

A. A favour for your soldier.
O. Give him this, wench.
F. A. Thus do I tie on victory.
B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., i, 8.

So also in the *Mad Lover*, v, 4.

Such incidents are common in old
romances; but a glove, a sleeve, a
riband, or any other token from a
fair hand, served equally well to excite
the enthusiastic valour of the wearer.

To SCARF. To wear loose upon the
person, like a scarf.

My sea-gown scarfed about me in the dark.
Heml., v, 2.

To cover up, as with a bandage :

Come, seeking night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Macb.*, iii, 1.
See Johnson.

SCARLET CLOTH. This was once
supposed to have medicinal properties.
The following is part of a lady's pre-
scription :

And these, applied with a right scarlet cloth.
B. Jons. Volpone, iii, 2.

It is reported of Dr. John Gaddesden
that, by wrapping a patient in scarlet,
he cured him of the smallpox, with-
out leaving so much as one mark in
his face; and he commended it as an
excellent method of cure. "Capiatur
scarletum, et involvatur variolosus
totaliter, sicut ego feci, et est bona
cura." *Whalley's Note*. To this
day, I believe, there are persons who
rely much on the virtues of *blue*
annel, nine times dyed, to cure the

rheumatism; of equal efficacy, I presume, with the scarlet cloth in the smallpox.

†SCARLETEER. A person clothed in scarlet? This unusual word occurs in the *Historie of Albino and Bellama*, 1638.

SCATH, *s.* Saxon. Hurt, damage, destruction.

To do offence and *scath* in Christendom.

K. John, ii, 1.

The substantive usually rhimes to *bath*, the verb to *bathe*.

Warriors, whom God himself elected bath

His worship true in Sion to restore,

And still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 21.

To work new woe, and unprovided *scath*.

Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 34.

SCATHE, *v.* To damage, or injure by violence. This word was used by Milton. See Johnson.

You are a saucy boy, 'tis so indeed!

This trick may chance to *scathe* you.

Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

SCATHFUL, *a.* Destructive, pernicious.

With which such *scathful* grapple did he make

With the most noble bottom of our fleet,

That very envy, and the tongue of loss,

Cry'd fame and honour on him. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.

So did they beat, from off their native bounds,

Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' *scathful* wounds.

Niccols' England's Eliza, Mirr. Mag., 833.

†SCATTER. To drop.

It is directed to you; some love-letter, on my life,
that Luce hath *scatterd*.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

†SCATTERGOOD. A spendthrift.

The term occurs in Kendall's *Epigrammes*, 1577, folio 56.

Which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a *scatter-good*; if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton.

Sanders' Physiognomie, 1653.

†SCEG. A wooden peg.

Which as the owner for his use did weare,

A nayle or *sceg* by chance his breech did teare.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SCELLUM. See SKELLUM.

†SCIENCE. A shoot of a tree or plant.

Sarculus. . . . *Ente, greffe*. A *graffe*, or *science*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†SCITE. Situated; dwelling.

I' th' Book of Life without a name me write,

For in thy name alone mine hope is *scite*.

Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.

As in the skies the sun, i' th' sun the light,

So vertue's splendor in thy face seems *scite*. *Ibid.*

SCOGAN, SKOGAN, or SCOGGIN.

Whether there were two persons of this name, one *John*, and the other *Henry*, or only one, is a matter much disputed, between the doughty critic

Ritson and Mr. Malone. The jests of one of them were published by Andrew Borde, physician, and this was probably the person whom Shakespeare represents as having his head broken by Falstaff in his youth. Ritson will have two of the name.

The same sir John, the very same. I saw him break *Skogan's* head at the court gate, when he was a crack, not thus high. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Ben Jonson calls him up, in his masque of the Fortunate Islands, in company with Skelton, and there clearly describes him as,

A fine gentleman, and a master of arts
Of Henry the Fourth's time, that made disguises
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well.

In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and flowing verse,
With now and then some sense! and he was paid
for't,

Regarded and rewarded, which few poets
Are now adays.

Stowe also relates that he sent a ballad to prince Henry, and his brothers, "while they were at supper in the Vintry." This then was *Henry*; and it is ridiculous to accuse Shakespeare of anachronism, for introducing him at that period. If there was one of the name also in Edward the Fourth's time, as Holinshed asserts, it must have been *John*. Which of them was the subject of a coarse epigram, which the author (lord Brook) chooses to call a sonnet, is uncertain. Which-ever it was, it seems he had a wife, and not a good one. *Cælica*, 49. This suits best with what we know of the first, or *Henry*.

Steele calls *Scoggin* "a droll of the last century," and humorously pretends that one of the *Staffs* intermarried with a daughter of his: but he was writing in 1709, so early in that century, that perhaps he might mean the 16th by the *last*; but even that would not be early enough, if *Scoggin*, the droll, belonged to the time of Henry IV. See Tatler, No. 9. This expression *last century*, led one worthy editor into an error, who says in a note that he belonged to the reign of James I.

†SCOLE. The dish of a balance.

Lanx, Cic. *πλάστιγξ*. *ζυγός* etiam Eustathio teste, vocabulo latius sumpto. Basin d'un trebucher. The *scole* of the balance. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SCOLLOP-LACES.

With pristine pinnars next their faces,
Edg'd round with ancient *scollop laces*,
Such as, my antiquary says,
Were worn in old queen Bess's days.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

SCONCE, *s.* A round fortification, or blockhouse; *schantz*, German.

They will learn you by rote, where such and such services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach.

Hen. V., iii, 6.

To talk of flanks, of wings, of *sconces*, holds,
To see a sally, or to give a charge.

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 470.

2. In the *Malcontent*, the editor explains it a screen:

Enter Mendoza, with a *sconce*, to observe Ferneze's entrance.

Stage Direction to act ii, sc. 1.

It means, however, a *lantern*. See *Minsheu*. Ferneze also has lights carried before him.

A *sconse* is put for a lantern, in *Holyoke's* and the other old Dictionaries; whence it is still used for certain pendent candlesticks, as Mr. Todd with probability conjectures.

3. A head; supposed, from being round and strong.

Must I go shew them my unbarbed *sconce*.

Coriol., iii, 2.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now, to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Hamlet*, v, 1.

Th' infused poyson working in his *sconce*.

Pansh. Lus., viii, 51.

I say no more,

But 'tis within this *sconce* to go beyond them.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., xii, 436.

In this sense it is perhaps still occasionally used in familiar language.

†SCOPPERELL. A boy's plaything, apparently something like our teetotum. See *Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaisms*.

If once we creepe out o' th' shells, we run from our ould loves like *scopperells*; weomens minds are planetary.

Sampson's Fow Breaker, 1636.

A SCORE, *s.* Twenty yards; in the language of archers, by whom it was constantly so used. Thus a mark of *twelve score*, meant a mark at the distance of two hundred and forty yards.

Once, when the plague was in Cambrige, the downe wynd *twelve score* marke, for the space of three weekes, was thirteen *score* and a half; and into the wynd, being not very great, a great deale above fourteen *score*.

Ascham, Toxoph., p. 215.

Here "downe wynd" must mean against the wind, and "into the wynd" with it, since the shot was longest that way. The passage is obscure; but it probably means, that the same shot which at other times would have measured *twelve score*

only, then was thirteen and a half, &c., from the thinness of the air.

We have this use of *score* remarkably exemplified a page or two further:

And this I perceyved also, that wynde goeth by streames, and not holl together. For I should see one streame within a *score* of me; then, for the space of *two score*, no snowe would styre. *Toxoph.*, p. 217.

Thus we understand sir J. Falstaff's praise of old Double, as a good shot:

He would have clapp'd i' th' clout at *twelve score*, and carried you a forehand shaft at fourteen, and a fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see.

2 Henry IV., iii.

A modern archer would be petrified with astonishment at such shots; but bows and arms both were stronger then, and practice more perfect.

SCORPION. It was a current opinion that an oil, extracted from the scorpion, had a medicinal power to cure the parts wounded by the sting of the animal. The opinion was seriously maintained by sir Kenelm Digby, and by Moufet, in his *Theatrum Insectorum*.

And though I once despaired of women, now I find they relish much of *scorpions*,
For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too.

B. & Fl. Custom of C., act v.

'Tis true, a *scorpion's* oil is said

To cure the wounds the vermine made.

Hudibr., III, ii, l. 1029.

SCORSE, or SCORCE. Barter, or exchange. The origin seems uncertain. Lye's derivation from *cose* seems improbable, yet it is perhaps right, since it means the same in Scotch. See *Jamieson*. Johnson is evidently wrong in considering it as a contraction of *discourse*, in the manner of the Italian *scors*, &c. *Scorse*, or *scoace*, occurs also in the Exmoor dialect. See *Grose*.

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind
And recompenst them with a better *scorse*:
Weak body is well chang'd for mind's redoubled force.

Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 55.

To SCORSE, *v.* To exchange.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*.

Har. Orl. Fur., xx, 78.

Or cruell, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take.

Drayt. Idea, Sonnet 52.

In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorse*.

Ibid., *Batt. of Aginc.*, p. 56.

Drayton very frequently uses it.

Will you *scourse* with him? You are in Smithfield.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 4.

He means, will you deal or barter with him, will you make him your *scourser*, when there are so many more to try?

The word occurs twice in Spenser. The first time exactly in this sense :

But Paridel, sore bruised with the blow,
Could not arise the counterchange to *scorse*.

P. Q., III, ix, 16.

In the second instance, *scorsed* seems rather to mean chased, and so has been interpreted. Yet I should rather expect a sense analogous at least to the other, as "forced him to change;" especially as *coursed*, which means chased, had just been used before :

Him first from court he to the citties *coursed*,
And from the citties to the townes him prest,
And from the townes into the countrie forsed,
And from the countrie back to private farms he
scorsed.

P. Q., VI, ix, 8.

Observe, too, that he had employed the substantive in a corresponding sense. See HORSE-COURSER, which is corrupted from *horse-scourser*.

†Mango equorum, qui emit equos et permutat distrahitque. Maquignon. An horse *scorser*: he that buyeth horses and putteth them away againe by chopping and changing. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

To SCOTCH, *v.* To score, or cut in a slight manner.

We've *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it;
She'll close and be herself. *Macb.*, iii, 2.
He *scotch'd* and notch'd him like a carbonado.

Coriol., iv, 5.

Plucke out thy bloudie sawchon, dastard thou,
Wherewith thou hast full many a skirmish made,
And *scotch'd* the braynes of many a learned brow.

Turberville to the Sycoph.

Δ SCOTCH, *s.* A slight cut, or superficial wound.

We'll beat them into bench-holes, I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv, 7.

Used also by Isaac Walton. See Johnson.

To SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up; pronounced *scoothe*. Mason says from *σκόρος*.

And ere I got my booth,
Each thing in mantle black the night doth *scoth*.

Pemb. Arc., B. iii, p. 396.

SCOTOMY, *s.* An old medical term, for a dizziness, accompanied with dimness of sight; from *σκόρῳμῳ*, darkness. Evidently a term much used, by its being so completely Anglicized, in termination, accent, and quantity. The more learned term, *scotoma*, has since superseded it.

How does he, with the swimming in his head?
M. O, sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*, he now
Hath lost his feeling. *B. Jons. For*, act i.
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
The whimsy, you all turn round.

Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

See *Scotomia*, in Blancard's *Lexicon Medicum*.

†SCOVEL. A baker's maulkin.

A *scovel*, drag, or malkin, wherewith the floore of the oven is made cleane.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 172.

†SCOUTWATCH. The duty of a scout.

Upon lighting in the tree, this saide this flie,—
Being in *scoutwatch*, a spider spiyng me.

Heywood's Spider and the Flie, 1556.

†SCOWER. To run hard.

The lady finding my acquaintance with my friend,
scower'd off; and he seeing himself discover'd, begg'd
my silence, and promis'd a reformation

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

†To SCRALL. To swarm.

And the river shall *scral* with frogs. *Exodus*, viii.
The river *scrawled* with the multitude of frogs, instead
of fishes.

Wisdom, xix.

†SCRAPE-SCALL.

That will draw unto him everything, good, badde,
precious, vile, regarding nothing but the gaine, a
scraper, or *scrape-scull*, *trahax*

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 80.

†SCRATCHED. A cant term for being tipsy. It is introduced with others in the *Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet*, 1630.

†SCREEK, or SCRIKE. A screech.

Stridor serræ. *τρίκμος πρίκμος*, Plutarch. The *screaking*
noise of a sawe.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Wherent they rais'd loud *screeks* the court about.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

I feare least this fellow should perceive her to be in
labour, if he should often hear her *scrikes*.

Terence in English, 1614.

†SCRIB. What we now call a *scrub*, a miser.

Promus magis quam condus: he is none of these
miserable *scribs*, but a liberall gentleman.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 575.

SCRIMER, *s.* A fencer; *escrimeur*, French.

The *scrimers* of their nation,

He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them.

Hamlet, iv, 7.

No other instance has been discovered.

SCRINE, *s.* A writing desk; *scrinium*, Latin. Or a coffer; from *scryn*, a shrine.

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scrins*
The antique rolles which there lie hidden still.

Spens. P. Q. Introd., Stan. 2.

SCRIP, *s.* A small bag; *πήραν* is so translated in Luke, x, 4. Dr. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic. Shakespeare has used *scrip*, for a slip of writing, or a list :

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*.

Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.

SCRIPPAGE, *s.* Apparently coined by Shakespeare, as a parody on baggage.

Though not with bag and baggage,

Yet with scrip and *scrippage*.

As y. l. it, iii, 2.

SCROYLE, *s.* A term of contempt, a wretch. Johnson conjectures that it may be derived from *escrouelle*,

French; if so, it is equivalent to *scab*.

By heaven, these *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.

K. John, ii, 2.

To be a consort for every humdrum; hang 'em, *scroyles*! there is nothing in them in the world.

B. Jons. Es. Man, i, 1.

A better, prophane rascal! I cry thee mercy, my good *scroile*, wast thou?

Ibid., *Post.*, iv, 8.

†**SCROW**. A scroll.

And after the *scrow* of the edict sent was unfolded, and begun to be read from the beginning.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**SCRUB**. A movement of dissent.

Then (after a *scrub* or a shrug) you must conceive he meetes with a lawyer, and fitting his phrase to his language, hee assaults him thus, and joynes issue.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**SCRUPULOSITY**. For scrupulousness.

Cum tuâ religione odio dignus es. Thou art worthie of hatred for thy peevish precisenes. I beshrew thee for thy *scrupulositie* or superstition.

Terence in English, 1614.

†**To SCUE**. To slink.

And should they see us on our knees for blessing, They'd *scue* aside, as frighted at our dressing.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

SCULL, *s.* A shoal of fishes.

And there they fly or dye like scaled *sculls*, Before the belching whale.

Tro. and Cress., v, 5.

Milton also has used it. See Johnson. Minshew has "a *scull* of fishes," in that sense. It occurs also as *scole*, and is clearly the same word as *shoal*, now used. See Skinner, Etym. Voc. Ant.

My silver-scaled *skulls* about my streams do sweep.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1175.

To SCUMMER, or **SCUMBER**. To ease the body by evacuation.

His embleme and elegie are pretie, and I have read far wittier and better pende without the picture of a fellow in a square cap, *scumming* at a privy.

Ulysses upon Ajax, B 6.

Just such a one as you use to a brace of grey-hounds, When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.

Massing. Pict., v, 1.

See Gifford, in loco; and Jamieson. It is, possibly, from *scum*.

SCUMMER, *s.* The matter evacuated by stool.

For here old Ops her upper face Is yellow, not with heat of summer, But safronz'd with mortal *scummer*.

Musar. Deliciæ, on Epsom Wells.

This effect is supposed to be produced by the efficacy of the Epsom waters. In some editions printed *scumber*.

†**SCUMMER**. An implement for clearing scum off; a skimmer.

Spatha, Plin. rudicula, Celso, ligula, Colum. pro rudi qua spumam deducimus, et quæ coquantur super ignem agitamus. σπάθη. Escumoir, espatule. A *scummer*, a ladell.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Arenam metiris: you tell how many holes bee in a *scummer*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1634, p. 553.

†**SCUPE**. An old name for a woodcock.

A woodcock or *scupe*, galinago.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 21.

†**SCUTE**. A very small coin, mentioned in a letter of Thomas Nash, 1596, "worse than a *scute* or a dandiprat."

For sum of them, that was wonte to pay to his lord for his tenement, which he hyrith by the yere, a *scute*, payyth now to the kyng, over that *scute*, fyve skuts.

Portescue's Diff. between an absolute and limited monarchy.

SEA-MELL, called also *sea-mew*. A water-fowl, a small and common species of gull, called by Ray *larus cinereus*. There is strong reason for concluding this to be the right reading in these lines:

I'll bring thee clustring filberds, and sometimes Young *sea-mells* from the rock.

Temp., ii, 2.

That is, when he could take the young birds, before they were able to fly. The old editions read *scamells*, of which nothing can be made. *Seamall*, or *mell*, is still a provincial name for this bird, which Montagu calls the *common gull*.

SEAM, *s.* Grease, lard, tallow. Saxon. Kersey says, "the fat of a hog dried."

The proud lord,

Who bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*.

Tro. and Cress., ii, 8.

Johnson quotes an instance from Dryden's Virgil. See to **ENSEAM**. It is given by Grose as a southern word.

SEAR, *a.* Dry, withered. Saxon.

Old age

Which, like *sear* trees, is seldom seen affected.

B. and Fl. Wit without Mon., iii, 1.

My body budding now no more; *sear* winter Hath seal'd that sap up. *Ibid.*, *Mons. Thomas*, ii, 5. Noone-day and midnight shall at once be scene; Trees, at one time, shall be both *sear* and green.

Herrick, p. 64.

Yet shall thy sap be shortly dry and *sear*.

Drayt. Ecl., ii, p. 1300.

SEAR, as a substantive. A state of dryness.

My way of life

Is fallen into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Mach.*, v, 2. Hence to *sear*, still in use, is to dry up a wound by the force of fire. So *sear'd* is used as an epithet for age, meaning dried:

So beauty peep'd through lattice of *sear'd* age.

Shakesp. Compl. of a Lover.

†**SEARCE**. A strainer; a fine sieve.

A *searce* or *scarcer*, to trie out the fine pouldre, incerniculum.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 187.

Take al these and make them into powder, and *searce* them through a *searce*, and drink them in white wine or good ale first and last.

The Pathway to Health, l. 48.

All the rest must be passed through a fine *searce*.
The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

†SEARCHANT.

His countenance did show the same,
 In *searchant*.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 79.

†SEARCHER. An old term for a farmer of the customs.

Fermier de ferme publique. A *searcher* or customer: the kings or queens farmer or commonwealths revenues.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†SEARED. Secured, protected.

He views the place, and finds it strongly *seared*,
 Not to be won by armes, but skal'd by slight.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1709.

SECONDS, in a duel. They were frequently obliged to fight as earnestly as the principals. This obligation is expressed at large in the following passage :

Good, my lord,

Let me prevent your farther conjurations
 To raise my spirit. I know this is a challenge
 To be delivered unto Orleans' hand,
 And that my undertaking ends not there,
 But I must be your *second*, and in that
 Not alone search your enemy, measure weapons,
 But stand in all your hazards, as our bloods
 Ran in the self same veins; in which, if I
 Better not your opinion, as a limb
 That's putrified and useless, cut me off,
 And underneath the gallows bury it.

Fl. Hon. M. Fortune, iii, 1.

There is a duel on the stage, in Shirley's tragedy of the Cardinal, in which both the *seconds* are killed before the principals. One *second* is killed by the other. It is then considered as two to one against the principal, who has lost his *second*; but he, instantly dispatching his adversary's second, exclaims,

Commend me to my friend, the scales are even.

Cardinal, act iv.

That is, to the second killed before.

In the 39th number of the Tatler, Steele gives a ludicrous account of how it became a custom for *seconds* to fight; but he had certainly no intention of writing historical fact, in that place.

SECT, s. Seems to be erroneously used for sex, as it is sometimes even now by incorrect speakers.

So are all her *sect*, if once they are in a calm they are sick.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

So Middleton :

'Tis the easiest art and cunning for our *sect* to counterfeit sick.
Mad World, O. Pl., v, 339.

And of thy house they mean

To make a nunnery, where none but their own *sect*
 May enter in. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, p. 322.

Several other instances are given by Mr. Steevens on the above passage of Shakespeare.

In Othello it is used for section, or cutting; unless it be, as Dr. Johnson conjectures, an error of the press for *set*.

SEDGELY CURSE, *prov.* A coarse and horrible imprecation, recorded by Ray among the proverbs of Staffordshire. Several of our old dramatists have thought it worthy of introduction.

A *Sedgly curse* light on him, which is, Pedro,
 The fiend ride through him booted and spurred
 With a sythe at his back.

B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed, v, 2.

Here it is printed in the old editions *Seagley*, but the meaning is clear.

Now the *Sedgly curse* upon thee
 And the great fiend, &c.

Goblins, by Suckling, O. Pl., x, 123.

Massinger has given it to the Scotch :
 May the great fiend, &c.—as the Scotchman says.

City Madam, ii, 2.

†SEEKERS. The name of a religious sect.

I have told you, said the marquess, that the word it self sayes nothing. Then, said the gentleman, there is a perswasive spirit that directs every man and leads them into all truth who are seekers of her meerly for love of her self. Indeed, said the marquess, I have heard of such a sect that is newly sprung up, who go under the name of *Seekers*, but I had rather be on the finders side. To which the gentleman made answer, Seek and ye shall find.

Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester, 1669.

Seekers and singers next took pains
 T' approach religion's poor remains.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

To SEEL, v. To close the eyelids partially or entirely, by passing a fine thread through them; *siller*, Fr. This was done to hawks till they became tractable.

Having taken a falcon you must *seel* her, in such a manner that as the seeling slackens, the falcon may be able to see what provision is straight before her—and be sure you *seel* her not too hard.

Gent. Recreation.

Hence, metaphorically, to close the eyes in any way :

Come, *seeling* night,
 Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.

Macbeth, iii, 1.

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
 But *seeled* up with death, shall have their deadly meed.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 23.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up
 With a feather through his nose, that he may only
 See heaven, and think whither he is going.

B. and Fl. Phil., v, 1.

It was sometimes effected by passing a small feather through the lids, to which allusion is probably made in these lines :

No, when light-wing'd toys
 Of feather'd Cupid, *seel* with wanton dulness
 My speculative active instruments—
 —Let, &c.

Othello, i, 3.

It was a common notion, that if a

dove was let loose with its eyes so closed, it would fly straight upwards, continuing to mount, till it fell down through mere exhaustion. Allusions to this are made by Sidney, in his *Arcadia*, and many others. See **JOHNSON**.

And that vaile over her eyes, by which she hopes,
like a *seeled* pigeon, to mount above the clouds.

Cælum Britan., 4to, 1634, sign. D 2 b.

SEELY, a. Happy; from *scelig*, Saxon.

Mr. Todd has successfully shown this to be the original meaning, from Chaucer and others. From the notion that fools are apt to be fortunate, it probably became nearly synonymous with the word *silly*, which appears to have been formed from it. In Spenser it means generally *simple*, artless; not quite what we call silly. It was then so far on its progress:

The *seely* man, seeing him ride so ranck,
And ayme at him, fell flat on ground for feare.

F. Q., II, iii, 6.

In some places he has *silly*, exactly in the same sense, where Upton and Church would substitute *seely*; but as Spenser published his own poem, we have no right to change his terms, and he evidently considered these as equivalent. See Upton's Glossary.

SEEMING, as a substantive, is little in use now, if at all; but was abundantly common in the old writers.

And to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my *seeming*.

2 Hen. IV., v, 2.

It is abundantly exemplified in **JOHNSON**.

†**SEEMLESS.** Unseemly.

Did his father place
Amids the paved entry, in a seat
Seemless and abject.

Chapm. Odys., xx.

SEEN. Well seen in any art, was used for well skilled in it.

It's a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in music.

Tam. of Shr., i, 2.

Sometimes simply seen. So *spectatus* was used in Latin; and it was, probably, an imitation of the Latin idiom which introduced it.

He's affable, and *seen* in many things,
Discourses well, a good companion.

A Woman killed w. K., O. Pl., vii, 275.

Present me as a gentleman well qualified,
Or one extraordinarily *seen* in divers
Strange mysteries.

B. & Fl. Wom. Hater, i, 3.

Sir Robert Stapylton—who, for a man well spoken,
properly *seen* in languages, a comlie and goodlie per-
sonage, had scant an equall.

Har. Life of Sands, Nug. Ant., ii, p. 255, ed. Park.

SEGS. Sedges, or the water flower-de-luce. See Lovell's *Herbal*, &c. *Secg*, Saxon.

Then on his legs
Like fetters hang the under-growing *segs*.

Brit. Past., ii, p. 22.

Segs, rank bulrush, and the sharpen'd reed.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1582.

Hid in the *segges*, fast by the river's side.

Weakest goes to Wall, sign. C 4 b.

I wove a coffin for his corse of *seggs*,

That with the wind did wave like bannerets.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 266.

SEIGNORIE. Lordship, dominion; commonly written **SIGNORY**, q. v.

And may thy flood have *seignorie*
Of all floods else.

Brit. Past., i, 37.

SEIZED. Possessed. Still current as a technical term in the law, and probably used with that allusion here.

Did forfeit with his life, all those lands
Which he stood *seiz'd* of.

Haml., i, 1.

SELCOUTH, a. Strange, seldom known; from *seld*, and *couth*. A Saxon compound, existing also in the Scottish dialect, and exemplified from Gav. Douglas and A. Wyntoun. See Jamieson.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.

Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 14.

Peculiar, I believe, to Spenser, among [late] English writers. Skinner quotes it as *selkoughth*, as applied to Christ's miracles, but does not name his author. It is not in Chaucer.

SELD, adv. Seldom; *seld*, and *seldan*, Saxon.

If I might in intreaties find success,
As *seld* I have the chance.

Tro. and Cress., iv, 6.

But fortune, that doth *seld* or never give
Success to right and virtue, made him fall
Under my sword.

Mass. Fery Wom., iv, 2.

Seld or never stoops the will.

Sylv. Map of Man, p. 800.

Such beastly rule as *seld* was seen before.

Haringt. Ep., iii, 18.

Also in compounds:

Seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular thronga.

Coriol., ii, 1.

Seld-seen is used by other authors.

SELD, adj. Scarce.

For honest women are so *seld* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish those poor few that are.

Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 391.

SELDOM, a. Mr. Todd has shown the use of this word as an adjective, in several instances.

SELF, a. The use of this word as an adjective is exemplified by Johnson from Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Dryden, and he considers it as the primary signification. The mode of its composition with the pronouns adjec-

tive, is a matter of great doubt, the discussion of which may be seen in Todd's Johnson, but belongs not to our inquiries. It is arbitrarily joined with other words to imply reciprocal action, as *self-murder*, &c., but the following compound is peculiar.

SELF-UNED, a. United to itself, unmixed with other things.

But when no more the soul's chief faculties
Are sperst to serve the bodie many waies,
When all *self-uned* free from day's disturber,
Through such sweet transe, she finds a quiet harbour.
Sylv. Du Bart., W. 2, D. 2, p. 177.

†**SELF-HEADY.** Headstrong.

The heedlesse rout
Of the *self-heady* multitude, do call
Me impious nurse of error. *Phillis of Scyros*, 1655.

†**SELF-FLY.** By one's self.

Shall not this heavenly work the workers raise,
Unto the clouds on columnes *selfy*-rear'd.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.
See we not hanging in the clouds each howr
So many seas, still threatening down to pour,
Supported only by th' aire's agitation
(*Selfy* too weak for the least waight's foundation)?
Ibid.

†**SELF-SOCIETY.** Solitude; having one's self for company.

Moreover I have observed that hee is too much given
to his study and *self-society*, specially to convers with
dead men, I mean books.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

SELL, s. A saddle; *selle*, French. Very common in Spenser. See Upton.

What mighty warrior that mote be
Who rode in golden *sell* with single speare.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 12.
They met, and low in dust was Guardo laid,
Twixt either army, from his *sell* down keast.
Fairf. Tasso, iii, 14.

So again in iv, 46.

†**SELLING OF PEARS.** A name of an old game.

Chytrinda, Cum qui medianus sedet vellicatur, pun-
gitur, aut feritur a circumcurstantibus, donec ab eo
prehensus quispiam ejus vices subit. *χυτρίνδα*, Pollu.
The play called *selling of peares*, or how many plums
for a penie. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
They had likewise their collabismos; and so they had
their chytrinda answerable to our hot cockles, which
play the learned Littleton, by a synonymous term,
calls *selling of pears*, or how many pears for a penny.
Useful Transactions in Philosophy, 1709.

Another game, with a similarly quaint name, is mentioned.

After this we went to a sport called *selling of a horse*
for a dish of eggs and herrings.
Pepys' Diary, Feb. 2d, 1660.

SEMBLABLE, a. Like, resembling.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence
of his men's spirits and his. *2 Hen. IV*, v, 1.
With these and the *semblable* inordinate practices.
Holinsh. Descr. of Scoll., B 3 b, 1 a.

SEMBLABLE, s. Likeness. Intended, however, by Shakespeare, as a specimen of ridiculous affectation.

His *semblable* is his mirror; and who else would trace
him, his umbrage, nothing more. *Hamlet*, v, 2.

He means to say, "Nothing really resembles him but his mirror, whoever else attempts it, is his shadow only."

SEMBLABLY, adv. Like; in a similar manner.

His name was Blunt,
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself.
1 Hen. IV, v, 3.
Semblably prisoner to your general, as your honour'd
selves to me. *B. Jons. Case is Altered*, iii, 1.

†**SEMBLANCE.** Appearance.

Wherof Maximus being certified made *semblance* as
though he were sore grieved therewith.
Holinshed, 1577.

SEMBLATIVE. Resembling.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
Twelfth N., i, 4.

SEMBLAUNT, or SEMBLANT, s. Likeness; the same as semblance.

But under simple shew and *semblant* plaine
Lurk'd false Duessa. *Spens. F. Q.*
Neither in word or countenance made any *semblant*
of liking or disliking the message.
Knolles's Turks, p. 368 L.

Prior has used it as a substantive; but his example has not been followed. See Johnson.

†**To SEMBLE.** To dissemble.

He tell thee what, thou wilt even *semble* and cog with
thine own father,
A couple of false knaves together, a theefe and a
broker. *Three Ladies of London*, 1584.

A SEMINARY, s. An elliptical expression, meaning a *seminary priest*; that is, an Englishman educated as a popish priest in a foreign seminary or university.

O' my conscience a *seminary*! he kisses the stocks.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 1.
By this good bishops means, [Cotton, bp. of Salisbury]
and by the assistance of the learned dean of Sarum
Dr. Gourden, a *seminarie* called Mr. Carpenter, a good
scholler, and in degree a bachelor of divinitie, was
converted. *Haring. Nugae*, ii, p. 130, ed. Park.
Awhile agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an
honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 1.

Their residence in this country being forbidden by act of parliament, they were the sport of informers, and the victims of persecution, throughout the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

SEMPSTER, s. What we now call a sempstress; a woman who makes up linen for wear. Minshew explains it, "a needle woman."

S. A *sempster* speak with me, sayst thou?
N. Yea, sir, *she's* there *viva voce*.
Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, 11.

SENDAL, s. A kind of thin Cyprus silk. *Kersey*. From the low Latin, *cendalum*. [It is not unfrequently

spelt *cedal* in English.] "Tela subserica, vel pannus Sericus." *Du Cange*.

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,

With gold embroider'd gorgeously,

Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,

And this I bought thee gladly.

Greensleeves, Ellis' Specim., vol. iii, p. 328.

And how, in *sendal* wrapt, away he bore

That head with him.

Parf. Tasso, viii, 55.

SENGREEN. The common house-leek.

Sengreene, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts. The one is great, the other small, and the third is that which is called stone-crop, and stone-hore.

Lyle's Herbal, p. 124.

SENNET, SENET, SYNNET, or CYNET; written also **SIGNET**, and **SIGNATE**. A word chiefly occurring in the stage directions of the old plays, and seeming to indicate a particular set of notes on the trumpet, or cornet, different from a flourish.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.

Decker's Satirom.

Cornets sound a *cynet*.

Antonio's Revenge.

Sound a *signate*, and pass over the stage.

1st Part Hieron., O. Pl., iii, 63.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Knight of Malta*, act v, sc. 2, it is written *synnet*, and Mr. Simpson has explained it, i. e., *flourish of trumpets*. But we see above, from Decker's play, that they were different. It appears to have been a technical term of the musicians who played those instruments.

SENOYS. Siennois, the people of Sienna.

The Florentines and *Senoy*s are by the ears.

All's W., i, 2.

Mr. Steevens says that Painter, translating Boccaccio, calls them *Senois*, the Italian being *Sanese*; but I have not been able to find the example. In Mercator's *Geography*, translated by Saltonstall, they are called *Senenians*. P. 701.

†To **SENSE**. To give the sense of, to expound.

'Twas writ, not to be understood, but read,

He that expounds it must come from the dead;

Get——undertake to *sense* it true,

For he can tell more than himself e'r knew.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

SEQUENCE, s. Succession, regular order. The words of this family are in general rare, but can hardly be called obsolete. See Johnson.

Cut off the *sequence* of posterity.

K. John, ii, 1.

Tell my friends,

Tell Athens, in the *sequence* of degree

From high to low throughout. *Timon of Ath., v, 3.*

SEQUENT, following, as an adjective, is very uncommon, but as a substantive still more so; a follower.

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's.

Love L. L., iv, 2.

SEQUESTER, s. Sequestration, separation. I know it only in the following instance:

This hand requires

A *sequester* from liberty, fasting and prayer.

Othello, iii, 4.

It is evidently accented there on the first syllable.

SERE, adj. Dry. See **SEAR**.

SERE, s. The claw of an eagle, or other bird or beast of prey. Johnson has one example from Chapman; but others are to be found. It is clearly from *serre*, French, which means the same.

But as of Lyons it is said of eagles,

That when they goe they draw their *serres* and talons
Close up, to shun rebating of their sharpness.

Revenge of Bussy D'Amboise, E 3.

Again:

Death in his *serres* beares.

Ibid.

That laurell spray,

That, from the heav'nly eagle's golden *serres*,
Fell in the lap of great Augustus' wife.

Byron's Trag., L 2.

Sere, or *cere*, in falconry, meant the fleshy part at the base of a hawk's beak, which term is still used by ornithologists for the corresponding part of other birds. Being more commonly written *cere*, it should seem to be derived from *cera*, having in many birds the appearance of wax. But *sere* means something very different in the following passage:

The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled ath' *sere*.

Hamlet, act ii.

This is, probably, to be referred to *sear*, dry, as signifying a dry cough; or *serum*, for defluxion.

SERE, adj. This word occurs again, in a sense perfectly peculiar, in Ascham's *Toxophilus*. It seems there to mean individual, particular, single:

To all manner of men, that every *sere* person shall have bowe and shaftes of his own.

Tar., p. 90.

Some be instruments for every *sere* archer to bringe with him.

Ibid., p. 134.

I have seene good shooters, which would have for every bowe a *sere* case.

Ibid., p. 154.

Also, p. 187, "every *sere* archer."

I have not met the word elsewhere, in such a sense.

SERENE, s. A blight, or unwholesome air, the damp of evening.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face. *B. Jons. For.* ii, 6.

Also in his 32d Epigram. Daniel
writes it *syrene*:

The fogs and the *syrene* offend us more,
Or we may think so, than they did before.
Queen's Arcad., i, 1.

It is from the French *serain*, which
means the same, and is explained by
Cotgrave, "The mildew, or harmefull
dew of some summer evenings."

†SERENIFY. To become serene.

It's now the faire, virnilion, pleasant spring,
When meadows laugh, and heaven *serenefies*.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

A SERPENT, TO BECOME A DRA-
GON, MUST EAT A SERPENT,
prov. Brathwaite attributes this say-
ing to Pliny: "Serpens, nisi serpen-
tem comederit, non fit draco." *Engl.*

Gent., p. 237, 4to. I believe it is
not in Pliny, but it is a Greek pro-
verb, noticed both by Apostolius and
Erasmus, and found also in Suidas:
"Ὅφίς εἰ μὴ φάγοι ὄφιν, δράκων οὐ
γενήσεται." Dryden has it exactly:

A *serpent* ne'er becomes a flying dragon,
Till he has eat a serpent. *Ædipus*, iii, 1.

We are thus enabled to supply a
remarkable deficiency in a passage in
the Honest Man's Fortune, by Beau-
mont and Fletcher, where both folios
read, very strangely,

The *snake*, that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat, and what implieth that, but this.

The repetition of the word *snake*, led
to this blunder, being itself probably
taken for an error. Read,

The *snake* that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat a *snake*, &c.

And this is fully confirmed by what
follows:

And what implieth that, but this,
That in this *cannibal* age, he that would have
The sute of wealth, must not care whom he feeds on?
And, as I've heard, there's no flesh battens better
Than that of a profest friend; and he that would
mount

To honour, must not make dainty to use
The head of his mother, back of his father, or
Neck of his brother, for ladders to his preferment.
Act iii, sc. 3.

All implying the devouring of friends
and kindred. There is no old quarto
of this play. Ben Jonson has
changed it to *eating a bat*, probably
in consideration of *the wings*; but it
is odd that he should desert the
ancients:

A *serpent*, ere he comes to be a dragon,
Must eat a *bat*. *Catiline*, iii, 6.

It is also made an emblem, in Arch.
Simson's Hieroglyphica, p. 95.

SERPIGO, *s.* A kind of tetter, or dry
eruption on the skin; from *serpo*,
Latin, but more immediately from
serpedo, or *serpigo*, low Latin.

The mere effusion of thy proper loins
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.
Now the dry *serpigo* on the subject.

Tro. & Cress., ii, 3.
You must know, sir, in a nobleman 'tis abusive; no,
in him the *serpigo*; in a knight the grincomes, in a
gentleman the Neapolitan scabb.

Jones's Adrasta, C 2.

In Langham's Garden of Health,
celandine is recommended as a cure:
Stamp it, and apply it 14 dayes to all ringwormes,
tettors, impetigo, and *serpigo*—morning and evening
to heale them. *Celandine*, No. 5.

Sometimes corruptly written *sarpego*:

Be all his body stung
With the French fly, with the *sarpego* dry'd.
T. Heywood's Roy. King, &c., act iii.

To SERRE. To join closely; *serrer*,
French. Bacon has used it, and
Milton certainly employs the parti-
ciple *serried*, but it is supposed from
to *serry*. See Todd. This word was
attempted to be introduced into a
passage of Shakespeare's Timon, but
without necessity or propriety. See
BECK.

Double soldiers *serring*
The spiritual to the temporal corslet.
G. Troke's Belides, p. 4.

†Let us, *serred* together, forcibly breake into the river,
and we shall well enough ride through it.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.
†And more closely to *serre* themselves together, the
better to endure the shooke of their enemies, if they
should charge them. *Ibid.*, 1610.

SERVANT. The gallantry of old times,
not contented with calling a lady the
mistress of her lover (a phrase still
retained), gave to him also the cor-
relative title of *servant*; which,
therefore, was often equivalent to
lover. Lovers have long ceased to
be so obsequious.

Too low a mistress for so high a *servant*.
Two Gent. Fer., ii, 4.

Where the first question is—if her present *servant*
love her? next, if she shall have a new *servant*? and
how many. *B. Jons. Epitaph*, ii, 2.
Was I not once your mistress, and you my *servant*?
B. & Pl. Scornful Lady, v, 1.

The instances are too common and
well known to require multiplying.

SESKARIS. Small coins.

There was at that time forbidden certaine other
coynes called *seskaris* and *dodkins*, with all Scottish
monies. *Stowe's London*, 1599, p. 97.

†SESPERAL.

No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sesperals*.

or windvents pertaining to the conduct, under pain of imprisonment. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

SESSY, or SESSA. A word occurring thrice in Shakespeare, but I believe nowhere else. I have little doubt that the conjecture of Dr. Johnson is right, that it was used for the French *cessez*, cease, though I do not believe that it was ever common: and clearly it has no connexion with our expression, *so, so*. Mr. Steevens gives *cesse* instead of *sessy*, in a stanza which he quotes. In *Lear* it is,

Dolphin, my boy,
Sessy, let him trot by iii, 4.

It is a fragment of an old song, introduced in both places. It occurs again in *Lear*:

Sessy, come march to wakes and fairs. iii, 4.

The word is used once more in the *Taming of the Shrew*:

Therefore, paucas pallabras, let the world slide,
sessy. Induction.

In this place, Theobald calls it Spanish, being joined with two Spanish words. It may be either; but the learned commentators seem to have forgotten this passage, when they wrote their notes on the two others.

SETEBOS. The supposed deity of Sycorax, in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

His art is of such power,
It would controul my dam's god, *Setebos*,
And make a vassal of him. *Tempest*, i, 2.

Shakespeare did not invent this false god, he had found him in the travels of his time:

The giants, when they found themselves fettered,
roared like bulls, and cryed upon *Setebos* to help them.
Eden's Hist. of Travells, p. 434.

SETTING, a. The west, the place of the setting sun. This usage of it has never been common.

Conceiv'd no great a pride,
In Severn on the east, Wyre on the *setting* side.
Drydt. Polyolb., vii, p. 791

SETTLE, s., for a bench, though used by Dryden, is now little known. Johnson quotes this instance:

A common *settle* drew for either guest.

In Ezekiel, xliii, 14, 17, *settle* seems to be used for a kind of ledge or flat portion of the altar, as it increased in breadth towards the bottom. Dr. Gill makes a court of it. In the Vulgate, it is *crepido*, which agrees with *ledge* in some translations. The clearest account of the *settle* seems to be in the assembly's annotations:

"The fabrick of it seems to be thus; one cubit high was the basis, or foot, or bottom, bosome, or *settle*.—From thence two cubits to the round ledge, or bench, or *settle*, of a cubit broad, that went round about it.—This lodge or bench seems to be for them that served at the altar to stand upon, and to go upon, round about the altar." *In loco*. In ch. xlv, v. 19, the "four corners of the *settle* of the altar" are mentioned in a way that seems quite incompatible with Dr. Gill's interpretation.

SETYWALL, SETWALL, s. Garden valerian. "Quia solet provenire propè muros humidos," says Minshew. The *Humidos* might be omitted.

Went forth when May was in her prime,
To get sweet *setycall*. *Drydt. Ecl.*, iv, p. 1403.
Setwall, or garden valerian, at the first hath broad leaves of a whitish Greene colour.

Lyte's Herbal, p. 393.

A long chapter on its medical virtues is given in Langham's *Garden of Health*.

SEVERAL, s. An inclosed pasture, as opposed to an open field or common. In the following passage there seems to be some confusion:

My lips are no common, though *several* they be.
Love's L. L., ii, 1.

Others are clearer:

Why should my heart think that a *several* plot
Which my heart knows the world's wide common
place. *Shakesp. Sonnet*, 137.

Of late he's broke into a *several*
Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
Both corn and pasture. *Sir John Oldcastle*, iii, 1.
All *severals* to him are common.

Leigh's Accidence of Arm.

Bacon and others use it in this sense. See Johnson. Dr. James, quoted in the notes to the first passage, explains it of the two lands of an open field which are in culture, opposed to the third, which is fallow, and therefore common. It may be so locally, but the other is the more general sense. Tusser has a distinct chapter, comparing champion, or open country, with *severall*, and preferring the latter. See Mavor's edit., p. 203, &c. In the *severall*, he says they have,

More plenty of mutton and beef,
Corn, butter, and cheese of the best,
More wealth any where, to be brief,
More people, more handsome and proud.

Also, an individual:

Not noted, is't?

But of the finer natures; by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

Also particulars:

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Severals, and generals. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

†SEW. A sewer.

L'eagout d'une ville. The towne sinke: the common
sew. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

To SEW. To follow; from *suivre*,
French. Formed as in pursue, there-
fore more properly *sue*.

Since errant arms to *sew* he first began.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 17.

The while king Henry conquered in France
I *sued* the warres, and still found victory
In all assaults, so happy was my chance.
Mirr. Mag., p. 311.

To *sue*, in the legal sense, evidently
originated from this; to follow or
pursue in a law process, thence also
called a *suit*.

SEWER, *s.* The officer who set on
and removed the dishes at a feast;
probably from *escuyer*. The word
was used by Milton and Dryden.
The following remark on the usual
conduct of these officers, has been
quoted from Barclay:

Slow be the *sewers* in serving in alway,
But swift be they after, in taking meat away.
Barcl. Ecl., ii.

The inferior servants carried the
dishes, the *sewer* placed them on the
table, and took them off. See Stage
Direction, *Mach.*, i, 7.

Marry, sir, get me your pheasants, and your godwits,
and your best meat, and dish it in silver dishes of
your cousins presently, and say nothing, but *clap me*
a clean towel about you, like a *sewer*, and bareheaded
march afore it with a good confidence.
B. Jons. Epicure, iii, 3.

It was the business of the *sewer* also
to bring water for the hands of the
guests; hence he bore a towel, as
the mark of his office:

Then the *sewre*
Poured water from a great and golden ewre.
Chapman's Odyssey.

Here the *sewer* has friended a country gentleman
with a sweet green goose.
Marston's Pawn, ii, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 318.

†SEXTRY. Another name for the ves-
try; the sacristy.

A *sextrie* or vestrie, sacrarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 252.

†SHACKLOCK. A lock for a fetter.

Or unback'd Jennet, or a Flanders mare,
That at the forge stand sniffing of the air.
The swarthy smith spits in his buckhorn first,
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gyves, and chains.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

SHADOW, *s.* A Latinism, for an
uninvited stranger, introduced by one
of the guests at a feast, or dinner.

Called *umbra* in Latin. He came as
the shadow of the person invited.

Locus est et pluribus *umbris*. *Hor.*
I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement. *Mass. Unn. Combat*, iii, 1

†SHADOWS. Another name for a
BONEGRACE, which shaded the face
from the sun.

For your head here's precious geere,
Bonelace cross-cloths, squares, and *shadows*,
Dressings which your worship made us
Work upon above a yeare.

Jordan's Death Dissected, 1649.

†SHAFNET. The same probably as
SHAFTMAN.

There's a planck sprung, something in hold did break.
Pump, bullies; carpenters, quicke stop the leake.
Once heave the lead againe, and sound abaffe,
A *shafnet* lesse, seven all. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

SHAFT, *s.* Sometimes used for a may-
pole. Johnson says "anything
straight," which seems rather too lax
a definition.

Great Mayings and May-games made by the
governors and maisters of this city, with the trium-
phant setting up of the great *shafts* (a principall
May-pole in Corn-hill, before the parish church of St.
Andrew, therefore called *Undershafte*).

Stowe, Lond., p. 74.

The fate of this shaft, and the mischief
it occasioned, may be seen in Pennant's
London, p. 587, 8vo ed.

SHAFTMAN, *s.* Doubtless the same
as *shaftment* in Kersey and Phillips,
which is explained "a measure of
about half a foot."

The thrust mist her, and in a tree it strake,
And entered in the same a *shaftman* deepe.

Har. Ariost., xxxvi, 56.

In the original it is "un palmo e
più." [The *shaftman* was properly
the measure from the top of the
extended thumb to the extremity of
the palm.]

SHAGEBUSHES, and SHALINES.
Musical instruments mentioned at
the coronation of Anne Boleyn.

In which barge was *shalines*, *shagebushes*, and divers
other instrumentes of musicke which played con-
tinually. *Nichols' Progr.*, Cor. of Anne B., p. 2.

Shagebushes doubtless were sackbuts,
or bass trumpets; for *shalines*, see
SHAWM.

†SHAGGE. A sort of rough cloth?

The high priest a cap of white silke *shagge* close to
his head. *The Masque of the Inner Temple and*
Graynes Inne, 1612.

SHAKESPEARE. A few words re-
specting the orthography of this
celebrated name, may not be amiss.
The poet himself, like many other
persons of that age, appears to have

varied in the manner of writing his name. Critics, however, have adjudged the preference to *Shakspeare*, without the first *e*; and so it is printed in the latest edition of his works, the posthumous edition of Mr. Malone. I have preferred *Shakespeare*, and for these reasons: 1. That the *a* seems always to have been pronounced long, as the derivation requires, *Shake-speare* [ἐγχεσπάλος]; whereas *Shakspeare* leads to pronouncing it short, like *Shack*. 2. His contemporaries seem, with more uniformity than was then common, to have written it *Shakespeare*. So it stands in the first edition of his works; so in the verses written in honour of him, by his friend Jonson, and others; so in Allot's English Parnassus, and elsewhere. [He seems always to have printed it so.] After all, it is not of great importance either way, if it be agreed, at all events, to call him *Shakespeare*. But I thought it right to give an account of the practice which I have adopted.

SHAK-FORKE, s. A hay-fork; a fork for shaking up the grass: whence it is named.

Lik'st a strawne scare crow in the new-sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.
Or if that semblance suit not everie deale,
Like a broad *shak-fork*, with a slender steel.

Hall, Sat., iii, 7.

SHAKING OF THE SHEETS. An old country dance, often alluded to, but seldom without an indecent intimation; for which reason the passages cannot well be cited. The tune is in sir John Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v, Appendix, No. 15. See Mass. City Madam, ii, 1; O. Pl., v, 502, vii, 262, 397; Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 25.

SHALE, s. The outer coat of some kinds of fruit. Dr. Johnson rightly considers it as only a corruption of shell.

Your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.

Hen. V., iv, 2.

We have also *shall* in the same sense; and it is punned upon, in allusion to *shall*, the sign of the future sense:

What hast thou fed me all this while with *shalles*,
And com'st to tell me now thou lik'st it not?

Merry Dev., O Pl., v, 268.

So Churchyard:

Thus all with *shall* or *shalles* ye shal be fed.

Challenge, p. 168.

Shells and *shalls* were often so united in a phrase:

Another man shall enjoye the sweet kinnell of this hard and chardgeable nutt, which I have beene so long in cracking; and nothing left to me but shells and *shalls* to feed me withall.

Ascham, in *Har. Nuge Ant.*, i, 101, 8vo.

To SHALE. To take off the shell or coat.

A little lad set on a banke to *shale*

The ripen'd nuts.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 129.

†**SHALLOP.** A small pilot's ship, a ship with two masts.

They are two white keen-pointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed, and like two dragons defying one another, and ther are pylots, that in small *shallops*, are ready to steer all ships that passe.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Ther are divers other private short leters which may be said to be as small *shallops* attending greater ships, therefore they must not be expected to carry so much ballast.

Ibid.

†**SHAMEFAST, and SHAMEFAST-NESS.** These words have been corrupted into *shame-faced*, in which the real derivation, A.-S. *sceam-fæst*, is quite lost sight of. The words were always properly printed in the English bible till very recently.

For that he saw her wise, *shamefast*, and bringing forth goodly children. *North's Plutarch, Lysurgus.*
It was some mean of continency and *shamefastness*.

Ibid.

†**SHAMERAG.** A shamrock.

Whilst all the Hibernian kernes in multitudes
Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebagh.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

Shamroot, is also used.

And, for my cloathing, in a mantle goe,
And feed on *sham-roots* as the Irish doe.

Wythers, Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1613.

SHAMPANIE. This uncommon word appears only, so far as I know, in a masque supposed to be written by George Ferrers, one of the poets of the Mirror for Magistrates, to be performed before the queen, at the house of sir Henry Lee. It was first published from a MS., in a late beautiful work, entitled, *Kenilworth Illustrated*, where we find,

Sir Henry Lee's challenge before the *shampanie*.

P. 86.

This the editor explains, by conjecture I presume, "The lists, or field of contention, from the French, *campagne*."

†**SHAPPAROON, or SHAPPEROON.**

A hood, a chaperon.

Most cleanly and profest antagonist to vermine, dirt, and filth, as *Dragnet* the *Diagotian* stigmatist very

worthily wrot in his treatise of the antiquitie of
shappesomes and careless hands.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

Her shappesomes, her perriwigs and tires,
Are reliques which this flattery much admires;
Rebatoes, maske, her busk and busk-point too,
As things to which mad men must homage doe. *Ibid.*

SHARD, s. A fragment of a pot or
tile; hence *potsherd*, written *pot-
sheard*, in the early editions of the
Bible, Job, ii, 8, &c. From *schaerde*,
Flemish, or *sceard*, Saxon.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles, should be thrown on her.
Hamlet, v, 1.

Hence, probably from a fancied re-
semblance, the hard wing-cases of a
beetle:

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 2.

That is, they lift his sluggish body
from the earth.

Hence also, *sharded*, enclosed in
shards:

And often, to our comforts we shall find,
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than in the full-winged eagle. *Cymb.*, iii, 2.

Gower is quoted for *sherded*, in the
sense of armed.

Cowshards appear to mean only the
hard scales of dried cow-dung:
[quite erroneous; see the next
article.]

The humble-bee taketh no scorn to lodge in a cow's
scale *shard*. *Petite Palace of Pettie*, &c., p. 166.

†**SHARD.** Dung, especially cow-dung.
This is the meaning of the word in all
the quotations in the preceding article
in which beetles are alluded to. See
Kirby and Spence's Entomology, p.
221 (seventh edition).

SHARD-BORNE, therefore, is not
"born among shards," as Dr. John-
son once supposed, but carried by
shards, which, as in the quotation
from Antony and Cleop., are put for
the wings themselves. [*Shard-borne*
means born in dung. See above.]

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hum.
Mach., iii, 2.

SHARD appears once to be used by
Spenser in the sense of boundary;
the boundary in question being a
river:

In Phœdris's flit bark, over that perilous *shard*.
F. Q., II, vi, 26.

Bourn is the word used in a former
stanza for the same thing. Stanza
10. See Warton on *Comus*, l. 313.

†**SHARE.** The pubes.

They are vexed with a sharpe fever, they watch, they
rave, and speake they wot not what: they vomite
pure choler, and they cannot make water, the *share*
becometh hard, and hath vehement paine.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

Clad in a coat beset with embossed gold, like unto
one of these kings servants, arrayed from the heels
to the *share* in manner of a nice and pretie page.

Holland's Ammannus Marcellinus, 1609.

To **SHARK, v.** Nearly equivalent to
the modern word to swindle; to play
a dishonest trick.

That does it fair and above-board, without legerde-
mann, and neither *sharks* for a cup or a reckoning.

Earle's Microcosm, p. 206, Bliss.

Perhaps sometimes of this kind was
intended in the following lines, where
it is said that young Fortinbras,

Of unimproved mettle hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Sharpt up a list of landless resolute
For food and diet. *Hamlet*, i, 1.

Meaning, that he had collected, in a
banditti-like manner, a set of rogues
and vagabonds.

The word, either as substantive or
verb, is hardly obsolete, and is abun-
dantly exemplified by Johnson.

†Then if we shall *shark* it,
Here fair is, and market.

Watts Recreations, 1664.

SHAVELING, s. A term of contempt
for a monk, because their heads were
shaved.

Through that lewd *shaveling* will her shame be
wrought. *Death of Rob. B. of Hunting.*, P 3.

Pope Alexander VI who was *ras* [a *shaveling*] was
poisoned by another *ras* [a *shaveling*] with rat'sbane.

Notes to Rabelais, ii, ch. 20.

Curse, exorcise with beads, with booke and bell,
Polluted *shavelings*.

Taylor, Wat. Post, Souther, Epigr., 1

†Wouldst know the cause why Ponticus
Abroade she doeth not come?

It is her use these *shavelings* still
With her to have at home.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1677.

†**SHAVER.** A cunning fellow.

Thou art a heckney, that hast oft bene tride,
And art not coy to grant him such a favour,
To try the courage of so young a *shaver*.

Cranley's Amanda, 1685.

But it was more likely that some of our scholars had
done the fact, and the pedant likewise was of the
same opinion, knowing full well that there were some
cunning *shavers* amongst us, who were well versed in
the art of picking locks. *History of Francion*, 1685.

SHAW, s. A thicket, or small wood.
The word is still in use in Stafford-
shire, and is frequent in the composi-
tion of names, as *Aldershaw*, *Gentle-
shaw*, &c.

Thither to seek some flocks or herds we went,
Perhaps close hid beneath the green-wood *shaw*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii, 62.

According to some Dictionaries, it is
a thicket of trees surrounding a close.

Kersey. "Septum circumcingens."
Coles.

†**SHAWLD**, a fan to winnow corn.

A tray, or shawld, to winnowe or wimble corne with, ventilabrum. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1606, p. 53.

SHAWM, from *schawme*, Teutonic. A sort of pipe resembling a hautboy. It is often corruptly written *shalm*, probably from an erroneous notion of its being the same as *psalm*. It is spoken of as very shrill.

Even from the shrillest shawm: unto the cornamute.
Drayt Polyott, iv, p. 736.

Shalines, in the passage quoted under **SHAGEBUSH**, is evidently only a misprint or mis-reading for *shalmes*; which, indeed, are afterwards mentioned in the same paper. P. 10.

I find it rhymed to *balm*, which seems to imply that it was then used as of the same sound with *psalm*:

He—
That never wants a Gilead full of balm
For his elect, shall turn thy woful *shalm*
Into the merry pipe. *G. Tooke, Belides*, p. 18.

SHEAF OF ARROWS. A bundle of them, such as one man carried for use.

Archers in coats of white fustian, signed on the breast and backe with the armes of the citie, their bowes bent in their handes, with sheafes of arrowes by their side.
Stowe's London, p. 75.

Applied to various things collected or bundled together, as a sheaf of corn; from a Saxon word, meaning to press together.

To SHEAL. To strip the shell; from *shale*, or *shell*.

That's a *sheal'd* peacock. *Lear*, i, 4.
In saying this, the Fool points to Lear, meaning to say that he was an empty, useless thing. See **SHALE**.

SHEARD, *s.* The same as *shard*; written also *sherd*.

So that there shall not be found in the burning of it [the potter's vessel], a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit.

Thou shalt even drink it, and suck it out, and thou shalt break the *sherds* thereof. *Isaiah*, xxx, 14.
Ezek., xxiii, 34.

In both these passages, it was *sheards* in the early editions. See **SHARD**.

SHEARMAN, *s.* The man who shears the woollen cloth in manufacturing it.

Villain, thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?

2 Hen. VI, iv, 2.

†**To SHED**. To divide the hair on the head.

Painson pour faire la creste des cheveux. A bodkin, wier, or pin, to part, divide, or shed the haire.

Nomenclator, 1585.

SHEEN, *adj.*, shining; or, *s.*, lustre, brightness. Saxon, *scene*. The same word as shine. Both these words, though now disused, were so long retained by our poets, and particularly by Milton, that it seems hardly necessary here to exemplify them. I insert only one instance of each, from Shakespeare.

Adjective:

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Substantive:

And thirty dozen moons, with borrowed *sheen*.

Haml., iii, 1.

We have also *shine*, as a substantive, in the same sense; which is established in the compounds *sunshine* and *moonshine*. See **SHINE**.

†**SHEEP-HEADED**. Stupid.

And though it be a devell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple *sheepheaded* fooles, whom it hath undone and beggered.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**SHEEP'S EYE**. To cast a *sheep's eye*, to look amorously or wantonly.

An. If I do look on any woman, nay,
If I do cast a *sheeps eye* upon any.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1661.

SHEER, *a.* Clear, and transparent, like pure water. This sense of the word is hardly expressed in Dr. Johnson's first definition or examples.

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath held his current and defiled himself.

Richard II, v, 2.

Who, having viewed in a fountain *sheer*

His face, was with the love thereof beguiled.

Spens. P. Q., III, ii, 44.

The water was so pure and *sheere*.

Golding's Ovid, Met., iv.

In the metaphorical sense of pure and unmixed it is still used, as *sheer* sense, *sheer* argument. In the sense of quick, clean (as an adverb), it is preserved by the usage of Milton. See Johnson.

SHEER, SHER, or SHIER THURSDAY. The Thursday before Easter, or Maundy Thursday; so called, from the custom of shearing or shaving the beard on that day. Cotgrave, under *Jeudi absolut*, writes it "*sheere* Thursday." The name is thus accounted for,

For that in old fader's days the people would on that day *sheer* theyr hodes, and clyp theyr beards, and

pool theyr hoodes, and so make them honest ayenst Easter day.

Old Homily, cited in Bourne's Pop. Ant., i, 124, 4to.

Other etymologies have been attempted, but this is much preferable. The doubtful nature of the origin, however, has caused a variation in the spelling, unusual even in those days of unsettled orthography. Here it is *chare* :

Item, said one of them, men speake much of the sacrament of the altar, but this will I bide by, that upon *chare* Thursday Christ brake bread unto his disciples.

Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr., i, p. 295.

Where also the same passage which is here first cited, is given much at large in a note, as taken from the *Festival*, p. 31. Dr. Wordsworth considers this as a decision *ex cathedra* respecting the origin of the word.

SHEERS, prov. "There went but a pair of sheers between them;" a proverbial expression, implying likeness, as, "They are of the same cloth or stuff; cut out at the same time, and in the same manner." A tailor's metaphor.

Well, there went but a pair of *sheers* between us.

Meas. for Meas., i, 2.

There went but a pair of *sheers* and a bodkin between them.

B. and Fl., Maid of Mill.

There went but a paire of *sheeres* between him and the pursuivant of hell, for they both delight in sinne, grow richer by it, and are by justice appointed to punish it.

Overbury's Charact., 34, ed. 1630.

Why there goes but a pair of *sheers* between a promoter and a knave; if you know more, take your choice of either.

Match. at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 367.

It is in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 16, a; but I have not found it in Ray. Instances of its use, however, are very frequent. See Decker's Gul's Hornbook, chap. i, p. 38, repr.

SHELD, a. Coles has it, and explains it, "*interstinctus, discolor*;" i. e., *spotted, variegated* in colour: which explains both *sheld-apple*, and *fringilla*, a chaffinch, which he and Kersey have; and also *sheldrake*, a well-known name for a beautifully coloured duck.

To SHEND. To reproach, or scold; with several kindred significations. Of this word Johnson very properly says that, though used by Dryden, it is now wholly obsolete. *Scendan*, Saxon. The participle is *shent*.

Alas! sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you.

Twelfth N., iv, 2.

Sore brused with the fall he slow up rose,
And all enraged thus him loudly *shent*.

Spens. F. Q., II, v, 5.

2. To injure, or disgrace :

How may it be, said then the knight half wroth,
That knight should knighthood ever so have *shent*.

F. Q., II, i, 11.

3. To punish :

But first of Pinnabel a word to speake,
Who as you heard, with traiterous intent,
The bonds of all humanitie did break,
For which er long himselve was after *shent*.

Har. Ariost., iii, 4.

4. To destroy :

But we must yield whom hunger soon will *shend*,
And make for peace, to save our lives, request.

Fairf. Tasso, vi, 4.

5. In the following passage it seems to mean to protect, which must be considered as an error, being contrary to all analogy [but see the second] :

This I must succour, this I must defend,
And from the wild boare's rooting ever *shend*.

Browne, Brit. Past., part ii, p. 144.

†Our noble queene Elizabeth in health and honour
eke,

Good Lord, preserve to Nestor's dayes, that she thy
truthe may keepe.

From bloody hands of forraine foes, good Lord, her
save and *shend* :

Graunt that at all assayes she may by thee still be
defend.

Stubbes' Examples, 1581.

†**SHEPPICK.** A kind of hay-fork, still in use.

Two paire of links, a forest bill, and a *sheppicks*, with
some odd tooles.

Inventory, 1627, Stratford-on-Avon MSS.

†**SHEPSTER.** A seamstress.

A sempster or *shepster*, sutrix.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 146.

Mabyll the *shepster* chevisseth her right well; she
maketh surplys, shertes, breches, keverchiffs, and all
that may be wrought of lynnene cloth.

Caxton's Boke for Travellers.

†**To SHERE.** An old sea-term, to run aground.

These daungers greete doe oft befall,
On those that *shere* upon the sande.

Paradyse of Daynty Devyces, 1576.

SHERIFF'S POSTS. See Posts.

†**To SHERKE.** To shrug.

Cap. No thou art deceiv'd, my noble Hyacinth, tis a
mystery will exalt thee, Hylas, 'twill make thee rise, I
say, and put gold in thy purse; thou shalt follow the
court like a baboone, when a thousand proper fellows
shall *sherke* for their ordinary.

Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

To SHEW WATER. Seemingly a cant phrase for to produce a fee, for thus it is introduced :

F. If you've a suit, *shew water*, I am blind else.

A. A suit; yet of a nature not to prove

The quarry that you hawk for

— — — — — one poor syllable

Cannot deserve a fee. *Massing. Maid of Honour, i, 1.*

"A proverbial phrase," says Mr. Gifford, "for a bribe, which, in Massinger's days (*though happily not since*) was found to be the only collyrium for the eyes of a courtier." The

allusion, after all, is obscure, and it would be satisfactory to find some other examples; which, if it were really proverbial, should not be difficult.

SHEWELLES, s. Examples, or something held up to give warning of danger; from to *shew*.

So are these bug-bearers of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world, to serve as *shewelles*, to keepe them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weakenesse of senses might pull them.
Pembr. Arc., p. 263.

I have not found any other example.

†**SHIDE.** A billet of wood.

A *shide* or billet, *cala*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 184

Downe tumbling crake the trees, upriseth sound of axes strokes,

Both holmes, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and *shides* of okes,

With wedges great they clive, and mountaine elmes with leavers roll.
Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

†**SHIELD.**

We will drink in helmets,
And cause the souldier turn his blade to knives,
To conquer capons and the stubble goose;
No weapons in the age to come be known,
But *shield* of bacon, and the sword of brawn.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

Such gallants having spent their estates and wasted their bodies, they then look like a *shield* of brawn at Shrovetide, out of date, and ready to take his leave.

Poor Robin, 1705.

†**SHIFTER.** A cozener.

Shifting doeth many times incurre the indignitie of reproch, and to be counted a *shifter*, is as if a man would say in plaine tearmes a cozsener.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

And let those *shifters* their owne judges be,
If they have not bin arrant thieves to me.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**SHIMRING.** Glimmering?

Whom when the Trojan duke had found
Approaching neare and knew, in *shimring* shadow
darke and thin;

Much like, as after changing new when prime doth
first begin,

Men see, or thinke they see, that doubtful moone in
cloudes above.
Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

SHINE, s. Light, brightness, lustre.

See **SHEEN**.

And now the dame had dried her dropping eyne,
When, like an April *Iris*, flew her *shine*
About the streets. *B. Jons. Panegyre*, vol. v, p. 198.
The *shine* of armour bright. *Har. Ariost.*, xxxvii, 15.
His lightnings gave *shine* unto the world.
Ps. xcviij, 4.

Milton has it:

Now sits not girt with taper's holy *shine*.
Ode on Nativity, v. 202.

Hence *sun-shine*, and *moon-shine*.

It is even used as an adjective, for *shining*:

Those warlike champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field, the challenge to define.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 3.

Evidently put for *sheen*, for the convenience of a rhyme to define. It is rather odd, that *shine*, the verb,

rhymes to it, in the former part of the stanza, a licence rarely assumed by English poets, though reckoned allowable in French verse.

†**SHINERS.** A Russian instrument of torture, mentioned in *Pathomachia*, 1630, p. 29.

†**SHINNER.** A long boot.

Caliga. . . . *Chausse*, *chaussure*, *botine*. An hose: a nether stocke: a *shinner*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†**SHIPPY.** Frequented by ships.

Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise faire frames,
And rock hewen pillars, for theatrick games.
Virgil, by Ficens, 1632.

SHIRT, WROUGHT (i. e., worked), or **HISTORICAL**. Shirts and shifts were sometimes so adorned with worked or woven figures as to be thus described:

I wonder he speaks not of his *wrought shirt*.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of his H., iv, 6.

Afterwards the man, who is a coxcomb, does say,

I, having bound up my wound with a piece of my *wrought shirt*. *Ibid.*

In *Epicœne*, he speaks of

Velvet petticoats, and *wrought smocks*. *Act v*, 1.

Having a mistress, sure you should not be
Without a neat *historical shirt*.

B. and Fl. Custom of C., ii, 1.

My *smock* sleeves have such holy imbroideries,
And are so learned, that I fear, in time,
All my apparel will be quoted by
Some pure instructor.

Maine's City Match, ii, 2, O. Pl., ix, 294.

SHIVE, s. A small lamina, or slice, chiefly applied to bread, and preserved principally by the following proverb, used in a play attributed to Shakespeare:

What, man! more water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of; and easy it is,
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive* we know.

Titus Andr., ii, 1.

That is, "it is easy to steal, where the theft cannot well be detected."

Sheeve was probably the original word, as appears by a quotation from Warner:

A *sheeve* of bread as browne as nut. *Alb. Engl.*

In this form it exists also in the Scottish dialect:

Be that time bannocks and a *sheeve* of cheese
Will make a breakfast that a laird might please.

Ramsey, ii, 73.

See Jamieson, who rightly, I think, derives it from shave, *quasi*, a shaving. It does not appear to be a Scotch proverb, as Mr. Steevens imagined: it is genuine English, and appears in Fuller's Collection, in this form:

It is safe taking a slice off a cut loaf. *No.* 3012.

It is not in Kelly; nor, I think, in

Ray, or Howell. Bailey has, "It is safe cutting a *slice* off another man's loaf;" which alludes only to living free of expense.

†SHOAT. A young pig.

Yong *shoates* or yong hogs, nefrendes.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 72.

†SHOCK. A small rough-haired dog.

Al. What a terrible bandog do's she make of it,
Which other ladies play with as familiarly
As with their little *shocks* or Bononia dogs?

Erminia, 1661.

No daintie ladies fisting-hound,
That live's upon our Britaine ground,
Nor mungrell cur or *shog*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

SHOE, OLD, *phr.* To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as lucky. This superstition is not yet, I believe, extinct. I have formerly known examples of it.

Hurl after an old shoe,
I'll be merry whatever I do.

B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 84.

Now for good lucke, cast an old shoe after me.

John Heyw., 4to, sign. C.

Ay, with all my heart, *there's an old shoe* after you.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 499.

Captain, your *shoes* are old, pray put 'em off,
And let one *fling 'em after us*.

B. and Fl. Honest M. Fort., v, 1.

See also the references in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, 4to, vol. ii, p. 490.

†*Cro.* Well mistress, pray throw an old *shooe* after us.

Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

†*Sal.* Then I've my liberty.

Iber. I'll throw Marc Antony's old *shoo* after you.

The Slighted Maid, p. 30.

†Our lodging stands here filthy in *Shooe lane*, for if our commings in be not the better, London may shortly *throw an old shoo* after us, and with those shreds of French, that we gathered up in our hostes house in Paris, wee'll gull the world.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

SHOE-TYE, *s.* The ornamental shoe-tie, like other gay fashions, came to us from France. Jonson, describing a mere Englishman, who affected to be French, thus attacks him:

Would you believe, when you this monsieur see,
That his whole body should speak French, not he.
That so much scarf of France, and hat, and feather,
And *shoe* and *tye*, and garter, should come hither,
And land on one, whose face durst never be
Toward the sea.

Epigr., 86.

Hence *Shoe-tye* was a characteristic name for a traveller, which, though spelt *Shootie* in the old editions, was clearly the word intended:

Master Forthright, the tilter, and brave master *Shoe-tye*, the great traveller.

Meas. for Meas., iv, 3.

Shoe, indeed, was often written *shoo*, and thus the old reading would want no correction. Plain strings were used before; and soon after, those great roses, which figure so much in the portraits of those times. *Shoe-*

strings are quoted from Randolph, by Mr. Steevens.

Crashaw writes it *shoo-ty*, and rhymes it to duty, as Butler did after him:

I wish her beauty

That owes not all its duty

To gaudy 'tire, or glistening *shoo-ty*.

Wishes, p. 109, ed. 1785.

SHOES, SHINING, at one time was ridiculed as part of the precise dress of citizens. It had probably been fashionable before. Kitely says, as a citizen,

Mock me all over,

From my flat-cap, unto my *shining shoes*.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in II., ii, 1.

Will you to your shop again?

Citizen. I have no mind to woollen stockings now,

And *shoes* that *shine*.

Shirley's Doubtful Heir.

See Mr. Gifford on the first passage, who quotes Massinger also for the same.

SHOEING-HORN, *s.* The name of this implement, from its convenient use in drawing on a tight shoe, was applied, in a jocular metaphor, to other subservient and tractable assistants. Thus Thersites, in his railing mood, is made to give that name to Menelaus, whom he calls,

A thrifty *shoeing-horn* in a chain, hanging at his brother (Agamemnon's) leg.

Tro. and Cress., v, 1.

Whether it was ever the practice of thrifty persons so to carry their *shoeing-horns*, as seems to be implied, I cannot undertake to say. The *horn* was clearly suggested by his cuckoldom, just before mentioned; and he was a *shoeing-horn* to Agamemnon, in the other sense, because he was made the pretext for invading Troy; and he was said to hang at his brother's leg, as being entirely dependent on him.

Much more frequently it is used as a convenient incitement to liquor; something to *draw on* another glass or pot. So even the learned Dr. Cogan:

Yet a gamond of bacon well dressed is a good *shoeing horn* to pull down a cup of wine.

Haven of Health, ch. 132, p. 134.

And caught a slyp of bacon—

Which I intend not far hence, unless my purpose fayle,

Shall serve as a *shoeing-horne*, to draw on two pots of ale.

Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 8.

When you have done, to have some *shoeing-horne* to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring.

Pierce Penilesse, p. 23.

Then, sir, comes me up a service of *shoeing-hornes*

(do yee see) of all sorts; salt-cakes, red herrings, anchovies, and gammons of bacon—and abundance of such pullers-on.

Healey's Discov. of a New World, p. 68.

They swear they'll flea us, and then dry our quarters, A rasher of a salt lover is such a *shoeing-horn*.

B. and Fl. False One, iv, 2.

See Gul's Hornbook, p. 28, repr.

The Spectator afterwards applied it, as a contemptuous name for dangles on young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers. See Todd.

SHOG, *v.* I fancy only a corruption of jog; to move off, to shake.

Will you *shog* off, I would have you *solus*.

Hen. V, ii, 1.

Again, *sc.* 3,

Come, prithee let us *shog* off,

And bowse an hour or two. *B. and Fl. Coxcomb*, ii, 2.

Laughter pucker our cheeks, make shoulders *shog* With chucking lightness.

Marston's What you will, v, 1.

†**SHOLDE**. Shallow?

And we (say I) holde all, thus to be tolde,

Holes, sides, and toppes; brode, narrow, depe, and *sholde*. *Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

SHOON. The old plural of shoe.

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*.

2 Hen. VI, iv, 2.

By his cockle hat and staff,

And by his sandal *shoon*.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

But up then rose that lither ladd,

And hose and *shoone* did on.

Percy's Reliques, iii, p. 45, 4to ed.

SHOPE, for shaped.

When he him *shope*, of wrong receavde,

T' avenge himselfe by fight. *Romeus and Jul.*, D 5 b.

SHOPPINI. See **CHIOPPINI**.

SHOREDITCH, DUKE OF. A mock title of honour, conferred on the most successful of the London archers, of which this account is given:

When Henry VIII became king, he gave a prize at Windsor to those who should excel in this exercise, [archery] when Barlo, one of his guards, an inhabitant of Shoreditch, acquired such honour as an archer, that the king created him *duke of Shoreditch*, on the spot. This title, together with that of marquis of Islington, earl of Pancridge, &c., was taken from these villages, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury fields, and continued so late as 1683.

Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 170.

The latest account is this:

In 1682, there was a most magnificent cavalcade and entertainment given by the Finsbury archers, when they bestowed the titles of *duke of Shoreditch*, &c., upon the most deserving. The king was present.

Ibid., 173.

SHORNE, M. JOHN. Whoever he was, must have been held an eminent saint. In the Four Ps, the palmer boasts that he has been at all famous shrines; among the rest,

At mayster Johan Shorne in Canterbury. O. Pl., i, 55. He said, he ware not the same [coat] since he came last from sir John Shorne.

Legh's Acced. of Armorie, Preface.

Latimer says,

Ye shall not thinke that I will speake of the popish pilgrimage, which we were wont to use in times past, in running hither and thither, to *M. John Shorne*, or to our lady of Walsingham. No, no, I will not speake of such fooleries. *Latimer*, p. 186, b.

Of his history, or of his shrine, I have not been fortunate enough to learn anything more, but, from his being called *Sir*, we may conjecture that he had been a priest of *Shorne*, in Kent.

SHORT, in the technical language of archers, not shot far enough to reach the mark; as *gone*, when it was shot too far.

Standinge betweene two extreames, eschewing *shorte*, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 18.

The same expressions were, and still are, in use at the game of bowls, with reference to their approach to the Jack.

†**SHORT-HAIRED-MEN**. This phrase appears to be applied to the Puritans in Shirley's Cardinal, 1652.

†**SHORT-HOME**. To come short home, to be put in prison.

Our 'prentices were very unruly on Shrove-Tuesday, and pulled down a house or two of good fellowship, in which service two or three of them came short home. *Letter dated 1611*.

†**SHORTED**. Diminished.

The draper of his wealth would much be *shorted*, But that our cloathes and kersies are transported.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SHOT-ANCHOR. What the sailors now call *sheet-anchor*, the chief and most trusty anchor.

For a fistela or a canker,

Thys oyutment is even *shot anker*.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 78.

SHOT-CLOG, *s.* One who was tolerated because he paid the shot, or reckoning, for the rest; otherwise a mere clog upon the company. This odd term has been interpreted in the opposite sense, "one who was an incumbrance upon the reckoning;" but a comparison of the passages where it occurs, clears up the sense:

Well, if you be out, keep your distance, and be not made a *shot-clog* any more.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., v, 2.

Fungoso, the person so addressed, had been made to pay a reckoning in default of others.

He is some primate metropolitan rascal,

Our *shot-clog* makes so much of him.

Ibid., *Staple of News*, iv, 1.

This *shot-clog* was Penny-boy, jun., the spendthrift and dupe of the company.

Thou common *shot-clog*, dupe of all companies.
Eastward Hoe, i, 1, O. Pl., iv, 208.

This is addressed to a character of the same sort, a rakish apprentice, who was the "dupe of all companies," in paying their reckoning for them. This important point, therefore, needs not be any more mistaken.

†SHOTTER. A large fishing-boat. Boats "called shotters of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from Aprill to June for macrell," are mentioned in a MS. dated 1580 relating to the Brighton fishermen.

SHOVE-GROAT, SHOVE-BOARD, SHOVEL-BOARD, and SHUFFLE-BOARD. Some of the names for a common trivial game, which consisted in pushing or shaking pieces of money on a board, to reach certain marks. *Shovel-board* play is graphically described in a poem, entitled, *Mensa Lubrica*, &c., written both in Latin and English, by Thomas Master. The English poem is cited at large in Bliss's edition of Ant. Wood, vol. iii, p. 84. The beginning of the game is thus described:

He who begins the strife does first compose
 His fingers like a purse's mouth, which shoves
 A shilling in the lips, and then the length
 Being exactly weigh'd, (not with bruit strength)
 But with advised wary force, his hand
 Shoots the flat bullet forth; it doth not stand
 With art to use much violence, for so
 They slip aside the measur'd race, or goe
 Into the swallowing pit, &c. &c.

The table had lines or divisions, marked with figures, according to the value of which the player counted his game. It is minutely described by Strutt (*Sports and Pastimes*, p. 267), as still in use at pot-houses, and played with a smooth halfpenny. Mr. Douce bears the same testimony. The piece of money was in fact immaterial. It was played at one time with silver groats, and thence had its name.

At *shove-groat*, venter-point, or crosse and pile.
Humour's Ordinary, by Rowlands, Sat. 4.

Afterwards with a smooth shilling, but still retaining its name of *shove-groat*:

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling.
2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.
 Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., iii, 5.

Such a shilling was always smooth, that it might slip more easily; whence it is generally alluded to in reference to gliding away:

And away slid my man, like a *shovel-board* shilling.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 103.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two Edward *shovel-boards*, that cost me two shillings and two-pence apiece.
Merry W. W., i, 1.

If we suppose these to have been shillings, the *wisdom* of Slender is the more conspicuous, in giving *two and two-pence* each for them, in a smooth state. Taylor, the water-poet, calls the game *shove-board*; and in a note says, that Edward the Sixth's shillings were then for the most part used at *shove-board*. He makes one of these shillings complain of being so used:

You see my face is beardlesse, smooth, and plaine,
 Because my soveraigne was a child 'tis known,
 When as he did put on the English crowne;
 But had my stamp beene bearded, as with haire,
 Long before this it had beene worne out bare;
 For why, with me the unthrifis every day,
 With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play.

Travels of Twelve-pence, p. 68.

Shove-groat was one of the games prohibited by statute 33 Henry VIII, where it is also called *slide-thrift*. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.*, ii, 305, 4to. *Shuffle-board* is probably only a corruption of *shovel*, unless the pieces were sometimes *shuffled* on the board, to produce casual results, excluding all skill.

†SHOULDER-PITCH.

Acromium, Humeri summitas, ubicum scapuli jugula committuntur. . . . The *shoulder-pitch* or point.

Nomenclator.

Acromion. The *shoulder-pitch*, or point, wherewith the hinder and fore parts of the necke are joyned together.
Cotgrave.

†SHOW-DAY. It seems to have been a practice with the merchants to fix a certain day for exhibiting their merchandise and exposing it for sale,—called hence "a *show-day*." We learn from Clough's letter of March 7, 1562-3, that 5000 cloths on the first two *show-days*, was thought "reasonable good sales."

†To SHRED. To lop off

The superfluous and wast sprigs of vines, being cut and *shreaded* off, are called sarmenta.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 103.

Frondateur. . . . Esmondeur des arbres, tailleur de vignes.
 A lopper, *shredder*, or cutter of trees. *Nomenclator.*

†SHREECHES. Screeches.

For her alone

Your cries and *shreeches* spare.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1677.

SHREW, s. A scold, a contentious angry woman. This word was in such constant use in early days, that exemplification must be superfluous. Every one remembers the Taming of the Shrew, and other common instances. The derivation is less certain. Under **BESHREW**, I have taken it from *screawa*, the *shrew*, now called shrew-mouse. This is the etymology given by Lye: "*Schreawa*, a *shrew*, mus araneus, cujus venenum occidit. *Ælfr. Gl.*, p. 60. *Inde nostra shrew, mulier rixosa.*" *Screawa* meant the same. Hence we have both *shrew* and *shrow*, which fairly represent the two Saxon words. The glossary of *Ælfric*, to which Lye refers, is ancient and good authority. This makes the substantive the first sense, and the verb derivative, contrary to my friend Todd's opinion. From the spitefulness of the little animal called a *shrew*, its name was transferred to spiteful females; in which sense, doubtless from the improved polish of the female character, it is now almost out of use. But the venom of the *shrew* was also thought mortal. Hence to *shrew*, or *beshrew*, became a curse. *Syrwan*, to beguile [*airwan*], proposed by Mr. Todd, neither suits the sound, nor reaches the sense of the word. The term *shrew* might be applied to a man:

By this reckoning, he is more a *shrew* than she.
Tom. Shr., iv, 1.
 Come on, fellow; it is told me thou art a *shrew*.
Gamm. Gert., O. Pl., ii, 66.

Sometimes written and rhymed as *shrow*:

B. O that your face were not so full of O's.
 E. For on that jest, and I beshrew all *shrows*.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

To SHREW, or BESHREW, v. To curse. Probably *beshrew* was first introduced. To strike as with the mortal venom of a *shrew*. It was equivalent to imprecating death.

Shrew my heart!
 You never spoke what did become you less
 Than this. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.
Shrew me,
 If I would lose it for a revenue
 Of any king's in Europe. *Cymb.*, ii, 2.

SHREWD, a. Cursed, malicious, veno-

mous; from to *shrew*, derived as above. A *shrewd turn* meant, therefore, a malicious injury; in which sense it is exemplified by Johnson. But there is one instance of it, so illustrative of the mild and forgiving temper of that great man Cranmer, that I cannot omit it. On his reconciliation with Gardiner, Shakespeare makes Henry VIII thus address him:

The common voice I see is verified
 Of thee, which says, "Do my lord of Canterbury
 A *shrewd turn*, and he's your friend for ever."

Henry VIII., v, 2.

This is historical fact, and is attested by Fox, the martyrologist, and other authorities. It was actually proverbial. The sense of acute, or sharp, with some idea of malice, afterwards remained to the word *shrewd*; which at length has dropped the bad sense, and is often employed to express acuteness only. *Shrewdness*, and other derivatives, have undergone a similar change.

[A *shrewd* many, a great number.]

†Cred. 'Snigs how many fell?

Cast. He threw twice twelve.

Cred. By'r lady, a *shrewd* many.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SHRIFT, s. Confession to a priest, or the absolution consequent upon it, or the act of the priest in hearing and absolving. This word, and the kindred verb to *shrive*, which are both pure Saxon, naturally became obsolete, by rapid steps, when the practice to which they referred was at an end.

1. Confession:

Make a short *shrift*; he longs to see your head.
Rich. III., iii, 4.

2. Absolution:

I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a better place.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.

3. The priestly act:

The ghostly father now hath done his *shrift*.
3 Hen. VI., iii, 2.

As nothing was so secret as such confession, we meet with the expression in *shrift*, for in strict confidence, or secrecy:

But sweete, let this be spoke in *shrift*, so was it spoke to me.
Warner's Alb. Engl., xii, p. 201.

By the aid of Taylor, the water-poet, we learn the priest's fee for this office. In his margin he says,

"Twelve pence is a *shrift*." *Travels of Twelve Pence.*

A SHRIFT-FATHER. A father confessor.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where, but *shrift-fathers*, never mankind treads.

Fairf. Tasso, xi, 9.

†**To SHRIG.** To strip; to rob.

Those of the other hoped, if all men were *shrigged* of their goods, and left bare, they should live in safetie, grew at length to open proscriptions and hanging of silly innocent persons.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SHRIGHT, for shrieked.

Down in her lap she hid her face, and loudly *shright*.

Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 82.

With plaining voice these words to me she *shright*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 260.

Used in the present tense by Surrey:

And ye so ready sighes, to make me *shright*.

Surrey's Poems, 1557, E 4 b.

SHRIGHT, s. A shriek.

That with their piteous cryes, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.

Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 57.

To SHRILL, v. To utter shrill sounds.

Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 20. Sufficiently exemplified by Johnson. It has sometimes been considered as obsolete, but Pope used it. It is a poetical word.

†**SHRIMP.** A prostitute.

Vat tough me vil not lye vit pimpes,
And pend me's coyne on light-teale *shrimpes*.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 52.

To SHRINE, v. To enshrine, to deify.

You have caused Alexander to dry up springs, and plant vines; to sow rocket, and weed endive; to shear sheep, and *shrine* foxes.

Lyly, Alex. & Camp., iv, 1.

He means, I conjecture, that the Athenians, whom he (Diogenes) is abusing, had occasioned Alexander to encourage luxury in preference to utility; and the plunder of the innocent, while he exalted or deified the wicked; this he calls (in Lyly's quaint style) shearing the sheep, and enshrining the foxes. I can make nothing better of it.

To SHRIVE. See SHRIFT. To confess, &c.

Husband, I'll dine above with you to-day,
And *shrive* you of a thousand idle pranks.

Com. of Errors, ii, 2.

He will her *shrive* for all this gere, and give her penance strait.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 46.

In the licence of our early poetry, it was made *shrieve*, or *shreeve*, if more convenient for the rhyme:

But afterwards she 'gan him soft to *shrieve*,
And wooe with faire intreatie to disclose,
Which of the nymphs his heart so sore did meive.

Spens. F. Q., IV, xii, 26.

Here are two licences, *shrieve* for

shrive, and *meive* for move; and thus two words, so remote as *shrive* and move, are brought together as a rhyme.

For to absolve, and for the participle, *shriven*:

Since Diccon hath confession made, and is so cleane *shreeve*.

Gamm. Gurl., O. Pl., ii, 74.

The preterite was *shrove*; whence *Shrove-Tuesday* was named.

A SHRIVER. A confessor, one that administers shrift.

When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shrift.

3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

†**SHROVE-PRENTICES.** Ruffianly fellows who invaded houses of ill-fame at Shrovetide.

More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,
Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.

Davenant's Madagascar, 1648.

SHROVING. Performing the ceremonies, or enjoying the sports of Shrove Tuesday. It appears that on that day the peace officers went in form to search for persons who kept houses of ill-fame; who were either carted immediately, or confined during Lent.

'Twill be rarely strange

To see him stated thus, as though he went

A *shroving* through the city. *Pl. Noble Gent.*, iii, 2.

Hence sir T. Overbury says of what he calls "a *maquerela*, in plaine English, a bawde:"

Nothing joyes her so much as the comming over of strangers, nor daunts her so much as the approach of *Shrove-Tuesday*.

Char. 37, sign. K.

See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.*, i, 75, 4to.

It was a day of holiday and licence, for apprentices, labouring persons, and others. William Hawkins, a schoolmaster of Hadleigh in Suffolk, wrote a comedy for his scholars to act on that day, to which he gave the title of *Apollo Shroving*. The same author published, at Cambridge, a neat 12mo volume of Latin poetry, with a title-page engraved by Cecil, 1634.

Apollo Shroving was printed in 1626, by a friend of the author, who signs himself E. W. The prologue is in dialogue, and in prose, except these lines:

All which we on this stage shall act or say,

Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;

Whilst thus we greete you by our words and pens,

Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens. P. 6.

The play extends to 95 pages, and is

extant in the Garrick Collection. It is in prose, with verses here and there interspersed; and Mr. Todd has done the author the honour to suppose, that one passage might have suggested a thought to Milton. But the thought is common poetical property, and has often been used. See on Par. Lost, viii, 46.

To SHROWD, or SHROUD, v. a. and *n.* To hide, or take shelter.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did poure into his leman's lap so fast
That every wight to *shrowd* it did constraine,
And this faire couple eke to *shroud* themselves were
faine. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, i, 6.
I will *shrowde* myselfe secretly, even here for awhile.
Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 186.
Nay, but sorrow close *shrouded* in heart,
I know to keepe is a burdenous smart.
Spens. Shep. Kal., ix, 15.

SHROWDS, THE. A covered place, near the cross, at old St. Paul's church, London, where the sermons were delivered in wet weather, instead of at the cross. When the sermon was at the cross, which was the usual place, the greatest part of the congregation, which was often very numerous, stood exposed in the open air; for which reason, says Mr. Pennant, "The preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the *shrowds*; a covered space on the side of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement seasons." *London*, p. 512, 8vo ed.

It appears that these *shrouds* were no other than the parish church of St. Faith, in the crypt under St. Paul's, to which there was an entrance from the north side, where the sermon cross stood. Dugdale says of it,

This, being a parish church, dedicated to the honour of St. Faith, the virgin, was heretofore called *ecclesia S. Fidis in cryptis* (or in the *crowdes*, according to the vulgar expression). *Hist. of Paul's*, p. 117.

The last edition adds, in a note, called also the *shrouds*.

†A vault or *shroudes*, as under a church or other place, criptoporticus.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 163.

†**To SHRUB.** See to SCRUB.

"As how, as how?" said Zadock, shrugging and shrubbing. *Nashe's Unfortunate Traveller*, 1594.

†**SHRUFF.**

But these mad legers do besides mixe among their other sacks of coles store of *shruffe* dust and small cole to their great advantage.

Greene's Discovery of Coynage, 1591.

SHUNAMITE'S HOUSE, THE. A lodging so called, where the clergymen were lodged, who went to London to preach at Paul's Cross.

A house so called, for that, besides the stipend paid the preacher, there is provision made also for his lodging and diet, for two days before, and one after his sermon. *Walton's Life of Hooker*, An. 1581.

Here it was that poor Hooker met with his very unsuitable and ill-tempered wife, who was no other than Mrs. Churchman's daughter Joan; that is, the daughter of the man and woman who were hired to keep the house. The kindness of the mother to him when he was sick, unhappily won him to this compliance. The name of the mansion was evidently taken from the *Shunamitish* woman, who entertained Elisha (2 Kings, iv, 8, &c.), whose son he afterwards raised from the dead.

†**To SHUFF.** To contend?

Like adverse windes burst out with fierce crosse puffs,
Eastern with west, west windes with southern *shuffs*.
Virgil, by Vicers, 1632.

†**SHUT.** A shutter of a window.

He there having flung down several platters and dishes, before day, made his retreat again betwixt the barres of a small window, which had never a *shut*; and which was his accustomed passage.

Hist. of Francion, 1655.

SI QUIS, Latin. If any one. The common beginning of an advertisement, or posting bill, which thence took the name of a *Siquis*. *Siquises* were commonly set up in St. Paul's church, as a place of great resort, and they were usually placed on a particular door.

Saw'st thou ere *si quis* patch'd on Paul's church dore,
To gaine some vacant vicarage before?

Hall's Satires, B. ii, 85.

The first time you enter into Paul's, pass thorough the body of the church like a porter; yet presume not to fetch so much as one whole turne in the middle isle, nor to cast an eye on *si quis* door, pasted and plaistered up with ferrugineous supplications.

Gul's Hornbook, p. 102.

Greene says of common women, that

They stand like the devil's *si quis* at a tavern or alehouse.

Tu Quoque.

My end is to paste up a *si quis*.

Marston's What you will, act iii.

Two *siquises*, called also bills, are brought in by Shift, in Every Man out of his Humour, and fixed up in St. Paul's. There is one also in B. Holiday's Technogamia, act 1, sc. 7; they all begin, not with the

Latin words, but equivalent expressions in English :

If there be any lady or gentleman,—

Or,

If this city, or the suburbs thereof do afford any,—

Or,

If there be any gentleman that, &c.

But Ben Jonson's are concluded by the words, "Stet quæso candide lector;" which, perhaps, were not unusual. Act iii, sc. 1.

The term is still in use, in a particular ecclesiastical regulation, which obliges a candidate for orders, under certain circumstances, to put up a *si quis*. See T. J.

We have a Roman *si quis* in the 23d Elegy of B. iii of Propertius, advertising his lost tablets :

Quas si quis mihi retulerit, donabitur auro.

And it was to be fixed against a column,

I puer, et citus hæc aliquâ propone columnâ;

with the writer's direction,

Et dominum Esquilis scribe habitare tuum.

SIB, or SIBBE. A cousin, or kinsman. Saxon.

Let

The blood of mine that's *sibbe* to him, he suck'd
From me with leeches. *B. & Fl. Two N. Kinsm.*, i, 2.
What's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle slip,
And in th' exchequer rot for surety-ship.

Hall's Sat., v, 1.

That shepherdesse so neare is *sib* to me,
As I ne may, for all the world, her wed.

Maid's Metamorph., F 3.

Not that it is *sibbe* or cater-cousin to any mongrel
Democratia, in which one is all, and all are one.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 154.

SIBBED. Related, or akin.

As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder [now corrupted
to *riddle*] that grew in the same wood together.

Proverbial Simile, Ray, p. 225.

SICK MAN'S SALVE. Not a real nostrum, or external application, as might well be supposed, but the quaint title of an old book of devotion, published by Thomas Becon, a puritan, about 1591. It is often alluded to by our old dramatists, and not always with strict attention to chronology. Thus, in the first part of Sir John Oldcastle, a play once attributed to Shakespeare, it is made a part of that nobleman's library, who lived under Henry V!

My lord, here's not a Latin book, no not so much as
our lady's Psalter. Here's the Bible, the Testament,
the Psalms in metre, the *Sick Man's Salve*, the
Treasure of Gladness, all in English.

iv, 3, Malone's Suppl., ii, 838.

One of them, I know not which, was cured with the
Sick Man's Salve, and the other with Greene's Groat-
worth of Wit. *B. Jons. Silent Woman*, iv, 2.

This affords a correction to a corrupt passage in the play of Philaster, where it was printed "a sick man's slave:"

Yet he looks like a mortified member, as if he had the
Sick Man's Salve in his mouth. Act iv, sc. 1.

It is said of the penitent young Quicksilver, in Eastward Hoe,

He can tell you almost all the stories of the book of
Martyrs; and speak you all the *Sick-man's Salve*,
without book. O. Pl., iv, 285.

SICKER, adv. Certainly.

Or *sicker* thy head very tottie is.

Spens. Sh. Kal., Feb., 55.

SICKER, or SIKER. Secure, safe.

Being some honest curate or some vicker,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, v, 429.

The *sicker* refuge of mortall people in their distresse
and miseries. *Holinshed, Scott.*, P. 4 b, col. 2, c.

SICKERNESSE, s. Security.

In their most weale, let men beware mishap,
And not to sleepe in slumbring *sickernesse*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 326.

†**SIDANEN.** A Welsh epithet for a fine woman, and applied sometimes to queen Elizabeth.

SIDE, a. Long; *sid*, Saxon. Particularly applied to dress, and long retained in that usage. Hence that sense is properly given to this passage :

Cloth of gold, and cuts, and laced with silver; set
with pearls down sleeves, *side*-sleeves and skirts
round. *Much Ado*, iii, 4.

Had his velvet sleeves,

And his branch'd cassock, a *side* sweeping gown,
All his formalities. *B. Jons. New Inn*, v, 1.
Theyr cotes be so *syde*, that they be sayne to tucke
them up when they ride, as women do theyr kirtels
when they go to the market.

Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandrie.

It occurs more than once in Laneham's curious letter from Kenilworth :

Hiz gown had *syde* sleevez dooun to mid legge.

Kenilw. Illustr., p. 28.

Side sleeves were afterwards called hanging sleeves. They are commonly illustrated from Occleve, whose lines are well known, satirising the "side sleevys of penyles groomes." The word is still used in the north. See Todd.

†We found not her face painted, her haire hanging
loose very *side* down, carelesly cast about her head.

Terence in English, 1614.

SIDE-COATS. The long coats worn by young children. From the above.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he
was in his *side-coats*. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 167.

[Also called *side-guarded coats*.]

†Others that clubs and spades apparrell notes,
Because they both are in *side-garded coates*,
To arme them two usurers, villanous rich.
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

To SIDE, *v.* To equal, to stand in equal place.

So I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.
Ford's Perkin Warbeck, i, 2.
In my country, friend,
Where I have *sided* my superior.
Ibid., Lady's Trial, i, 1.

Mr. Todd has an example precisely similar, from lord Clarendon.

†SIDE-SIM. An epithet for a fool.

A. The trout pleaseth my taste very well, wherefore
not to forget old amitie, I will taste of the backe of
this: reach me that platter there, you *side simme*.
This fellow the higher hee is in stature, the more
foole he grows. What looke you after? Dost not
heare me? and where is Mamaluc? By how much
the moe servants a man keepe, by so much the lesse
they doe.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

SIEGE, *s.* Seat. French.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice,
Lord Angelo has, to the publick ear,
Profess'd the contrary. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 2.
Drawing to him the eies of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 39.
The knight, viewing the auncienty and excellence of
the place, deliberated by and by to plant there the
siege of his abode.
Painter's Pal. of Pleas., vol. ii, L 14.

Place, or situation:

Ah, traiterous eyes, com out of your shamelesse *siege*
for ever. *Ibid.*, vol. i, R 2.

Rank, or estimation:

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy
As did that one [fencing]; and that, in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Hamlet*, iv, 7.
I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Othello*, i, 2.

Stool, or discharge of fæces:

How cam'st thou to be the *siege* of this mooncalf?
can he vent Trinculos? *Tempest*, ii, 2.
It accompanieth the unconvertible part unto the *siege*.
Browne, Vulg. Errors.

Jonson has it in *Sejanus*, i, 2, but I forbear to quote the passage.

Siege was also a term in fowling; when a heron was driven from her station, she was said to be put from her *siege*:

A hearn put from her *siege*,
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount
So high, that to your view, she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air.
Mass. Guardian, i, 1.

A beautiful and exact description of the sport follows. The term is thus defined:

Hern at *siege* is when you find a hern standing by
the wuter side, watching for prey, and the like.
Gentl. Recreation.

†To SIEGE. To beset.

I who through all the dangers that can *siege*
The life of man. *Byron's Tragedy*.

SIESTA, *s.* A Spanish term for the rest usually taken in hot countries about noon, being, by their reckoning, the sixth hour of the day (*sesta*), whence *sesteár*, to take that rest, and *sesteádor*, a room for taking it. It has not often been adopted by English writers, excepting such travellers as speak of the local practice.

What, sister, at your *siesta* already? if so,
You must have patience to be waked out of it.
Elvira, O. Pl., xii, 147.

We find it in Don Quixote:

Con esto cesó la platica, y Don Quixote se fue á
reposar la *siesta*. *P. ii, c. 22*.

Which Shelton translates,

With this their discourse ceased: and Don Quixote
went to his *afternoon's sleep*. *Loc. cit.*

Sancho confesses that he generally took a nap of four or five hours, at that time.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling; from *sifler*, French. An affected word, which never was adopted.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements*.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 122.

†SIFTED. Minutely detailed.

To add
To all this *sifted* circumstance, he had
A herald. *Chapm. Odys.*, xix.

SIGHTLESS, *a.* Invisible.

Or heaven's cherubim hors'd
Upon the *sightless* coursers of the air. *Macb.*, i, 7.
Wherever, in your *sightless* substances,
You wait on nature's mischiefs. *Ibid.*, i, 5.
The scouring winds that *sightless* in the sounding
air do fly. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, ii, 11.
Hath any *sightless* and infernal fire
Laid hold upon my flesh. *Heyw. Bras. Age*.

2. Offensive to sight, unsightly:

Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.
K. John, iii, 1.

The obvious and analogous sense of *sightless* is wanting sight, in which acceptation it was also used in old times, and is still current. See Johnson.

SIGNET. See SENNET.

SIGNIORIZE, *v.* To govern, or bear rule.

O'er whom, save heaven, nought could *signiorise*.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 240.
As faire he was as Citherea's make [lover],
As proud as he that *signioriseth* hell.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 46.

SIGNIORY. Government, dominion.

The inextinguishable thirst of *signiory*.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 262.

2. Domain, or lordship :

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my *signiories*.
Rich. II, iii, 1.

3. Seniority :

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*.
Rich. III, iv, 4.

Senior, for elder, was often spelt *signior*, and is so in the old copies of Shakespeare, in *L. L. Lost*, i, 2.

SIKE, *a.* Such.

But *sike* fancies weren foolerie.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., 211.

Spelt also *sich*. This word, and those connected with it, belong more properly to the language of Chaucer.

SIKER, *adv.* The same as SICKER; sure, or surely,

But even as *siker* as th' end of woe is joy.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 423.
Let swannes example *siker* serve for thee.
Pembr. Arc., 225.

SIKERLY. See SYKERLY.

SILD, *adv.*, for seld, that is, seldom. See SELD.

So that we *sild* are seen, as wisdom would,
To bridle time with reason, as we should.
Reference lost.

Sometimes written *sield* :

So many springs that *sield* that soyle is dry.
Churchyard, Worth. of Wales.

Also as an adjective :

For honest women are so *sild* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish these poore few that are.
Revenge's Tr., sign. H 2 b.

SILDER, comparative of the above. Seldomer.

He will not part from the desired sight
Of your presence, which *silder* he should have.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 183.

SILDE, or SELDE. A shed.

After which time the king caused this *silde* or shede to be made, and strongly to bee builded of stone, for himself, the queene, and other estates, to stand in, and there behold the justings. *Stowe, London*, p. 206.
The men of Bred-streete ward contended with the men of Cordwayner-street ward for a *silde* or shede.
Ibid., p. 207.

†SILENCY. Silence.

And in love's *silency*,
Whisperd each other, Lord, what a back hath he!
Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist, 1634.

SILENT, *s.* Silence, silent period.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night.
2 Hen. VI, i, 4.

SILK STOCKINGS, or even knit worsted, were a novel luxury in the days of Elizabeth, and inveighed against accordingly.

Why have not many handsome legs in *silk stockings* villainous splay feet, for all their great roses!
Roar. Girl, O. Pl., vi, 86.

Stockings were before of cloth, kersey,

or other stuff. An old woman says, they wore in her youth,

Black karsie stockings, worsted now, yea *silks* of youthfulest dye.
Alb. Engl., ch. 47, p. 200.
Then have they *neyther stockes* [stockings] to these gay hosen, not of cloth (though never so fine), for that is thought too base, but of Jarsey, worsted crewell, *silke*, thred, and such like.
Greene's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

SILLY. Simple, rustic. See SEELY.

There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit.
Cymb., v, 3.

A *silly* man, in simple weedes forworne.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 35.

Harmless, innocent :

The *silly* virgin strove him to withstande
All that she might.
Ibid., III, viii, 27.

SIMNEL, *s.* A sort of cake, made of fine flour; supposed to be the same as cracknel. *Simenel*, old French.

I'll to thee a *simnell* bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering. *Herrick*, p. 278.
Sodden bread, which be called *simnels* or cracknels, be verie unwholesome. *Bullein*, cited by Todd.

Dr. Cogan says the same, but in a more comprehensive way :

Cakes of all formes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.
Haven of Health, p. 26.

†Panis similagineus, similaceus. *σμιδαλίτης ἄρτος*.
Pain de fleur de farine. *Simnell* bread, or fine manchet.
Nomenclator.

SIMPER-DE-COCKIT, or SIMPER-THE-COCKET, quasi, simpering coquette. One of Cotgrave's words, in rendering coquette, is *cocket*. Under *Coquine* he has also this word, *simper-de-cocket*.

And grey russet-rocket,
With *simper-the-cocket*. *Skelton, El. Rum.*
In diving the pockets,
And sounding the sockets,
Of *simper the cockets*.
B. Jons. Masq. of Gips., vi, 76.

Mr. Gifford quotes also these lines :

Upright as a candle standeth in a socket,
Stood she that day, so *simpre de cocket*.
Heywood, Dialogue.

I doubt its connexion with *cocket* bread, which that able editor suggests. As for the *simper*, it is sufficiently clear. To *simper* is to smile affectedly.

SIMULAR, *a.* Counterfeited; from *simulo*, Latin.

My practice so prevail'd,
That I return'd with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leonatus mad. *Cymb.*, v, 5.
Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* man of virtue,
That art incestuous. *K. Lear*, iii, 2.

SIN, *adv.* Since; a northern term.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xi, 44.

Syne is still current in Scotland, in the same sense. See Jamieson.

SINCKLO, or SINKLOW, JOHN. A player in the company with Burbage, Shakespeare, &c., but of whom less has been traced than of almost any other. His existence, however, is fully proved by the Induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, in which he is an interlocutor with Sly, Burbage, Condell, and Lowin. See *O. Pl.*, iv, 10, &c. His name also occurs in the plot, or platt, of the *Seven Deadly Sins*, part ii, published by Mr. Malone (*Shakesp.*, vol. iii, p. 348). It is there sometimes written *Sincler*, and sometimes abbreviated to *Sink*. It appears also in the Induction to the *Taming of the Shrew* (fol. 1623), and in the quarto of 2 *Henry IV.* By the speeches given to him in the *Malcontent*, he seems to be represented as a lively person; and he takes occasion to repeat these two curious hexameters; as good, however, as most that have been attempted in that measure:

Great Alexander, when he came to the tomb of Achilles,
Spake with a big loud voice, O thou, thrice blessed and happy.

SINGLE ALE, SINGLE DRINK, or SINGLE BEER. All were terms for small-beer; as *double beer*, for strong. The French now use *bierre double*, for strong beer.

The very smiths—
Drink penitent *single ale*. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb*, ii, 1.
With kidnies, rumps, and cues of *single beer*.
Ibid., *Wil. at sev. W.*, ii, 1.
Dawson the butler's dead: although I think
Poets were ne'er infus'd with *single drink*,
I'll spend a farthing, muse.

Bp. Corbet on Dawson the Butler of Ch. Ch.

It should be remarked, that strong beer, or ale, has never been allowed in the buttery at Ch. Ch. Oxford, to this day.

Corbet afterwards calls it *single tiff*:

And as the conduits ran
With claret at the coronation,
So let your channels flow with *single tiff*. *Ibid.*

See *Witts Recr.*, Epit. 154. See **DOUBLE BEER.**

†**SINGLE-BROTH.** Another name for small beer.

Sack's drink for our masters;
All may be ale-tasters.
Good things the more common the better.
Sack's but *single broth*;
Ale's meat, drink, and cloth,
Say they that know never a letter.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

†**SINGLE-WOMAN.** A courtesan. See the notices of the stews in Howell's *Londinopolis*, 1657, p. 337.

†**SINGULARLY.** One by one.

They agreed to fight a combat *singularly* man to man.
Holinshed.

SINGULF, for singult; *singultus*, Latin. A sigh, or sobbing.

There an huge heape of *singulfes* did oppresse
His struggling soule. *F. Q.*, III, xi, 12.
But with deepe sighes, and *singulfes* few.
Ibid., V, vi, 13.

Why Spenser so changed the word does not appear; but it is clearly so in his own edition, though altered in some others. *Singult* itself is very uncommon, but the following example has been found:

So when her tears were stopp't from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them fly,
Out at her oyster-mouth and nostrills wide.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1.

†Nothing but *singults*, mixt with hearty tears,
Can scale the fortress of th' Almighty's ears.
The Infancy of the World, 1658.

SINK-A-PACE. A corruption of CINQUE-PACE, which see.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water, but in a *sink-a-pace*. *Twelfth N.*, i, 3.

Where, doubtless, a quibble upon *sink* was intended.

Now do your *singue pace* cleanly.
Microcosmus, *O. Pl.*, ix, 143.
He fronts me with some spruce, neat, *singue pace*.
Marst., Sat. 1.

†**SINKING-PAPER.** Blotting-paper. *Charta bibula*, transmittens literas, *Plin.* Papier qui passe. Blotting or *sinking paper*. *Nomenclator*.

SINS, THE SEVEN DEADLY. In compliance with the superstition of classing things by sevens, the mortal or deadly sins were so arranged. They have been enumerated in works of devotion, and descanted upon in various ways. They are these: *pride, idleness, envy, murder, covetousness, lust, gluttony*. Perhaps they were never put together in a sonnet, except in the following instance:

Mine eye with all the deadly sinnes is fraught,
First *proud*, sith it presum'd to look so hie:
A watchman being made, stode gazing by,
And *idle*, took no heede till I was caught:
And *envious*, beares envie that by [my?] thought
Should in his absence be to her so nie:
To kill my hart, mine eye let in her eye,
And so consent gave to a *murder* wrought:
And *covetous*, it never would remove
From her faire haire, gold so doth please his sight:
Unchast, a baude betweene my hart and love:
A *glutton* eye, with teares drunke every night.
These sinnes procured have a goddesse ire,
Wherfore my hart is damn'd in love's sweet fire.
Constable, Sonnets, Decad. i, S, 6.

But this was not the only form in

which these formidable enemies of man were introduced into poetry. Richard Tarleton wrote an interlude, called the *Seven Deadly Sins*. Probably of the nature of a Mystery. It was not printed; but the platt, or scheme of it, remains, and has been published by Mr. Malone. Tarleton died about 1589.

In the 100 Mery Tales, alluded to by Shakespeare, and lately recovered, there is one of a servant, who, being urged by a friar to repeat the ten commandments, replied,

Mary they be these, Pryde, covetous [covetize], slouthe, envy, wrathe, glotony, and lechery. *Tale 55.*

Which are exactly the seven deadly sins. Very like the more modern tale of him who wagered that he could say the Lord's Prayer, when he repeated the Creed, and was allowed by his antagonist to have gained his wager.

SIR. A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general; for this reason: *dominus*, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English, at the Universities; so that a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus Brown*, was in conversation called *Sir Brown*. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory. Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *sir*.

Make him believe thou art *Sir Thopas*, the curate. Do it quickly. *Twelfth N.*, iv, 2.

And, instead of a faithfull and painefull teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, who hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping a garden, then in God's word.

Latimer's Sermon, Dedic., A 4.

Sir Roger, the curate, in the *Scornful Lady*, is also called *Domine*:

Adieu, dear *Domine*. Half a dozen such in a kingdom would make a man forswear confession.

B. & Fl. Sc. Lady, ii, 1.

Though *sir Hugh* of Pancras

Be hither come to Totten. *B. Jones. Tale of Tub*, i, 1. Close by the nunnery, there you'll find a night-priest, Little *sir Hugh*, and he can say his matrimony

Over without book. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas*, v, 2.

But it is to be observed, that in all these instances *sir* is prefixed to the Christian name, which, so far, differs from the University custom. *Sir*-names were little used, when the practice began.

SIR. Used as a substantive, for gentleman.

A lady to the worthiest *sir*, that ever Country call'd his.

Cymb., i, 7.

Again:

In the election of a *sir* so rare.

Ibid.

See Johnson, who notices this as the third sense of the word.

Spenser has given the name particularly to a priest, according to the usage above noticed:

But this good *sir* did follow the plaine word,
Ne medled with their controversies vaine.

Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 390.

SIR-REVERENCE. See **SAVE-REVERENCE**.

SIRE. Used for grandsire, or ancestor.

Whose *sire* was the old earl of Bedford, a grave and faithfull counsellor to her majesties most noble progenitors.

Painter's P. of Pleas., vol. i, p. 4.

Shakespeare has made a verb of *to sire*, in the sense of to procreate.

†**SISES.** The assizes. *Size-time*, occurs for assize-time.

Where God his *sises* holds

Environ'd round with seraphins, and soules

Bought with his precious blood.

Du Bartas.

So having din'd, from thence we quickly past,

Through Owse strong bridge, to York faire city last;

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing,

'Twas *size* time there, and hanging was a brewing.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SITH, *adv.*, from *sith*, Saxon. Since, in the sense of because. See **SITHE**.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people scope.

Meas. for Meas., i, 4.

Sith cruell fates the carefull threads unfould,

The which my life and love together tyde.

Spens. P. Q., I, vii, 22.

It was common, in fact, to all writers of that period, and occurs even in the translation of the Bible:

Sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee.

Ezek., xxxv, 6.

Also Jeremiah, xv, 7. Even the modern editions retain it, which have discarded many antiquated words, by tacit substitution.

Also, as an adverb of time, since:

For Edward, first by stelth, and *sith* by gathred strength.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 379.

SITH, *s.* Time.

And humbly thanked him, a thousand *sith*,

That had from death to life him newly wonne.

Spens. P. Q., III, x, 33.

Mr. Todd quotes *Bevis of Hampton* for the word:

Of his comming the king was blith,
And rejoiced an hundred *sith*.

SITHE, **ST.** Conjectured to be meant for *St. Swithin*.

Now God and good *saint Siths* I pray to send it home againe.

Gamm. Gurl., O. Pl., ii, 15.

SITHENCE, *adv.* Sith thence, from thence, or since, which is contracted from it; or at once from *siththan*, Saxon.

Sithence in the loss that may happen, it concerns you something to know it. *All's W.*, i, 3.

But, fair Fidessa, *sithens* fortune's guile,
Or enemies power hath now captiv'd thee.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 51.

Since, in point of time :

I seldom dreame, madam : but *sithence* your sicknes
—I have had many phantasticall visions.

Lyly's Sapho & Phaon, iv, 3.

We read that the earth hath beene divided into three parts, even *sithens* the generall floud.

Holinsh. Descr. of Brit., ch. 1, init.

SIX AND SEVEN, or **AT SIXES AND SEVENS**; that is, in a state of neglect and hazard. This odd phrase, which is still in use, has been fully exemplified by Johnson; and very admirably from Bacon, who jocularly changes it to *six and five*, in allusion to pope Sixtus the Fifth. The oldest examples are in the singular form, as in Shakespeare :

All is uneven,
And everything is left *at six and seven*.

Rich. II, ii, 2.

The plural form, which is now exclusively used, suggests the idea, that it might be taken from the game of tables, or backgammon, in which to leave single men exposed to the throws of *six* and *seven*, is to leave them negligently, and under the greatest hazard; since there are more chances for throwing those numbers than any other.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. li, p. 367, quotes as a proverb, "*At sixes and sevens*, as the old woman left her house." But that saying, if ever current, implies the previous use of *sixes and sevens*, as a phrase to express negligence.

SIX AND SIX, TO BEAR. See **BEAR**.

SIX, A CUP OF. A cup of beer, sold at six shillings the barrel. Grose says, "Small beer, formerly sold at six shillings the barrel." *Class. Dict.* Mr. Steevens also says that *small beer* still goes by the cant name of *sizes*.

Evelyn, however, seems to intimate that it was drunk diluted, which does not well accord with small beer :

So as when for ordinary drink our citizens and honest countrymen shall come to drink it [cider] moderately diluted (as now they do *six-shilling-beer*, in London and other places), they will find it marvellously conduce to health. *Prof. to Pomona*, fol. ed., p. 341.

Probably, therefore, it was strong beer, as the subsequent examples seem to imply; and *six* shillings, though now very low, was a good price when most of those passages were written. Now, indeed, it must be *very small*.

Look if he be not drunk! The very look of him makes one long for a cup of *six*.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 350.

How this threede-bare philosopher shruggs, shifts, and shuffles for a cuppe of *six*.

Clitus's Whimsies, p. 97.

Give me the man that can start up a justice of wit, out of *six shillings beer*.

B. Jons. Bart. F., i, 1.

The common sailors now call small beer *swipes*, but that can hardly be a corruption of *sizes*.

SIX STRINGED WHIP. A popular name for the infamous statute of the six articles, passed in 1539, called also the *bloody* statute. John Heywood, the epigrammatist, was near suffering under this law, but, says Harington,

The king being graciously, and (as I think) truly perswaded, that a man that wrot so many pleasant and harmless verses, could not have any harmful conceit against his proceedings, and so by the honest motion of a gentleman of his chamber, saved him from the jerke of the *six stringd whip*.

Melam. of Ajax, sign. D 2.

It is said before, that his peril arose from refusing to sign the six articles.

SIZE, *s.* A small portion of bread, or other food, still used at Cambridge; whence the time *sizer*, which is still in use, equivalent to servitor at Oxford.

To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*. *Lear*, ii, 4.

As contraction of *assize*; still a common vulgarism :

And there's the satin that your worship sent,
'Twill serve you at a *sizes* yet.

B. & Fl. Wit w. Mon., iii, 1.

Admires nothing

But a long charge at *sizes*.

Ibid., iv, 3.

Johnson quotes Donne for it.

To SIZE. To feed with *sizes*, or small scraps.

To be so strict

A niggard to your commons, that you're fain
To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidnies, rumps, &c. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W.*, ii.
You are still at Cambridge with your *size* cue.

Orig. of Dr., iii, 271.

See **CUE**.

†*Ing.* So ho, maister recorder, you that are one of the divels fellow commoners, one that *sizeth* the devils butteries, sinnes and perjuries, very lavishly one

that are so deare to Lucifer, that he never puts you out of commons for non payment.

Returne from Parnassus, 1608.

†Fiddlers set it on my head, I use to *size* my musicke, or go on the score for it, Ile pay it at the quarters end.

Ibid.

SKAIN, SKEAN, SKEIN, or SKAYNE (supposed to be of Erse extraction, being chiefly borrowed from the Irish, or Highlanders). A crooked sword or scimitar. Randle Holme describes it more particularly: "A *skean*, or Irish dagger, is broad at the handle, and goes taper all along to the point." *Academy of Armoury*, B. III, ch. iii, p. 91. Attributed also to the Saxons, by Drayton:

The Saxons of her sorts the very noblest were,
And of those crooked *skains* they us'd in war to bear,
Which in their thund'ring tongue the Germans *hand-*
seax name,
They Saxons first were called.

Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 737.

The poor howz'd Irish there,
Whose mantles stood for mails, whose skins for
corslets were,
And for their weapons had but Irish *skains* and darts.

Ibid., xxii, p. 1103.

His arme is strong,
In which he shakes a *skeine* bright, broad, and long.

T. Heyw. Brit. Troy, iii, 50.

In another place he describes it as crooked. *Ibid.*, vi, 13.

And hidden *skains* from underneath their forged
garments drew,
Wherewith the tyrant and his bawds with safe
escape they slew.

Warn. Alb. Engl., B. v, p. 129.

With a bande of xvj hundred Irishinen, in mayle,
with darts and *skaynes*, after the manner of their
country.

Holinshed, vol. ii, c c c 5, col. 2.

He and any man els, that is disposed to mischief or
villany, may, under his mantle, goe privily armed,
without suspicion of any; carry his head peece, his
skean, or pistol, if he please.

Spens. View of Ireland, Todd's ed., viii, p. 365.

SKAINS-MATE, s. A companion of some sort, from the term *mate*; but the *skain* has been variously interpreted. Some go to *skain*, a sword; others to *skains* of silk. But unluckily, both are equally objectionable; for Mercutio and the Nurse (in *Romeo and Juliet*) could not well be *mates*, either in sword-play, or in winding *skains* of silk. Others, as the Nurse is no very correct speaker, suppose her to mean *kins-mates*; but then, no such word as *kins-mate* has been found. Mr. Malone, Steevens, and Capell, are for the first interpretation. Warner, and Mr. Douce, for the second. Mr. Monck Mason proposed the third. See T. J. In this grand difficulty, as it is danger-

ous to be too positive, in arguing upon the words of such a speaker as the good old Nurse, we must leave the readers to choose for themselves. In her anger at the raillery of Mercutio, she says of him, to Peter,
Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am
none of his *skains-mates*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.
I am inclined to think that the old lady means "roaring or swaggering companions."

†**SKALT.** Withered; dried up.

The holly and furze were *skalt*.

Norwich Records, 1564.

†**SKARE-FIRE.** Appears to be used here in the sense of a general conflagration. See **SCARE-FIRE**.

Used foole-hardily to sallie forth and fight most
courageously, but came home fewer than they went,
doing no more good than one handfull of water, as
men say, in a common *skare-fire*.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SKATING. An exercise undoubtedly introduced among us from Holland; but a kind of rude essay towards it was made among ourselves very early, by tying bones upon the feet. This we learn from Stowe, which he also had from Stephanides, or Fitz Stephen:

When the great fenne or moore (which watereth the
walles of the citie on the north side) is frozen, many
young men play upon the yce:—some stryding as
wide as they may, doe slide swiftly, some *tye bones to*
their feete, and *under their heeles*, and shoving them-
selves by a little picked staffe doe slide as swiftly as
a birde flyeth in the air, or an arrow out of a crosse-
bow.

London, p. 69, ed. 1599.

He describes also contests on the ice between such skaters.

Carr's Remarks on Holland (1695), quoted by Todd, speak of the adroitness of the Dutch in annoying the French, with the aid of their *scatzes*, as he calls them, as long as the ice would bear them. Now this word *scatzes* is exactly from the Dutch *schaatzen*, not from *schaetze*, Teutonic, if such a word exists. Their name, in German, is *schlittschuhe*, which means, I presume, cutting shoe. This is what Hoole, in *Comenius* (ch. 137), has converted into *scrick-shoes*, which he Latinises by *diabattris*. See Strutt's Sports, p. 80. Coles, whose fourth edition was published in 1699, has, "Dutch *skates*, calopodia ferrata [ad glaciem lubricè calcandum]." Strutt acknowledges

that he cannot trace the first introduction of this exercise into England.
SKAYLES. Skettles, or nine-pins.

Another time, being but a little boye, he played at *skayles* in the middest of the streete,—and the *skayles* were set right in the highway.

North's Plut., 211 D.

†**SKEAD.**

Because great Hector was thy foe, thou sparest
 To speake of him (his praise must be to seeke),
 And all thy *skeads* Achilles fame display,
 Whom Hector hath un-horst twice in one day.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

SKEEN. See **SKAIN.**

To SKELDER. To cheat, swindle, and the like.

A man may *skelder* ye now and then of half a dozen shillings or so.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 4.

Wandering abroad to *skelder* for a shilling

Amongst your bowling allies.

S. Marmyon, Fine Companion.

See O. Pl., vi, p. 106.

He shall now and then light upon some gull or other whom he may *skelder*, after the genteel fashion, of money.

Decker's Gul's Hornb., ch. v, p. 129, repr.

SKELLE. Gayton has the expression of *skelle* painters; what he means by it, I have not discovered.

What cannot poets and *skelle* painters doe?

Festivous Notes, p. 10.

†**SKELLUM.** A scoundrel; a cant term for a thief.

He longs for sweet grapes, but going to steale 'em,
 He findeth sour graspes and gripes from a Dutch *skelum*.

Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

He ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching stirred up the maids of the city to bring their bodkins and thimbles. *Pepys' Diary*. Among 'em then, quo the palatine, and with that starting up upon his legs, and spying a Belgian vessel lying like a great whale in the sea, without masts or rigging, Give way, quo the palatine, and let me send that *skellum* to perdition.

Pagan Prince, 1690.

†**SKEW-BALD.** Pie-bald; still used in this sense in Cheshire.

You shall find

Og the great commissary, and which is worse,
 Th'apparatour upon his *skew-bal'd* horse.

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

†**SKIBB.** A squib?

And to make waye in the streetes, there are certayne men appured lyke devells, and wylde men with *skybbs*, and certayne beadells.

Smythe's Description of London, 1575, MS.

†**SKIBBERED.**

Fur. What slimie bold presumptuous groome is he,
 Dares, with his rude audacious hardy chat,
 Thus sever me from *skibbered* contemplation.

Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

It **SKILLS**, *v. impersonal.* It signifies, or makes a difference. Johnson says it is from *skilia*, Icelandic. It is so very common in old writers, that it hardly wants exemplification. Commonly used with a negative.

Whate'er he be *it skills* not much. *Tam. Shr.*, iii, 2.

I command thee,

That instantly, on any terms, how poor
 So e'er *it skills* not, thou desire his pardon.

B. & M. Fair Maid of Inn, i, near end.

It skills not, whether I be kind to any man living.

Shirley's Gamester, O. Pl., ix, 36.

Johnson quotes it from Hooker, Herbert, &c.

A modern poet has revived it:

It skills not, boots not, step by step to trace

His youth.

Lord Byron's Lara, I, Stanza 2.

Examples of it as an active verb are found. See Todd.

†Hee came to his owne house, lived long with great wealth, and as much worship as any one in Scyrum, and whether he be now living I know not: but whether he be or not *it skilleth* not.

Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, *a.* Rambling, unconnected; from *scamble*, by a common mode of reduplication.

And such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff

As puts me from my faith.

1 Hen. IV., iii, 1.

Mr. Steevens found it in Taylor also:

Here's a sweet deal of *scimble-scamble* stuff.

Descr. of a Wanton.

SKIMMINGTON; to **RIDE SKIMMINGTON**, or to **RIDE THE STANG**. Two phrases, the former used in the south, the latter in the north, for a burlesque ceremony, performed by our merry ancestors, in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife. As it is most graphically described in a book so common as *Hudibras* (II, ii, 585), I shall not expatiate upon it; but refer the reader to that passage, and its notes; to Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. ii, 108, 4to; and to the two words *Skimmington* and *Stang*, in Todd's Johnson.

Butler calls it "an antique show."

The earliest authority that has been produced for it is this:

1562. Shrove Monday, at Charing cross, was a man carried of four men, and before him a bagpipe playing, a shawm, and a drum beating, and twenty men with links burning round about him. The cause was his *next neighbour's wife* beat her husband; it being so ordered that the next should ride about to expose her.

Styrye's Stowe, B. ii, p. 258.

This odd circumstance, of the *next neighbour* riding for the unfortunate man, is confirmed by Misson's *Travels*; and by the following passage, which I have not seen quoted elsewhere:

A punishment invented first to awe
 Masculine wives, transgressing nature's law;
 Where when the brawny female disobeya,
 And beats the husband, 'till for peace he prays,
 No concern'd jury damage for him finds,
 Nor partial justice her behaviour binds;
 But the just street does the *next house* invade,
 Mounting the *neighbour couple* on lean jade;
 The distaff knocks, the grains from kettle fly,
 And boys and girls in troops run booting by.

State Poems (1703), vol. i, p. 64.

See Dr. King's Works, iii, p. 256.

†When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,
Like pageants of lord may'r, or *skimmington*.

Oldham's Satyrs, 1685.

SKIN; AS HONEST AS THE SKIN,
&c. See HONEST.

SKINK, s. Drink, liquor; from the Saxon.

O'erwhelm me not with sweets, let me not drink,
Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar-*skinks*.

Marston's Sophon., v, 2.

The word is still used in the Scottish dialect. See Jamieson's Dictionary. Dr. Johnson quotes the substantive from Bacon. See Johnson.

To SKINK. To draw liquor; from *scenc*, drink, Sax.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink,
May cry, mine host, to crambe give us drink,
And do not slink, but *skink*, or else you stink.

B. Jons. New Inn, i, 8.

To crambe seems to mean here, to satiety, in abundance; from "occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros."

Such wine as Ganymede doth *skink* to Jove
When he invites the gods to feast with him.

Shirley, Impost., A. v, p. 57.

Sometimes merely to pour out:

Then *skink* out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 2.

SKINKER, s. A tapster, or drawer; one who fetches liquor in a public-house.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*.

B. Jons, Verses at the Apollo, vii, p. 295.

I must be *skinker* then, let me alone,
They all shall want, ere Robin shall have none.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 222.

Awake, thou noblest drunkard Bacchus.—teach me,
thou sovereign *skinker*. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.*, p. 26.

†The Phrygian *skinker*, with his lavish ewer,
Drowns not the fields with shower after shower.

Sylvesters's Du Barlas.

†**SKIP-JACKS.** Youths who ride horses up and down for the sight of purchasers. *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 1620.

Of Jack-an-Apes I list not to endite,
Nor of Jack Daw my gooses quill shall write;
Of Jacke of Newbery I will not repeate,
Nor Jacke of both sides, nor of *Skip Jacke* neate.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SKIPPET. A skiff, or small boat.

Upon the banck they sitting did espy
A daintie damsell, dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appeare.

Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 14.

In the next stanza it is called "her boat."

To SKIRR. To run swiftly, in various directions; perhaps from *scorrere*, Italian, or *discurrere*, Latin. Either of these derivations at least is preferable to the Saxon and Greek etymo-

logies offered by Johnson. We now say *to scour*, in the same sense; to *scour the country round*, which seems still to come from the same source.

And make them *skir* away, as swift as stones,
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Hen. V.*, iv, 7.
Whilst I with that and this, well-mounted, *skirr'd*
A horse troop through and through.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

Where the old folio reads *scurr'd*, which may serve to show how *skirr* and *scour* have been interchanged.

Or *skir* over him with his bat's wings, ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is.

B. Jons. Masque of Moon., vi, p. 64.

Shakespeare employs *skirr* in a similar phrase, in which it seems rather neuter than active:

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.

Mach., v, 3.

That is, surely, "*skirr* round the country." Johnson marked it as active.

SKIRRET, SKERRET, or SKIRWORT.

The water-parsnip; *sium sisarum* of Linnæus. A root formerly much used in salads, and other dishes; and supposed to have the same qualities which were then attributed to potatoes. Evelyn says of it,

This excellent root is seldom eaten raw; but being boiled, stewed, roasted under the embers, baked in pies, whole, sliced, or in pulp, is very acceptable to all palates.

Acetaria, p. 65.

The *skirret* which some say in sallads stirs the blood.

Drayt. Polyolb., xx.

Roasted potatoes or boiled *skerrets* are your only lofty food.

Dumb Kn., O. Pl., iv, 427.

Of the potato, Gerard says, in his Herbal, that it was "by some called *skyrrets* of Peru." P. 780.

Skirwort is the name given to it by Lyte, Gerard, Camden, and all the early English botanists. The plant is originally Chinese, and I suspect that the name has only become uncommon from the root itself being less used.

†**SKIRTS.** *To sit upon one's skirts*, to meditate revenge against, to persecute.

The Swed answer'd, that he had not broke the least title of the articles agreed on, and touching the said archbishop, he had not stood neutrall as was promised, therefore he had justly *set on his skirts*.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**SKIRT-FOIST.**

Serv. Since my lord entertain'd his last new servant I can have no admittance: hee's a favorit At the first dash; I feare there is small good Intended, that Emilia did prefer him.

I do not like that *skirtfoist*. Leave your bouncing!

Arthur Wilson's Inconstant Lady.

SKOM. I suppose for *scum of the earth*, a term of the lowest contempt; or from *scomma*, Latin.

If England will in ought prevent her own mishap,
Against these *skoms* (no terme too grosse) let Eng-
land shut the gap.

Warner's Alb. Engl., B. ix, p. 239.

The *skoms* here meant were the Puritans.

SKONCE. See **SCONCE**.

SKULL. See **SCULL**.

A knavish *skull* of boyes and gyrles did pelt at him
with stones. *Warner, Alb.*, i, p. 23.

SLAB. A contraction of *slabby*; having an adhesive and glutinous moisture, like wet clay.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Macb.*, iv, 1.

†**SLABBER.** Seems here to have different meanings, and none of them quite the same as that given to it now.

Now oyster season's past away and gone,
And in its place the mack'rel is come on;
I like the change; one mack'rel in its prime,
Is worth two *slabbering* oysters any time.

Poor Robin, 1737.

Till neere unto the haven where Sandwich stands,
We were enclosed with most dangerous sands.
There were we sowed and *slabberd*, wash'd and dash'd,
And gravell'd, that it made us halfe abash'd.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Consider this, that here is writ, or said,
And pay her (not as was the sculler paid),
Call not your laundresse slut or *slabb'ring* queane,
It is her *slabb'ring* that doth keepe thee cleane. *Ibid.*
Then, how now, wife; why, what's the matter?
My dear, 'tis nothing but a vapour.

You're drunk, you sow; you reel and *slabber*.

You lie, you hog, I'm sick, but sober.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SLADE. A valley; from the Saxon *slæd*.

Down through the deeper *slades*.

Drayt. Polyolb., xiv, p. 938.

And satyrs, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell.
Ibid., ii, p. 690.

Drayton uses it often, but I have not remarked it in others.

†Thus as the meadows, forests, and the feelds,
In sumptuous tires had deckt their daynty *slades*.

Dolarny's Primerose, 1606.

†**SLAM.** An old game at cards.

Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddie, whisk, hole, sant, new-cut,
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

At post and pair, or *slam*, Tom Tuck would play
This Christmass, but his want therewith says nay.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

SLAMPAMBES. I know not what; probably a mere jocular term. [To cut of the *slampambes*, or give the *slampambes*, to circumvent.]

I wyll cut him of the *slampambes*, I hold him a crowne,
Wherever I meete him, in countrie or towne.

New Custome, O. Pl., i, 230.

†The townesmen being pinched at the heart that one
rascall in such scornfull wise should give them the
slampame, not so much weicng the slenderesse of
the losse as the shamefulnessse of the foile.

Stanikurst's Ireland.

†**SLAT, part.** Split.

And withall such maine blowes were dealt to and fro

with axes, that both head-peeeces and habergeons
were *slat* and dashed a peeeces.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SLATTERPOUCH. A boyish game of active exercise, but not otherwise described.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*,
They'd sweat. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 86.

SLEAVE-SILK, and sometimes **SLEAVE** alone. The soft flos-silk used for weaving.

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care.
Macb., ii, 2.

Drayton particularly speaks of it as matted:

The bank with daffadillies dight,
With grass, like *sleeve*, was matted.

Quest of Cynthia, p. 632.

Thou idle, immaterial skein of *sleeve-silk*.

Tro. & Cress., v, 1.

Which bears a grass as soft, as is the dainty *sleeve*,
And thrum'd so thick and deep.

Drayt. Pol., xxiii, p. 1114.

Or curious traitors, *sleeve-silk* flies,
Bewitch poor fishes' wandering eyes.

Donne's Sonnets, The Bait, p. 47.

Hence the very reasonable conjecture of Mr. Seward, of "*sleeve* judgments," for *jave*, which is unintelligible. *B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iii, 5. See **SLEIDED**.

†She washt the wound with a fresh teare,

Which my Lucasta dropped,

And in the *sleeve-silke* of her haire,

†Twas hard bound up and wrapped.

Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

†**SLEAZY.** Flimsy.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such
cobweb compositions, where there is no strength of
matter. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

SLED. Used for sledge, whether in the sense of a hammer, or for a carriage without wheels.

For exercise, got early from their beds
Pitch bars of silver, and cast golden *sleds*.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, iii, p. 89.

Upon an ivory *sled*

Thou shalt be drawn, among the frozen poles.

Tamburlaine.

Volgha—

Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watery lea.

Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl., ii, 13.

The words have been confounded in both senses. According to the etymologies given by Johnson and Todd, *sledge* is right in the sense of a hammer, being from *slege*, Saxon; and *sled*, for a carriage with low wheels, or without any, as that comes from *sledde*, Dutch, or *slæd*, Danish. *Sledge* is now used in both significations.

SLEDDER. Borne on a sled or sledge.

When, in an angry parle,

He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Hamlet*, i, 1.

†**SLEEK.** A trick at cards.

He knows ye all the cards as well as he that made 'em; and then for the *sleek*, the nip, the double, and all that, he is the devil of a gamster.

Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

†**SLEEK-STONE.** A smoothing stone.

She that hath no glasse to dresse her head, will use a bowle of water: she that wanteth a *sleeks-stone* to smooth her linnen, will take a pibble.

Lyly's Euphues and his England.

But prick the leather with a bodkin, and smooth it often with a hand-iron, or a *slick-stone*, and when smooth use it. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things*.

Now what a wardrobe could I put to view,
The cloak-bag breeches, and the *sleek-stone* shooe.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

So lay them smooth, and go over them with a very even iron, and then a *sleek-stone*, or sleeking-iron, to set a gloss upon them.

Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

†**To SLEERE.** To give a leering look.

To make thee dreame (if thou canst heare, asleepe)
That fortune fawnes on wise-men, *sleeres* on fooles.
Shee *sleeres* in scorne, sith fooles no footing keepe
On ground of grace; but are like cucking-stooles,
Now up aloft, then straight orewhelm'd belowe.

Darics, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

The SLEEVE. Literally rendered from *la manche*, meaning the narrow channel between Britain and France, or other similar places.

To Devonshire, where the land her bosom doth enlarge,
And with the inland air her beauties doth relieve,
Along the Celtic sea, call'd oftentimes *the sleeve*.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxiii, p. 1107.

And if Antenor with his ship did thred
Th' Illyrian *sleeve*, and reach'd Timavus' wall.

Pansh. Lusiad, ii, 45.

The *sleeve* between England and France, *oceanus Britannicus*. *Coles*.

A lady's *sleeve* was frequently worn as a favour, or her glove, garter, or riband of any kind:

Knights in auncient times used to weare their mistresses or loves *sleire* upon their armes, as appeareth by that which is written of sir Launcelot, that he wore the *sleire* of the faire maide of Astcloth in a tourney, whereat queene Guenever was much displeased.

Spenser's Ireland, p. 380, Todd.

Some such token of a lady's favour was thought quite necessary to a gallant knight:

Ne any there doth brave or valiant seeme,
Unlesse that some gay mistresse badge he weare.

Spens. Colin Clout, l. 779.

See SCARF.

Ah, noble prince, how oft have I beheld
Thee, mounted on thy fierce and trampling stede,
Shining in armour bright before the tilt,
And with thy mistress' *sleeve* tied on thy helme.

Ferrex and Porr., act iv, O. Pl., i, 149.

One ware on his head-piece his ladies *sleeve*, and another bare on his helme the glove of his dearlynge.

Half's Chron., 1550.

Troilus, on the contrary, gives his sleeve for Cressida to wear, and receives her glove:

Tr. And I'll grow friend with danger. Wear this *sleeve*.

Cr. And you this glove. *Tro. & Cress.*, iv, 4.

A lady's *sleeve* high-spirited Hastings wore.

Drayt. Barons' Wars.

The custom was very common in times of chivalry.

SLEEVE-HAND. The cuff attached to a sleeve.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand*, and the work about the square on't.

Winter's Tale, iv, 2.

A sur-coat of crimson velvet—the collar, skirts, and *sleeve-hands* garnished with ribbons of gold,

Leland's Collectanea, iv, 325.

Also for the wristband of a shirt:

Poignet de la chemise, the *sleeve-hand* of a shirt.

Cotgrave.

SLEEVELESS, a. Futile, useless.

Johnson quotes it from the prose of Hall, and it occurs also in his verse:

Worse than the logogryphes of later times,

Or hundreth riddles shak'd to *sleevelesse* rhymes.

Satires, iv, 1.

It remained longest in use in the phrase *sleeveless errand*, meaning a fruitless, unprofitable message: which is hardly yet disused. How it obtained this sense, it is by no means easy to say; but it was fixed in very early times, since Mr. Tyrwhitt refers to Chaucer's Testament of Love for it. All the conjectures respecting its derivation seem equally unsatisfactory, even that of Horne Tooke. They may all be seen in Todd's Johnson. It is plain, however, that *sleeveless* had the sense of *useless*, before it was applied to an errand. Thus Hall has "a *sleeveless* tale;" and even Milton, "a *sleeveless* reason."

That same Trojan ass—might send that Greekish whore masterly villain—of a *sleeveless errand*.

Tro. & Cress., v, 4.

I had one [a coat] like your's,
'Till it did play me such a *sleeveless errand*,
As I had nothing where to put mine arms in,
And then I threw it off. *B. Jons. Tale of Tub*, iv, 4.
To be dispatch'd upon a *sleeveless errand*,
To leave my friend engag'd, mine honour tainted.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., act ii.

It is punned on also by Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn, act iv, p. 401, Seward.

SLEIDED. The same as *sleeve*, or *sleaved*, raw, untwisted silk.

When she weaved the *sleided* silk
With fingers long, small, white as milk.

Pericles, act iv, Intro.

Found yet more letters,—
With *sleided* silk feat and affectedly
Enswath'd, and seal'd to curious secrecy.

Shakesp. Lover's Complaint.

This alludes to the practice of twisting raw silk round letters, and then sealing upon it, as may still be seen

in all old collections of original correspondence.

SLENT, s. Seemingly a witticism or sarcasm.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jeasts and *slents* to be but grosse. *North, Plut. Lives* (1579), 982 B.

This is continued in the edition of 1603, p. 923. Of the etymology, I can form no conjecture. The nearest word I have found is *slenk*, in Scotch, which Dr. Jamieson interprets low craft.

To SLENT. To jest, or be sarcastic; from the noun.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt conceited man, and that could *slent* finely. *North, Plut. Lives*, 744 B.

In the later edition it is *jeast*. Of these two words I have seen no other instance; nor have I found them in any glossary, as provincial or otherwise.

†**SLICK.** Smooth, sleek.

Their sister Sylvia deare that deere kept trim,
And on his horns with flowres adorned him;
And comb'd his locks, and kept him clean and *slick*.
Reference lost.

But silk is more smooth and *slik*, and so is the Italian
tounge compar'd to the English.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1630.

To slick, to smooth, to stroke with the hand.

The richest most t'increase their wealth do crave,
The finest dames doe *slike* their faces brave.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

The horse-keepers about them busie stand,
Slicking their breasts, clapping them with their
hand,

To cheere them up, and combe their mains rough
haire. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

†**SLICK-FREE.** Apparently, imper-
vious to a sword or any slick weapon.
The term occurs in Hollyband.

SLIGHT, s. Artifice, contrivance.

And that, distill'd by magic *slights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights. *Macb.*, iii, 5.

Devices, ornaments:

In yvory sheath, ycarvd with curious *slights*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 30.

'**SLIGHT.** A contracted form of "by
this light," a familiar asseveration.

'*Slight!* I could so beat the rogue. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.
'*Slight!* will you make an ass of me? *Ibid.*, iii, 2.

†**SLIGHTFUL.** Full of slights; cunning.

Wild beasts forsook their dens or woody hills,
And *slightful* otters left the purling rills.
Brown's Britannia's Pastorals.

†**To SLINCH.** To slink.

With that the wounded prince departed quite,
From sight he *slinchte*, I sawe his shade no more.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

†**SLINK-SKIN.**

Take the finest vellum or *slink-skin* without knots or
flaws, seeth it with fine powder of pumice stone well
sifted, &c. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things*.

SLIP, s. 1. A kind of noose, in which
greyhounds were held, before they
were suffered to start for their game.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Hen. V.*, iii, 1.

Even as a grewnd which hunters hold in *slip*.
Doth strive to break the string, or slide the collar.

Har. Orl. Fur., xxxix, 10.

The greyhound is agreev'd, although he see his
game,

If still in *slippe* he must be stayde, when he would
chase the same.

Gascoigne, An Absent Lady's Complaint.

Keep them also in the *slip* while they are abroad,
until they can see their course, and loosen not a
young dog, until the game have been on foot for
a good season. *Gentl. Recreat.*, p. 33, 8vo.

2. A peculiar sort of counterfeit
money; named, probably, from being
smooth and slippery:

Rom. What counterfeit did I give you? *Mer.* The
slip, sir, the *slip*: can you not conceive?

Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

So Ben Jonson:

I had like t' have been

Abused in the business, had the *slip* alurr'd on me,
A counterfeit. *Magn. Lady*, iii, 4.

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too,
For there are many *slips* and counterfeiters.

Ibid., *Epigr.*, 64.

Certain *slips*, which are counterfeit pieces of money,
being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the
common people call *slips*.

Rob. Greene, Theeves falling out, &c., *Harl.*

Misc., viii, p. 399.

An't please your majesty, we have brought you here
a *slip*, a piece of false coin. *Dumb Kn.*, O. Pl., iv, 494.

To SLIP, or LET SLIP. A coursing
term, expressing the loosing of a
greyhound from the *slip*.

Before the game's afoot, thou still *let'st slip*.
1 Hen. IV., i, 3.

So have I seen, on Lamborn's pleasant dounes,
When yelping beagles, or some deeper hounds,
Have start a hare, how milk-white Minks and Lun,
(Gray bitches both, the best that ever run,)
Held in one leash, have leap'd, and strain'd, and
whin'd

To be restrain'd, till, to their master's minde,
They might be *slip'd* to purpose.

Sylv. Du B., 3d Day, 2d Week, part iv.

We find it also applied to a hawk:

When they grow ripe for marriage,

They must be *slipt* like hawks. *B. & Fl. Wom. Pleas'd*, ii, 2.

SLIPPER, a. The same as *slippery*,
which has completely supplanted it;
but this was the original word, from
slipere, or *slipor*, Saxon.

And *slipper* hope

Of mortal men that swinck and sweate for nought.
Spens. Step. Kal., Nov., l. 153.

You worldly wights that have your fancies fixt
On *slipper* joy of certain pleasure here.

Parad. of Dainty Dev., E 3.

Because it is more currant and *slipper* upon the
tongue, and withal tunable and melodious.

Pattenh., l. i, ch. 4.

This example sufficiently proves that
Johnson was mistaken, in supposing
that it was never used but for poetical
convenience.

SLIPPERNESS, s. Slipperiness; from the preceding. A further proof, if any were wanting, that *slipper* was an original term.

Let this example teach menne, not to truste on the *slippernesse* of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C 1.

†**SLIPPERTNESS.** The same as the preceding.

The speckled snake doth passe for *slippertnesse*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 142.

†**SLIPPER - TONGUED.** Smooth-tongued.

I had this day carroust the thirteenth cup,
And was both *slipper-tong'd*, and idle-brain'd.

Harington's Epigrams.

SLIPPERS. There was a niceness observed very early in making slippers, which might not have been suspected, but for the following passage:

Standing on *slippers*, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet. *K. John*, iv, 2.

They were shaped to each foot, so that they could not conveniently be interchanged. It is odd enough that this exactness had once been so long disused as to puzzle Dr. Johnson. Other commentators have abundantly illustrated the fact; and now shoes are very commonly so made.

He that receiveth a mischance will consider whether he put not on his shirt the wrong side outwards, or his left shoe on his right foot.

Scott's Descr. of Witcher.

The word is pure Saxon.

SLIVER, v. and s. I cannot think that these words require explaining, or exemplifying. Mr. Todd has shown that they are good old English, and they are certainly not altogether obsolete. The substantive occurs in *Hamlet*, iv, 7; the verb in *Lear*, iv, 2, and in *Macbeth*.

SLOBBERY, a. Sloppy, wet; slobber is a corruption of slaver.

But I will sell my dukedom

To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm

In that nook-shotten isle of Albion. *Hen. V.*, iii, 5.

SLONE, s. I fancy, as the plural of *sloe*, for *sloes*.

Whereon I feed, and on the meager *slone*.

Brit. Past., ii, p. 17.

SLOPS. Lower garments, breeches, trowsers, &c. It is now familiarly used, especially by seafaring men, to signify clothes of all kinds.

As a German, from the waist downwards, all *slops*.

Much Ado ab. N., iii, 2.

Now to our rendezvous; three pounds in gold

These *slops* contain. *Rain Alley*, O. Pl., v, 483.

Sometimes called a pair of *slops*:

In a pair of pain'd [paned] *slops*.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., iv, 3.

Also in the singular:

Bon jour, there's a French salutation to your French *slop*.

Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.

A slender *slop* close couched to your docke.

Gascoigne, sign. N 8.

Slop is admirably conjectured for *shop*, in *Love's L. L.*, iv, 3, by Theobald: "Disfigure not his *slop*."

SLOT, s. A hunting term, for the footing of a deer, as followed by the scent.

When the hounds touch the scent, and draw on 'till they rouse or put up the chase, we say, *they draw on the slot*.

Gentl. Recreat.

Milton used it in this sense. Drayton rather makes it the visible track:

The huntsman by his *slot* or breaking earth perceives.

Polyolb., xiii, p. 916.

In a note he says, "the track of the foot."

A hart of ten,

I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:

For by his *slot*, his entries, and his port,

His frayings, fewmets, he doth promise sport.

B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 2.

†**SLOTH, adj.** Slow.

God is a good God, a mercyfull God . . . and very *sloth* to revenge.

Latimer's Sermons, Pref.

†**SLOVENOUS.** Knavish; rascally.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a *slovenous* trick.

The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin, the Saddler of Walden, n. d.

†**SLOUTH.** ?Sloth or sluggishness.

Whose tender touch, will make the blood

Wild in the aged, and the good.

Whose kisses fastned to the mouth

Of threescore yeares and longer *slouth*,

Renew the age.

Carew's Poems, 1642.

To **SLOW.** To make slow, to slacken in pace. To *foreslow* was more common in the same sense.

P. Now do you know the reason of this haste?

F. I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.

Rom. & Jul., iv, 1.

Will you overflow

The fields, thereby my march to *slow*.

Gorge's Lucan, cited by Steevens.

SLOY, s. Perhaps a contraction of disloyal; a disloyal person. [More probably a slut.]

How tedious were a shroe, a *sloy*, a wanton, or a foole.

Warner's Alb. Engl., xi, 67, p. 286.

†A fourth in marriage doth hym joyn,

With one that is most monstrous fine;

Exceeding brave from head to foot,

But married proves a *sloy* or slut.

Poor Robin, 1739.

To **SLUBBER.** To do anything in a slovenly manner. Johnson says, perhaps from *lubber*; rather, probably, from *slaver*, as in its other senses, like *slabber*, and *slobber*.

Slubber not business for my sake. *Merck. Ven.*, ii, 8.

To obscure or darken, as by smearing over :

You must be content, therefore, to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Othello*, i, 3.

The evening too begins to *slubber* day.

1st Part Jeronimo, O. Pl., iii, 89.

With my vain breath, I will not seek to *slubber*

Her angel-like perfections. *Merry Dev.*, O. Pl., v, 263.

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A burlesque word, whimsically compounded of *slubber* and *gull*. It is used by Butler in *Hudibras*, where Trulla styles that hero,

Base Slubberdegullion.

I, iii, 886.

Taylor, the water-poet, is cited in the notes as having used it. It is also in a mock oration, addressed to Tom Coriat, beginning thus :

Contaminous, pestiferous, preposterous, stygmaticall, slavonians, *slubberdegullions*. *Laugh and be Fat*, p. 78.

It occurs, too, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Custom of the Country*.

†**To SLUG.** To play the sluggard.

One spends his day in plots, his night in play ;
Another sleeps and *slugs* both night and day.

Quarles' Emblems.

†**SLUG**, *adj.* Sluggish ; slow.

Car. Will none deliver me ?

Lu. They are somewhat *slug*. *Shirley's Brothers*, 1652.

To SLUR, *v.* To slip, or slide ; also a term among the old gamblers for slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn. It was among the ways which "the rook had to cheat."

Thirdly, by *slurring*, that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning.—It is usual for some to *slur* a dye two yards or more without turning.

Compleat Gamester, p. 11 (1680).

SLUR-BOWE, *s.* A species of bow, mentioned repeatedly in a MS. account of arms in the Tower of London, inserted in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii, p. 397. It comes always between common bows and cross-bows, and seems to have been something of the nature of the latter, having a part belonging to it called a *bender*. *Slurbowe arrows* are also repeatedly mentioned. The *bender* probably resembled what was called the *tiller* in the cross-bow ; and in a subsequent extract we find enumerated, "*benders*, to bend small cross-bows." These might be the *slurbows*. The *slur-bowe arrows* are often said to be with fireworks.

†**SLURGING.** Lazy.

Of them was *slurgyng* slothe
And gluttonie avoided bothe.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1677.

Nor any *slurging* waste in drowsie bed the day.

A Herrings Tayle, 1698.

SLY, WILLIAM. A player in the company with Shakespeare. His name remains in the Induction to the *Taming of the Shrew*, and in that prefixed to Marston's *Malcontent*. He has been traced as early as 1589, as having performed *Porrex* in the mystery of the Seven Deadly Sins, and is supposed to have died before 1612. From the parts assigned to him by Shakespeare and Marston, we may conclude that he shone most in low characters. The diligence of Mr. George Chalmers has collected a few more particulars. See Boswell's *Malone*, iii, p. 476.

SMACK, *v.* and *s.*, in the sense of taste. Well illustrated by Johnson, and often used by Shakespeare. It can hardly be reckoned obsolete.

†**SMALLY**, *adv.* Little.

Cruelty makes a tyrants frownes to bee feared, when the threats of a coward are *smally* regarded.

Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

SMATCH, *s.* Probably a mere corruption of *smack* ; a taste, a smattering.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect,
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't.

Jul. Cæs., v, 5.

He has some *smatch* of a scholar, and yet uses Latin very hardly. *Earle's Microcos.*, Char. 36, p. 105, Bliss.

Thus the folios. Most of the modern editions read *smack*, except Capell, and the last Malone.

†**SMELL-FEAST.** A parasite.

As for Mercurius, called commonly capitaine of *smell-feasts*, for that like unto a dogge softly and closely let in, readie upon an inward naughtie propertie to give a *snatch*, and to bite, yet wagging his taile, he used to thrust himselfe often into feasts and companies.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1649.

These mens houses, yee shall have certaine idle talkative fellowes ordinarily to haunt, after sundrie sorts and devised fashions of flatterie, at everie word sounding their high fortunes, and praying them : affecting herein the ridiculous conceits and pleasant jests of these *smell-feast* parasites in comedica. *Ibid.*

He that by his own humour haply ghest,

What manner sprite these *smell-feasts* had possess.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†**SMELL-SMOCK.** A lover of women ; a great wench.

Smell-smock Sardanapalus would have given
The moiety of his kingdom to be his pupil.

Unfortunate Usurper, 1663

Your puritan nose is sharp and long, and can find out an edifying capon five streets off. A whore-

master hath a *smell-smock* nose, which for the most part in process of time proves bridge-fallen.

Poor Robin, 1748.

SMICKER, a. Amorous; and hence, perhaps, fawning. Kersey has, "to *smicker*, to look amorously or wantonly;" and Mr. Todd has found *smickering* in Dryden. It is probably allied to *smirking*.

Regardful of his honour, he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity.

Ford, Fame's Memorial, p. 8, repr.

A *smicker* boy, a lyther swaine,

Heigh-ho, a *smicker* swaine;

That in his love was wanton faine,

With smiling looks straight came unto her.

Lodge, Coridon's Song, Poems, p. 106, repr.

To SMIRCH. To darken, or make obscure. Johnson says from murky. I doubt. It may be only a corruption of SMUTCH.

And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.

As you like it, i, 3.

Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do with his *smircht* complexion all fell feats.

Hen. V., iii, 8.

Hitherto it has only been found in Shakespeare, who has also *besmircht*, and *unsmirch'd*. *Hen. V.*, iv, 3, and *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

†**SMIT.** The smut in corn.

The smit blasting or burned blacknes of the eares of corne.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†**To SMOKE.** To find out a secret.

The two free-booters, seeing themselves *smoakd*, told their third brother he seemd to be a gentleman and a boone companion; they prayed him therefore to sit downe with silence, and sithence dinner was not yet ready, hee should heare all.

Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620.

†**SMOKE-LOFT.** Seems to mean the wide space in the old-fashioned chimneys.

Item, for creeping into the *smoak-loft*, and then falling down into the fire.

The Welch Traveller, n. d.

SMOLKIN. The supposed name of a fiend; probably, as well as *Malkin*, a corruption of Moll.

Peace, *Smolkin*, peace, thou fiend.

K. Lear, iii, 4.

It is among the names enumerated by Harsnet, and quoted from him by bishop Percy, *loc. cit.*

†**To SMORE.** To smother; to suffocate.

Som undermines, som other undertook
To fire the gates, or *smore* the towne with smoke.

Du Bartas.

†**To SMOUTCH.** To kiss. A kiss is still called a *smoucher* in the north of England.

Why how now pedant Phœbus, are you *smoutching* Thalia on her tender lips?

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

†**SMUG.** Neat; trim.

Young girles (he saith) his old-cold flesh doth cheere,
And makes the same to looke most smooth and *smugge*.

Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

To SMUTCH. To blacken; from *smut*.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose? *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.
Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soul hath *smutch'd* it.

B. Jons. Underw., vi, p. 344.

†The god whose face is *smoog'd* with smoke and farr.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

SMUTCHIN, s. Snuff. So used by Howell, in a letter on the virtues of tobacco. Perhaps an Irish term for it.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in powder, or *smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland, as there is in pipes in England; one shall commonly see the serving-maid upon the washing block, and the swain upon the plough-share, when they are tired with labour, take out their boxes of *smutchin*, and draw it into their nostrils with a quill.

Letters, B. iii, L. 7.

A SNACH, s. A snare, or trap.

For which they did prepare

A new found *snach*, which did my feet insnare.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 192.

Coles has a *snatchet* for the fastening of a window.

†**SNAG-TOOTH.** A tooth longer than the others.

How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side.

Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 253.

Dento, dentatus. . . . Qui a delongs dents. That hath teethe longer or greater than ordinarie: *snaggle-toothed*, or gag-toothed.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†**SNAGGY.** Knotty.

His weapon was a tall and *snaggy* oake,
With which he menac'd death at every stroake.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

'SNAILS. A colloquial contraction of a profane ejaculation, *his nails*, meaning the nails which fastened our Saviour to the cross. Part of a set of oaths now happily obsolete.

'*Snails*, I am almost starved with love, and cold, and one thing or other.

B. & Fl. Wit. at sev. W., v, 1.

Snails! is there such cowardice in that?

London Prod., v, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, 521.

Snails! what hast thou got there? a book?

Marlowe's Dr. Faustus, p. 39, repr.

We find the oath at length in Chaucer:

By Goddes precious herte, and by *his nailes*,
And by the blood of Crist that is in Hailes.

Pardoner's Tale, v. 12587, Tyr.

SNAKE, as a term of reproach, equivalent to wretch, a poor creature.

"A poore *snake*, Irus." *Coles' Dict.*

Well, go your way to her, for I see love hath made thee a lame *snake*, and say this to her.

As you like it, iv, 3.

The poore *snakes* dare not so much as wipe their mouthes unless their wives bidde them.

Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 114.

For those poore *snakes* who feed on reversions, a glimpse through the key-hole, or a light through the grate, must be all their prospect.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 67.

But I have found him a poor baffled *snake*.

Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 228.

Yet to *eat a snake* was supposed to be a receipt for growing young again; probably from the snake's renewal of his skin:

That you have *eat a snake*,

And are grown young, gamesome, and rampant.

B. & Fl. Elder Bro., iv, 4.

†SNAP. A sharper.

Butler being a subtle *snap*, wrought so with his companion, with promises of a share, that he got the possession of it.

Wilson's James I, 1653.

†To SNAP. To entrap.

Diego, wee'll to th' gipsies.

Die. Best take heed

You be not *snap'd*.

Low. How *snap'd*?

Die. By that little faire,

'Thas a shrew'd tempting face, and a notable tongue.

Spanish Gipsie.

SNAPHANCE, *s.* A spring lock to a gun, or pistol; a firelock, which term, as *snaphance* sometimes was, is since given to the gun itself. "*Snaphance*, tormentum bellicum cum igniario." *El. Coles' Dict.* From *snaphaan*, Dutch, which means the same. Grose says, very truly,

The exchange of the matchlock musquet, for the firelock, fusil, or *snaphance*, most probably was not made at the same time throughout the army, but brought about by degrees.

Hist. of Engl. Army, ii, p. 128.

In one passage it seems to be opposed to matchlock, which is there called firelock:

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusiers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use.

Harl. Misc., iv, 275.

These old huddles have such strong purses with locks, when they shut them they go off like a *snaphance*.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, ii, 1.

A parlous girle, her wit's a meere *snaphaunce*, Goes with a fire-locke.

Day's Law Tricks, sign. H 4.

He that shall marry thee is matcht y faith To English rash, or to a Dutch *snaphaunce*, You will strike fire with words.

Two Maids of Morecl., sign. A 4.

In the following enumeration, muskets and calivers being also mentioned, I should take *snaphances* to mean pistols or else guns with such locks, opposed to match-locks. It is in enumerating the arms possessed by some men raised in Ireland:

Among 13092 men,—7226 swords, 3083 pikes, 700 muskets, 384 calivers, 836 *snaphances*, 69 halberts, 11 lauces, so as in effect they are, as you see, a company of naked men.

Lord Strafford's Lett., vol. i, p. 199.

Metaphorically, what strikes smartly:

I than even now lisp'd like an amorist,

Am turn'd into a *snaphaunce* satirist.

Marston Lib. i, Sat. 2.

Quick repartee:

And old crabb'd Scotus, on the orgarion,

Pay'th me with *snaphaunce*, quick distinction.

Ibid., Lib. i, Sat. 4.

In Ozell's Rabelais, we read of a *snap-work* gun, which evidently means the same:

Buts and marks for shooting with a *snap-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.

B. I, ch. 55, p. 375.

To SNAR, *v.* Used by Spenser for to snarl:

And some of tygres, that did seeme to gren

And *snar* at all that ever passed by. *F. Q.*, VI, xii, 27.

This is the true reading. Hughes arbitrarily substituted *snarl*, and Church proposed *gnar*. See Todd, in loc. *Snarren*, Dutch, is the etymology. Gren is put for grin, merely to make a rhyme to *men*.

†SNARL. A knot, or entanglement.

Boast not thy flames, blind boy, thy feather'd shot;

Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot:

Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot.

Quarles's Emblems.

To SNARLE, or ENSNARLE. To entangle; as silk, thread, or hair. Supposed to be formed from snare.

And from her head ofte rente her *snarled* heare.

Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 17.

Todd quotes Cranmer for it:

You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynoise absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute.

Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 168.

Also the Decay of Christian Piety.

†Horrid old nasty Charon, on whose face

A wood of *snarl'd* and grizly hair doth grow.

Aeneas his Descent into Hell, 1661.

†To SNARRE. To snarl.

A kind of cramp when the lips and the nostrils are puld and drawne awry like a dogs mouth when he *snarreth*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†SNATCH AND AWAY. A hasty meal.

Prandium statarium. . . . Manger debout, ou en pied. A standing dinner, which is eaten in haste: a *snatch and away*.

Nomenclator.

SNATTOCK, *s.* A scrap, or fragment.

Todd conjectures that it is from to *snathe*, to lop, a northern word.

For from rags, *snattocks*, snips, irreconcilable and superannuated smocks and shirts, come very sheets.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 148.

But as for the letter to Toboso, it crumbled into such miserable *snattocks*, that the devil could not piece it together.

Ibid., p. 160.

†SNAUGHT. Snatched?

Thence to England, wheare *snaught* water of the rose, Muske, civet, amber, also did inclose.

Land's Triton's Trumpet.

†SNEAKBILL, or SNEAKSBILL. A sneaking fellow.

Perchaunce thou deemst me in thy minde

Therefore a *sneekbill* snudge unkinde.

Kendall's Flourcs of Epigrammes, 1577.

A base thin-jaw'd *sneekbill*,

Thus to work gallants out of all.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SNEAK-CUP, s. One who balks his glass, who sneaks from his cups; used only by Falstaff:

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup*. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.
Here the quarto reads *sneak-cap*; but the folios have distinctly *sneake-cuppe*, which cannot be mistaken for one word. It is therefore quite distinct from **SNECK-UP**, q. v. Todd has erroneously admitted *sneak-up*.

To SNEAP. Probably the same as to *sneb*, *snib*, or *snub*, to check or rebuke; which come from the Swedish *snubba*. Todd derives it from the Icelandic *sneipa*. These languages are much allied.

Biron is like an envious *sneaping* frost,
That bites the first-born infants of the spring.
Love's L. L., i, 1.
Do you *sneap* me too, my lord. *Brome's Antipodes*.
Like little frosts that sometimes threat the spring,
To add a more rejoicing to the prime,
And give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucr., *Suppl.*, i, 492.

Ray also has to *snape*, or *sneap*, for to check, in his list of north country words. See also the examples in T. J.

SNEAP, s. A check, or rebuke.

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

This substantive has not been met with elsewhere.

To SNEBBE. The same as to *sneap*, or *snib*.

That on a time he cast him for to scold,
And *snebbe* the good oake. *Spens. Sh. K.*, Feb., 125.
Spenser himself has *snib*, in *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, l. 371. The rhyme often made all the difference. To *snib* is in Chaucer, &c.

SNECK-UP, or SNICK-UP. An interjection of contempt, thought to be of little meaning, till it was proved by one passage to signify "go and be hanged," or "hang yourself;" which sense, indeed, agrees best with most of the instances. Mr. Malone had conjectured that this was the meaning. The passage alluded to is this:

A Tiburne hempen-caudell will e'en cure you:
It can cure traytors, but I hold it fit
To apply't ere they the treason do commit.
Wherefore in Sparta it ycleped was
Snick-up, which is in English gallow-grass.
Taylor, Praise of Hempseed.

This was quoted by Mr. Weber; and from it we may not unfairly conjecture that "neck-up," or "his neck-up," was the original notion.

Give him money, George, and let him go *snick-up*.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iii, 2.
No, Michael, let thy father go *snick-up*. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

It is on this passage that Mr. Weber quotes the lines from Taylor, to illustrate the meaning. He had no good repute as a critic, but here he was more fortunate than usual.

If my mistress would be ruled by him, Sophos might go *snick-up*. *Wily Beguiled, Or. of Dr.*, iii, 342.
If they be not, let them go *snick-up*.

Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.
I am in great perplexitie, least my country-women should have any understanding of this state; for if they have, wee may go *snicup* for any female that will bide among us. *Discov. of a New World*, p. 106.
But for a paltry disguise—she shall go *snick-up*.
Chapm. May Day, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 38.

In most of these passages it is *snickup*; but *snecke up* is the reading of the first folio of Shakespeare, in *Twelfth Night*, where sir Toby clearly means to tell Malvolio, that he may be hanged:

We did keepe time in our catches, sir. *Snecke-up*.
Act iii, sc. 2.

SNEED, s. The handle of a scythe. *Dict.* It is still used in Wiltshire, and other counties. Hence the name of *Sneyd*, which family bears scythes in its arms. The word is pure Saxon.

These hedges are tonsile—they are to be cut and kept in order with a sythe of four foot long, and very little falcated; this is fixed on a long *sneed*, or streight handle, and does wonderfully expedite the trimming of these and the like hedges. *Evelyn's Sylva*, xiii, § 2.

SNIB, or SNYB, s. The same as *snub*; a reproof.

Whose pert agile spirits
Are too much frost-bit, numb'd with ill-strain'd *snibs*.
Marston's What you will, act ii.

So Moth, the antiquary, in Cartwright's Ordinary, who talks old language, says,

You *snyb* mine old yeares. O. Pl., x, p. 234.
†When Rabsakeh, with railing insolence,
Thus braves the Hebrues and upbraids their prince
(Weening them all with vaunt-full threats to *snib*).
Du Bartas.

†**SNICK-A-SNEE.** Fighting with knives. A Dutch word, apparently, and used generally when speaking of Dutchmen. In Norfolk, a sort of large clasp-knife is still called a *snicker-snee*.

Amongst other customs they have in that town, one is, that none must carry a pointed knif about him, which makes the Hollander, who is us'd to *snik* and *snee*, to leave his horn-sheath and knif a shipboard when he comes a shore.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.
But they'l ere long come to themselves you'l see,
When we in earnest are at *snick a snee*.
Norfolk Drollery, 1673, p. 64.

What hand that can design a history
Wou'd copy low-land boors at *snick a snee*?
The Fatal Friendship, 1698.

Four Dutch-men, of a bulky stature,
As clumsy as they are by nature,
With bottles full of brandy stor'd,
(The only god they e'er ador'd.)
By their sides, knives for *snick-a-snee*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†**To SNICKER.** To giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,
How their tongues run, when they are at it,
Their bawdy tales, when o'er their liquor,
I'll warr'nt would make a woman *snicker*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SNICKUP. See **SNECKUP**.

SNIGLE, or SNIGGLE, v. A term among anglers for a particular mode of catching eels; which is thus mentioned by the worthy Izaak Walton:

In a warm day in summer, I have taken many a good eel by *snigling*, and have been much pleased with the sport; and because you that are but a young angler know not what *snigling* is, I will teach it you.
Compl. Angler, I, xiii.

It is then described as being performed with a bait on a strong hook, and with a short stick pushed into any hole where an eel may be supposed to lie in a hot day.

It is here used metaphorically, for catching a slippery courtier:

Now, Martell,
Have you remember'd what we thought of?
M. Yes, sir; I have *snigled* him.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Theod., ii, 2.

†**'SNIGS.** A popular oath.

Cred. 'Snigs, another!
A very perillous head, a dangerous brain.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**SNIP.** A tailor.

Lup. Where's my w^{if}c?
Colaz. Shee's gone with a young *snip*, and an old bawd.
Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse, 1643.

†**SNIP.** A piece; a share.

The justice of the place (who lived by mischief and debates) not willing to lose his *snip*, was very earnest in perswading Valentine to let him draw up informations against those offenders. *History of Francion*.

†**SNISHING.** Snuff made of tobacco.

SNITE, s. The bird called a snipe; *snita*, Saxon. Thus *snite* must have been the original name, and is still preserved by zoologists. See *Montagu*.

The witless woodcock, and his neighbour *snite*,
That will be hir'd to pass on every night.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1315.

Greene-plover, *snite*,
Partridge, larke, cocke, and phessant.
Heyw. Engl. Trav., act i, sc. 2.

†*Asol.* Marry I will brood upon it,
And hatch it into chicken, capons, hens,
Larks, thrushes, quails, wood-cocks, *snites*, and pheasants.
Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse, 1643.

†He loves your venison, *snyles*, quails, larks, not you.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

To SNITE, v. To blow the nose. "Nares emungere." *Coles.* *Snytan*, Saxon, and that from *snuyte*, Teut., meaning a snout, or nose.

So looks he like a marble toward raine,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes againe.
Hall, Sat., vi, 1.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, &c.
Grew, cited by Todd.

In the Scottish dialect it means also to snuff a candle. See *Jamieson*.

To SNOOK, v. To lie concealed, or hidden; probably from *nook*, a corner.

I must not lose my harmlesse recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.
Brome, New Academy, ii, 1.

†**SNOUTFAIR.** A person with a handsome countenance.

How. What? Lady Piggwiggin, th' only *snoutfaire* of the fairies.
Masque of the Twelve Months.

SNUCH. See **SNUDGE**.

†**SNUDE.** A fillet for the hair.

Yaw, jantlewoman, with the saffron *snude*, you shall know that I am master Camillus.
Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640.

A SNUDGE. A miser, or curmudgeon; a sneaking fellow.

Thus your husbandrye, methinke, is more like the life of a covetous *snudge*, that ofte very evill proves, then the labour of a good husbände, that knoweth well what he doth. *Ascham's Tuxoph.*, p. 6.
We find that the filthy *snudge* is yet more mischievous and ignorant than these ignorant wretches here.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. V, ch. xvi, p. 125.

So *Coles* explains, and *Latins* it by *triparcus*.

Snudges may well be called jailers; for if a poor wretch steal but into a debt of ten pounds, they lead him straight to execution.
Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 124.

Here it implies also meanness, or perverseness:

Oh Lord, thought he, what man wold judge
Titus to have been such a *snudge*,
From whom I suffer all this smart.
E. Lewicke's Titus and Gisippus, 1562.

Snuche is evidently used for it, in the following lines:

But in the ende (a right reward for such)
This bribing wretch was forced for to holde
A tipling boothe, most like a clowne or *snuche*.
North's Plat. (1579), p. 135, A.

Herbert has the verb to *snudge*, meaning, apparently, to lie *snug*, which may probably be the origin of the word. See *T. J.*

†My master hath left his gloves behind where he sat in his chair, and hath sent me to fetch them; it is such an old *snudge*, he'll not lose the droppings of his nose.
How a Man may Chuse a Good Wife from a Bad, 1602.

SNUFF, anger. To take in snuff, to be angry, to take offence.

Either in *snuff* or packings of the duke. *Lear*, iii, 1.
 Who, therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in snuff. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 8.
 For I tell you true, *I take it highly in snuff*, to learn
 how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years,
 I' faith. *B. Jons. Postaster*, ii, 1.

Old *Œdipus*
 Would be amaz'd, and take it in fowle *snuff*,
 That such Cimmerian darkness should involve
 A quaint conceit, which he could not resolve.
Marston, Sat., 2.

To *snuff at*, in contempt, is used in
 the English Bible, Malachi, i, 13. It
 implies making a contemptuous noise
 with the nostrils. So also to *sniff*,
 which is the same word corrupted.

To **SNUFF PEPPER**. The same mean-
 ing; or as to take pepper in the
 nose.

I brought them in, because here are some of other
 cities in the room, that might *snuff pepper* else.

City Night-cap, O. Pl., xi, 333.

See **PEPPER**.

SNUFFKIN, or **SNUFTKIN**. "*Chiro-
 theca hiberna.*" *Coles*. A muff. *Man-
 chon*, in Cotgrave, is translated a
snuffekin. So also *Manicone*, in
 Florio, "a muff, a *snufkin*."

'Tis summer, yet a *snuftkin* is your lot,
 But 'twill be winter one day, doubt you not.

Mottos to Lots at Haref. Progr. Elis.,
 vol. iii, by F. Davison.

See his **Rhapsodies**.

†**SNUFFLE**. To take offence.

And making a speech on a time to his souldiers all
 armed, when they *snuffled* and became unruly, he
 threatened, that he would betake himselfe to a private
 life againe, unlesse they left their mutiny.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**SNUSH**. Snuff.

Nor neither are we so expert in all vices, as a fop is
 letting his tooth-picker or *snush-box* bear a great part
 in his discourse. *The Shop-keeper's Wife*, 1706.

†**SO**. *Than so*, a phrase in common
 use, and best explained by the ex-
 amples.

A bridegroom said unto his spouse, When as at such
 a time I solicited thy chastity, hadst thou then con-
 discended I should never had lov'd thee after, neither
 had wee beene now man and wife, for I did it pur-
 posely to trie thee. Shee answered: Faith I thought
 as much, but such a one taught me more wit *then so*
 seaven yeares agoe.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

Itane contemnor abs te? I, am I so little set by of
 thee: yea, make you no more account of me *than so?*

Terence in English, 1614.

Tut, tut, husband, said shee (sure shee was halfe
 asleepe and halfe waking), I trow I was a little wiser
than so.

Man in the Moone, 1609.

Hear. Foh, foh! she hath let fly.

Poll. Doe y' think I have no more manners than so?

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

No more but so, only this.

Next hollow out a tomb to cover
 Me; me, the most despised lover;
 And write thereon, This, reader, know,
 Love kill'd this man. *No more but so*.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

Remember the place you are, in noe more, but this;
 the dayes of old, no more, but that; and the glory
 father; knighthood at least, to the utter defacing of
 you and your posterity, *noe more but soe*.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

SOIL. See **SOYLE**.

SOIL, TO TAKE, was, and perhaps is,
 a hunting term for taking water,
 when the game is driven to that
 refuge; *souille*, French.

O, sir, have you *taken soil* here? It's well a man
 may reach you after three hours running yet.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 1.

The metaphor is afterwards further
 continued; Drayton has ventured to
 use *soil*, therefore, for water, in speak-
 ing of a hunted deer:

The stately deer—

Doth beat the brooks and ponds for sweet refreshing
soil.

Polyolb., xiii, p. 917.

Fairfax, before him, had done nearly
 the same:

As when a chaced hind her course doth bend,
 To seek by *soil* to find some ease or good.

Tasso, vi, 109.

Fida went down the dale to seeke the hinde,
 And found her *taking soyle* within the flood.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, 84.

Spenser uses it, very singularly, for
 the prey itself. *F. Q.*, IV, iii, 16.

SOILURE, *s.* Defilement, incontinence.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her,
 (Not making any scruple of her *soilure*)
 With such a hell of pain, and world of charge.

Tro. and Cress., iv, 1.

This word has not been found else-
 where; but I am not one of those
 who suspect Shakespeare of coining
 words, and therefore think it will be
 found.

SOKE, *s.* A franchise. See Law Dic-
 tionaries.

The same prior was, for him and his successors, ad-
 mitted as one of the aldermen of London, to govern
 the same land and *soke*.

Stowe, p. 88, in *Portoken Ward*.

SOLD AT A PIKE or **SPEAR**, that is,
 by public auction, or outcry; *venale
 sub hasta*, Latin.

Or see the wealth that Pompey gain'd in war
 Sold at a pike, and borne away by strangers.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 309.

And all their goods under the spear, at out-cry.

B. Jons. Catil., ii, 8.

SOLDADO, or **SOLDADE**. A soldier;
 a Spanish word.

Which, like *soldados* of our warlike age,
 March rich bedight in warlike equipage.

Marston on his Pygmal., p. 134.

A. We were told by the cheating captain,
 That we should want men to tell our money.

L. This 'tis to deal with *soldades*.

Shirley, Doubtful Heir, act v, p. 62.

SOLENT SEA. The narrow strait be-
 tween the Hampshire coast and the

Isle of Wight, so called by Bede, and after him by many other writers.

Now tow'rd the *Solent sea* as Stour her way doth ply,
On Shaftsbury, by chance, she cast her crystal eye.
Drayt. Polyolb., ii, p. 688.

See Selden, in loc.

SOLICIT, s. Solicitation.

Frame yourself

To ordinary *solicits*.

Cymb., ii, 3.

Of this, and many other words, I say the same that I have said of **SOILURE**.

SOLIDARE, s. A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me,
and say thou saw'st me not. *Timon, iii, 1.*

Mr. Steevens says, "I believe this coin is from the mint of the poet."

There is reason, however, to suspect that it is not. Where he picked it up is uncertain; but *solidata* is the word, in low Latin, for the daily pay of a common soldier, and *solidare*, the verb expressing the act of paying it; whence comes the word soldier itself. See Du Cange. From one or the other of these, some writer may have formed this English word. Or the true reading might be *solidate*, which is precisely *solidata* made English.

†**SOLLER.** Used in the sense of a stage of a house.

Maison à trois estages. An house of three *sollers*, floors, stories, or lofts one over another.

Nomenclator.

†**SOME.** *By some and some*, by bit and bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of hous-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward *by some and some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.

The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d.

†**SOMEDEALE.** Somewhat.

But for Æneas love with me *somedale* I like she burne.

And how this thing ywrought shal be, give eare and know my minde. *Phaer's Virgil, 1600.*

SOMERSAULT, or SOMERSAUT.

Soprasalto, Italian; *soubresault*, French. A complete turn in the air, as practised by tumblers. Now corrupted to *somerset*.

And with her gokle lance

She taught him how the *somersaut* to dance.

Har. Ariost., xxxv, 68.

His marginal note says, "*Somersaut* is a leape that the tumblers use, to cast themselves forward, their heels over their head."

As when some boy, trying the *somersaut*

Stands on his head and feet. *Brit. Past., i, p. 62.*

And sometimes for too much woe, making unwelcome *somersaults*. *Pembr. Arc., p. 408.*

Donne has it *somersalt*, which is

clearly from the French. *Poems*, cited by Todd.

†**SOMETIMES.** Once.

From famous London (*sometimes* Troynovant).

Taylor's Workes, 1630

SOMMER, or SOMMERS, WILLIAM.

A buffoon or jester in Henry VIII's time. A curious practice of his is mentioned by Ascham:

They be not much unlike in this point to *Wyll Sommer* the kinges foole, which smiteth him that standeth alwayes before his face, be he never so worshipfull a man, and never greatlye lokes for him which lurkes behinde an other man's backe, that hurte him in deede. *Ascham's Toxoph., p. 43.*

There is a scarce print of him, by Delaram, from a picture by Holbein; and he is also introduced, with a monkey on his shoulder, in a picture of Henry VIII and his family, which hangs in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. Decker calls *Motley, Will. Sommer's wardrobe*. *Gul's Hornb., Introduction.*

It appears, by the old descriptions of the Tower of London, that the armour of *Will Sommers*, or what was pretended to be so, was long shown in the Armoury, with that of his royal master.

Whoever wishes to know more of this celebrated personage, may consult a tract, printed in 1676, and reprinted in 1794, of which I subjoin the title: "A Pleasant History of the Life and Death of *Will Summers*: how he came to be first known at Court, and by what means he got to be King Henry the Eighth's Jester. With the Entertainment that his Cousin *Patch*, Cardinal Wolsey's Fool, gave him at his Lord's House; and how the Hogsheads of Gold were known by his means." Repr., where the spelling doubtless has been changed.

†**SOMMER-HAULES.** A corrupt orthography for *summer-halls*, the meaning of which may be gathered from the examples.

Then after this, aboute the church they goe againe and againe, and so forthe into the churchyarde, where they have commonly their *sommer haules*, arbours, and banquetting houses set up. *Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses.* And this [the maypole] being reared up with handkerchiefs and flagges streamyn on the toppe, they strawe the grounde aboute, binde greene boughes about it, set up *sommer haules*, bowers, and harbours hard by it. *Ibid.*

†**SON.** It was very usual for elder

poets to call those of younger standing their *sons*. Howell, Randolph, and others, were thus *sons* of Ben Jonson.

SONANCE, *s.* Sound; from *son*, French.

Or if he chance to hear our tongues so much
As to endure their *sonance*. *Heywood, Rape of Lucr.*

So Shakespeare has *tucket-sonaunce*,
for the sound of the tucket. *Hen. V*,
iv, 2.

SONTIES. A corruption, perhaps, of *santes*, for saints. Thus *God's-sonties*, was God's saints. *Santé* and *sanctity* have been proposed, but apparently with less probability.

By God's *sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit.
Mer. Venice, ii, 2.

God's-santy, yonder come friars.
Hon Wh., O. Pl., iii, 361.

God's-santie, this is a goodly book indeed.
The longer thou livest, &c., quoted by Steevens.

†**SOOPING**. Sweeping.

Acute John Davis, I affect thy rymes,
That jerck in hidden charmes these looser times;
Thy plainer verse, thy unaffected vaine,
Is grac'd with a faire and a *sooping* traine.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

SOORD, for sword (properly *sward*),
the skin or outside of bacon.

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon *soords* shall feast his family.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2.

It has been used also for the horny
part of brawn. See Coles, in *Sword*.

SOOTE. Sweet. Used by Chaucer as
sote.

Hir coralline mouth, through which breathing issued
out a breath more *soote* and savorous than ambre,
muske, &c. *Painter's Pal. of Pl.*, vol. ii, l i 7 b.
They dauncen destely, and singen *soote*,
In their merriment.

Spenser's Hobbinoll's Dittie, Sheph. Kalend., Apr., 111.

SOOTH, *s.* Truth; *soth*, Saxon.
Written also *soth*.

He looks like *sooth*; he says he loves my daughter,
I think so too. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

Thus a soothsayer was in name,
though not often in fact, a *truth*
speaker. Also sweetness; the Saxon
word includes both senses:

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On this proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth*. *Rich. II*, iii, 3.

Thus, to *soothe*, still means to calm
and sweeten the mind.

SOOTH, *a.* True

If thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much. *Macb.*, v, 5.

Thus Milton has,

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.
Comus, l. 823.

That is, the most to be depended

upon. It might be interpreted
sweetest, only that is not the point
there in question, but whether his
word might be trusted.

SOOTHFAST, or **SOTHFAS**, *a.* True,
of scrupulous veracity.

Abandon all affray, be *soothfast* in your sawes.
Mirr. Mag., p. 281.

It was a *soothfast* sentence long agoe,
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
Ibid., p. 404.

SOOTHLICH, *adv.* The old adverbial
form, instead of *soothly*.

And *soothlich* it is easy for to read,
Where now on earth, or how, he may be found.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 14.

SOPS IN WINE. A fanciful old name
for the flowers now called pinks,
considered as the second species of
gillofers. "The second sort is also
of the kind of *vetonicarum* or *gillo-*
fers—called in English by divers
names, as pinks, *sops-in-wine*,
feathered gillofers, and small
honesties." *Dodoens by Lyte*, p. 174.
Also Gerard, p. 589, ed. 1636.

At weddings, cakes, wafers, and the
like, were blessed, and put into the
sweet wine, which was always pre-
sented to the bride on those occa-
sions (see *Popular Antiq.*, 4to ed.,
vol. ii, p. 64): and probably these
flowers were thought to resemble
them. E. K., however, the annotator
on Spenser's Pastorals, (by some
supposed to be Spenser himself,)
describes them as "a flower in colour
much like to a carnation, but differing
in smell and *quantity*," i. e., size, I
presume. On this passage,

Bring coronations and *sops in wine*,
Worne of paramoures. *Sheph. Kal.*, April, 138.

He mentions them again in May, l. 14.
Dodoens, or rather his translator Lyte,
gives us also more latitude as to colour,
in a subsequent passage:

In English, single gillofers, whereof be divers sorts,
great and small, and as divers in colors as the first
kinds, and are called in English by divers names, as
pinks, *sops-in-wine*, feathered gillofers, and small
honesties. *Loc. cit.*
Sweet-william, *sops-in-wine*, the campion, and to these
Some lavender they put, with rosemary and bays.
Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 946.

After all, perhaps, the origin of the
name was, that such pinks were often
put into the wine, to give it a flavour;
for we read in Blount's *Tenures*, of

"a sextary of *July-flower* wine," p. 133, Beckwith's edition.

The custom of taking the more substantial *sops in wine* at weddings, is well illustrated in the Popular Antiquities above cited; and is alluded to in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, where, at his own wedding, Petruchio is said to have

Quaff'd off the muscadel; and threw *the sops*
All in the sexton's face; having no other reason,
But that his beard grew thin and hungerly,
And seem'd to ask him sops, as he was drinking.
Act iii, sc. 2.

We find it also in Morgan's *Phoenix Britannicus*, in the description of a wedding.

Kindred and friends are mette together, *soppes and muscadins* run sweating up and downe, till they drop againe, to comfort their hearts.

Wonderfull Yeare, 1603, p. 44.

SORANCE, s. Apparently for soreness; speaking of the wounds inflicted by the fiery serpents in the wilderness, and the cure effected by looking up to the brazen serpent.

Rare in this creature was his wondrous might,
That should effect the nature of the fire;
Yet to recure the *sorance* by the sight,
Sickness might seem the remedy t' admire.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1618.

Sorrance is in Kersey, in the sense of any disease or sore that happens to horses.

To SORE, v. To make sore; peculiar to this single verse of Spenser, where, however, it is the original and true reading:

Her bleeding breast, and riven bowels gor'd,
Was closed up, as it had not beene *sor'd*.

F. Q., III, xii, 38.

SORE-HAWK. A young hawk; a term in falconry for a hawk, between the time "when she is taken from the eyrie, till she has mew'd her feathers." The term is French, and is more exactly defined in the *Manuel Lexique*: "*Saure, adj.* ou *sore*, parce-qu'il se prononce ainsi. En termes de faulconnerie, on appelle *oiseau saure*, celui qui dans sa première année n'a point encore perdu son premier pennage, qui est roux." He adds, that the term is derived from the Italian, in which language *sauro* means a horse of the colour which we call *sorrel*, doubtless from the same original. Thus also red herrings are called *harengs saures*.

The passenger *soar-falcon* is a more choice and tender hawk, by reason of her youth, and tenderness of age.

Latham, I, x, p. 42.

Of the *soare falcon* so I learne to flye,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
Till she herself for stronger flight can breath.

Spens. Hymn of Heavenly Beautie, l. 26.

†**SORREL.** A very common name for a horse, given, like Bayard, &c., from the colour of the animal.

Till he falls from his seate, the coache orethrowes,
And to the riders breeds a world of woes;
Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, holla boye,
Will make them stay till they even all destroy.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

I think I can remember what they be;
Ball, Pie-ball, Vidiar, *Sorrel*, Gee, Ho, Ree.

The Knight Adventurer, 1663.

†**SORREL-SOPS.** A term frequently used in Beaumont and Fletcher for some liquor which was taken in sickness.

Hang up your juleps, and your Portugal possets,
Your barley broths, and *sorrel-sops*.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii, 1.

†**SORRILY, adv.** In sorrow; miserably.

Nor so *sorrily*
Shouldst thou me see on this cold cloud to sit,
Suffring so many things fit and unfit.

Virgil, by Ficens, 1632.

SORROWED, part. of to sorrow.
Full of sorrow.

And sends forth us to make their *sorrow'd* render.

Timon of Ath., v, 2.

To *sorrow* is well authorised, as a neuter verb; but this passive participle is contrary to analogy. Yet Milton has used it in prose. See T. J.

SORT, s. Set, or company. Johnson has this as the fifth sense of the word, but does not notice that it is out of use, which certainly it is.

Remember whom you are to cope withall,—
A *sort* of vagabonds, rascals, and runaways.

Richard III, v, 3.

Cynxares—kept a *sort* of Scythians with him, only for this purpose, to teach his son Astyages to shoote.

Ascham, Tozoph., p. 14.

A *sort* of poor folks met, God's fools, good master.

B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Some mile o' this town, we were set upon
By a *sort* of country fellows.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

Sort is used by Shakespeare for a lot; *sors*, Latin.

No, make a lottery,
And by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector.

Tro. and Cress., i, 3.

To SORT, v. a. To choose.

I'll *sort* some other time to visit you. 1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 3.

To SORT, v. n. To suit, to fit.

I am glad that all things *sort* so well.

Much Ado ab. N., v, 2.

Well may it *sort*, that this portentous figure
Comes armed through our watch.

Hamlet, i, 1.

SORTANCE, s. Agreement, suitable-
ness.

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with his quality.

2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

I do not know another instance.

†**SOT-WEED.** A name for tobacco.

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed*,
And by the candle made it hot-weed.

Hudibras Redivivus.

SOTHBIND, a. A word peculiar, I
believe, to this passage.

But late medicines can helpe no *sotbinder* sore.

Mirr. for Mag., p, 295.

The meaning evidently is "inveterate."

It is formed apparently from *soth*, truth,
and bind; therefore, literally, *truly-*
binding, or not to be escaped. Or it
may be for *sooth-fast*, that is, true,
or truly established. See **SOOTH-**
FAST.

SOTHERY, adj. Sweet; from *soth*.

And, as I wene,

With *sothery* butter theyr bodyes anoynted.

Four Ps, O. Pl., v, 87.

SOUD, interj. Meaning unknown.

This word is repeated four times by
Petruchio, in the scene where he
affects great violence with the servants,
and at the same time attempts to
soothe Katharine. Act iv, sc. 1.
Johnson conjectured that it was put
for *soote*, sweet; Capell would have
it an old French word, which it is not.
Mr. Monck Mason seems for once to
be most right: that it seems "to
denote the humming of a tune, or
some kind of ejaculation, for which it
is not necessary to find out a
meaning."

SOVENANCE, s. Remembrance; from
the French.

To dwell in darkness without *sovenance*.

Spens. Teares of Muses, v. 485.

Observe, however, that this word is
here restored by Mr. Todd, instead of
the corrupted reading, *soverance*; but
Spenser has it elsewhere:

That of his way he had no *sovenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge, and cruell fight.

F. Q., II, vi, 8.

Also in the Eclogues.

Sovenance was also the name of a sort
of ring contrived to assist recol-
lection:

A ring of many hoops, one of which we let hang as a
remembrance of anything. *G. Tooke's Belides, p. 20.*

SOUGH. Perhaps sound. Skinner

says, *sough* exponitur *sound*. But
the passage is not very clear:

The well-greas'd wherry now had got between,
And bad her farewell *sough* unto the burden.

B. Jons. Epigr., vi, 287.

To SOUL, or SOOL, v. To satisfy
with food. This unusual word, which
appears from Ray to be provincial
also, is most clearly derived from the
French *saoule*, or *soul*, which means
exactly, "full, or well satisfied with
meat or drink." It is exemplified
only from Warner:

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as
tooth may chawe,
And bread and wildings, *souling* well.

Alb. Engl., IV, xi, p. 95.

The right etymology is just hinted in
the glossary to Percy's Reliques,
vol. ii, but seems to have been over-
looked. The Saxon has surely no
affinity to it.

SOULS, THREE. The peripatetic
philosophy, which governed the
schools in the time of our old dra-
matists, assigns to every man three
souls; the *vegetative*, the *animal*, and
the *rational*. Hence the following
allusions:

Shall we rouse the night owl with a catch, that will
draw *three souls* out of one weaver. *Twelfth N., ii, 3.*
What, will I turn shark upon my friends, or my
friends friends? I scorn it with my *three souls*.

B. Jons. Poetast., v, 3.

In Huarte's Trial of Wits, translated
by Carew, there is a curious chapter
concerning these three souls. This
is mentioned by Dr. Farmer.

After the 45th day of conception, says
Howell,

The embryo is animated with *three souls*; with that
of plants, called the *vegetable* soul; then with a
sensitive, which all brute animals have; and lastly,
the *rational* soul is infused; and these three in man
are like *Trigonus* in *Tetragono*. *Letters, I, iii, 36.*

†**To SOULTER.** To swelter?

Thus to be furnish'd then, is just as though
A man should thatch his dwelling house with snow,
Which melts, drops, *soulters*, and consumes away,
E'en in the time of our sun-shining day.

Clavell's Recantation, 1634.

SOUNDER, s. A herd of wild swine;
so Phillips, Howell, Blount, and Ger.
Markham. Mr. Seward somewhere
found it explained as a *boar*, and
therefore altered the reading of the
following passage, which in both the
folios stands thus:

Isgrin himself, in all his bloody anger,
I can beat from the bay, and the wild *sounder*
Single; and with my arm'd staff turn the boare,

Spent of his heavy timber, and thus strike him.
 Till he had shown my joy

I am P. Bayly's Epist. ii. 1.

If I proposed any alteration, it would be merely to read "from the wild *sunder*," instead of *and*, or *is*, which is still less change. Seward's alteration is in all respects unwarrantable. He would read:

And the wild sunder

Single, and with my war-staff arm'd thus art.

If so chance that there is a *sunder* if there together then, if any mean *sunder* the text will run thus with *Seward's Alteration* p. 113.

What number constitutes a *sunder* we are thus told:

Twelve or some lesser number be called a *sunder* of wide swine *sunder* is a *multiple sunder* but twenty may very well be termed a *great sunder*.

Gentleman's Magazine p. 11, 12 & 13, 1836.

SOUNST, seemingly for *soused*. A word coined, like that which rhymes to it, by Baldwine, who wrote that part of the book.

To see a silly stou, with wee and sorrow *sounst*,
 A lay depas'd, in prison pent to death with *sounst*
Leas. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 373.

†**SOUR-CUDGEL**. An old jocular name for a severe beating. It occurs in Withals' *Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 308.

†**SOUSE**. Brine for pickling.

Not is a breast of pork to be
 Despis'd, by either thee or me;
 The head and feet will make good *souse*.

Poor Robin, 1738.

SOUTHSAY, and **SOUTHSAYER**, are merely for soothsay, and soothsayer.

†**SOWCE-WIFE**. Perhaps from *souse*.
 Set wee, sweete *sowce-wife*, on this fraile of figs,
 Despite of those that doo our fortunes hate.

A Quest of Enquirie, 1595.

To **SOWLE**. To pull by the ears.
 "To *sowle* by the ears, aures summâ vi vellere." *Coles' Dict.*

He will go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.

Steevens quotes Heywood for it:

Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this.

Love's Mistress.

Skinner says, "credo à *sow*, i. e., aures arripere et vellere, ut suibus canes solent." Yet his word immediately preceding is "*sowl, restis, funis*." Is it not more natural then to suppose that it means to pull as a rope, or with a rope? If from *sow*, what meaning has the *l*? It is no formative letter in that way.

†To **SOWNE**. To sound.

Praise in the end doth ring and *sowne*,
 In the end also doth vertue crowne.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 265.

Frederick the emperor, having late subdued
 The same Armenia where his time was *soured*.

Heywood's Poems Britannica, 1609.

SOWTER. A cobbler, or shoemaker; the word is pure Scotch. See *Jamieson*, in *Sowter*. But must be made from the Latin *sutor*; the Saxon *sutere* itself comes from that.

If thou hast this mark me, thou serious *sowter*,
 Thou shalt witness of the old tribe of toe-pieces,
 If thou dost this there shall be no more shoe-mending.

B. & P. Warton's Pleas'd, iv, 1.

For *toe-pieces* we should certainly read *toe-piecers*, a clear and obvious correction.

The story of Apelles and the cobbler, which gave rise to the saying, "Ne *sutor ultra crepidam*," is applied by an old poet, and thus concluded:

Talks thou of that wherein some skill thou can,
 Unto the slipper, *sowter*, only go.

Byrd's Poems, prefixed to *Proctor's Gallery of Grogg's Inscriptions*.

Our *souters* had Crispine [for their patron].

Scott's Disc. of Witcher.

The song of the *souters* (or shoemakers) of Selkirk, makes a conspicuous figure in the first volume of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, p. 235.

SOYLE. See **SOLL**.

SOYLED, *a*. Pampered, high-fed; applied to a horse. Probably a term of the old farriery; from *saoul*, French; full, satiated.

The fitchew and the *soyled* horse.

Leam, iv, 6.

See **SOLL**.

SOYNED. Seemingly, full of care; from the French.

Soyn'd and *amar'd* at his own shade for dreed.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 261.

†**SPADE**. To call a spade a spade, was a popular phrase for to be plain-spoken. Why the spade was especially chosen to enter into this figurative expression is not so clear.

There are some few that wil their judgement season
 With mature understanding, and with reason;
 And call a spade a spade, a sicophant,
 A flatt'ring knave, and those are those I want.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

Small eloquence men must expect from me,
 My scholarship will name things as they be.
 I thinke it good, plaine English, without fraud,
 To call a spade a spade, a bawd a bawd.

Ibid.

Hush, says my friend, mind what you say;
 You know this is not time of day
 For truth to be so obvious made,
 We must not call a spade, a spade.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1708.

SPADE-BONE. Used by Drayton for *blade-bone*, in allusion to a mode of divination by means of that bone of a sheep, which is mentioned by several

other authors. Drayton speaks of it as practised by a colony of Flemings, who settled in Pembrokeshire. "Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima," says Skinner.

A divination strange the Dutch made English have,
Appropriate to that place, as tho' some pow'r it gave,
By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boile, the *spade-bone* being bar'd,
Which when the wizard takes, and gazing thereupon,
Things long to come foreshowes, as things long done
agone. *Drayt. Polyolb., v, p. 760.*

This practice is spoken of also by Camden, and in an old chronicle published by Caxton. See Popular Antiquities, 4to, vol. ii, p. 629. The bone, it seems, was boiled bare, and the divination depended on imaginary forms seen in looking through it. Selden's note on the passage of Drayton, gives a curious instance of such prophesying, which is much heightened by his quaint manner of relating it.

SPAGIRIC, SPAGIRICAL, &c. Chemical. Terms of the chemical, or rather alchymical, philosophy, invented by Paracelsus, and adopted in French, as well as English. Vossius (and after him Menage and others) derives it from two Greek words, *σπάω*, to draw, and *ἀγείρω*, to collect; but the barbarous terms invented by that arch-empiric have seldom so respectable an origin. A chemist has been called a *spagyrist*, the science itself *spagyrick*; and these are well exemplified in Todd's Johnson. But if the Greek derivation have any validity, the *y* has no business whatever in the word. The French, indeed, write it *spagirique*. In Rider's Dictionary, corrected by Holioke (1627), an Arabic derivation is suggested, which is a more likely origin for Paracelsus to resort to.

Was done
With a *spagericall* discretion:
For while the ore ran melting from thy minde,
It left thy chiefe and richer thoughts refined.
Chirousophus to Gayton, prefixed to Festiv. Notes.

The words have been found also in grave authors; in Hall, and Hake-will, and Boyle. See T. J.

†To SPALL. See SPAWLE.

But at last, when they were come to the double distichon directly entitled to them by name, they

had no sooner read it, but there was such spitting and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.

Harington's Apology, 1596.

SPALLE, s. A shoulder; rather from *spalla*, Italian, than from the French, *espaule*. Only found, I believe, in this instance:

Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayed,
And naked made each others manly *spalles*.

Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 29.

But *spald*, and *spaul*, are shown by Dr. Jamieson to be used by good authors in the Scottish dialect, as G. Douglas, &c.

†SPALLS. Chippings of stones.

Assulæ Retailles, rognures. Spalls or broken peeces of stones that come off in hewing and graving.
Nomenclator.

SPAN-COUNTER, s. A puerile game, supposed to be thus played: one throws a counter, or piece of money, which the other wins, if he can throw another so as to hit it, or lie within a span of it. *Strutt's Sports, &c., p. 340.*

And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at *span-counter*.

B. & Fl. Mons. Tho., iv, 9.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *2 Hen. VI, iv, 8.*

It seems to have been played with farthings in Swift's time, as he calls it *span-farthing*. See T. J.

SPAN-NEW, a. Quite new, like cloth just taken from the tenters. The various attempts to derive this term, most of them very unsatisfactory, may be seen in Todd's Johnson, under *Spick and Span*. To which may be added one worse than all the rest, in the notes to Hudibras, I, iii, 398. But *span-newe* is found in Chaucer:

This tale was aie *span newe* to begin.

Tro. & Cress., iii, 1671.

It is, therefore, of good antiquity in the language; and not having been taken from the French, may best be referred to the Saxon, in which *spannan* means to stretch. Hence *span-new*, is fresh from the *stretchers*, or frames, alluding to cloth, a very old manufacture of the country; and *spick* and *span* is fresh from the spike, or tenter, and frames. This is Johnson's derivation, and I cannot but think it preferable to any other.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eye? *B. & Fl. False One, iii, 2.*

SPANG, s. A spangle; this seems to have been the original word, being from the German *spange*.

A vesture ——— sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.
Spens. P. Q., cited by Todd.

Oes and *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.
Bacon, *ibid.*

Spangle has quite superseded this word, though, probably, formed from it at first only as a verb, meaning "to set with *spangs*."

†Behinde her back, her haire ty'd up with *spangs*
And knots of gold.
Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

To SPANG. To spangle, to set with spangles; from the noun.

Junoe's bird,
Whose train is *spang'd* with Argus' hundred eies.

†Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat
Of crimson velvet, *spangd* with stares of gold.
Barnefield's Cassandra, 1595.

†**SPANISH-JIG.** A country dance described in the Newest and Compleat Academy of Complements, 12mo, 1714.

†**SPANISH SHOE.**

My scarf was vain, my garments hung too low,
My *Spanish shoe* was cut too broad at toe.
How a Man may chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

To SPAR, v. To fasten; *sparran*, Sax.
I've heard you've offer'd, sir, to lock up smoke,
And calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.

It is introduced by Skelton among a string of proverbs:

When the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.
Crown of Laurel.

Spenser writes it *sperre*, and so do some others, but the word is the same. See **SPERRE**. The bar of a door was also termed a *spar*. See Minshew and Sherwood, in Cotgrave.

†**SPARE, s.** Moderation.

Rather superstitious, than a devout observer of any religion, killing for sacrifice, without any *spare*, an infinit number of beasts. *Holland's Am. Marcel.*, 1609.

To SPARKLE, v. To scatter, or disperse; like sparks from a burning body.

'Tis now scarce honour
For you that never knew to fight but conquer,
To *sparkle* such poor people.

Beaten, an't please your grace,
And all his forces *sparkled*.
The walls and castell raced, and the inhabitants
sparkled into other cities.

Written also *sperckled*:

Cassandra yet there saw I, how they haled
From Pallis house, with *sperckled* tress undone.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 268.

†**SPARRE.** A bolt; a bar.

Repagulum . . . Verrouil, barre, barriere. A *sparre*,
barre, or bolt of a doore.
Pertica . . . Perche, long baston. A pooll or long
sparre of timber.

To SPARSE, or SPERSE. To scatter; from the Latin.

And there the blustering winds add strength and might,
And gather close the *sparsed* flames about.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephire's cheeks
doth swell,
And *sparseth* all the gather'd clouds.

He making speedy way through *spersed* ayre.

See **SPERSE**.

SPARVER, s. The canopy or tester of a bed; evidently so, from the context, though I have not found it in any other author, nor in any dictionary. [Also written *sparvise*.]

At home, in silken *sparvers*, beds of down,
We scant can rest, but still tosse up and down.

Believe it, lady, to whomsoever I speake it, that a happie woman is seene in a white apron, as often as in an embroider'd kirtle; and hath as quiet sleeps, and as contented wakings, in a bed of cloth, as under a *sparver* of tissue. *Ibid.*, *Notes on Orlando*, B. v, p. 39.
†And this subtile quene, and knavish drab, being much ashamed, not so much of her selfe, or her lovers, as of me a stranger, she hid her selfe behinde the *sparvise* and curtaine of the bed.

†**To SPAT.** To defile?

But, Sylvius, as a stinkyng sinke,
Thy brest is soule within:
Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, spilt,
Thy soule is soyld with sinne.

†**SPAUGHT.** A youth; a stripling. In the following passage, "a *spaught* of sixteene yeares old," answers to the words *annos natus sedecim*.

P. Came you to-day to our house? he denies it: but that other came, beeing a *spaught* of sixteene yeares old, whome Parmeno brought with him.

†**To SPAWLE.** To spit out with force.

With saftie now still maiest thou cough,
Hauke, hem, spue, spit and *spawle*.
To spit and *spawl* upon his sun-bright face.

SPECK, s. Apparently, some kind of coarse food.

Stuffe thy guts
With *specke* and barley pudding for digestion,
Drink whig, and sowre milke.

†**SPEED.** Success.

That your wisdomes maye consider and perceyve in yourself, what good fruite would folow the *speeds* of his goodli supplication.

†**SPEEDFUL.** Successful; advantageous.

And this thing he sayth shalbe more *speedfull* and effectual in the matter

SPEED, s. Fortune; uncertain, at the time of mentioning it, how it would turn.

The prince, your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone.

†SPEEDER. One who is successful.

Which if it be your opinion, the beauty you have will be withered before you be wedded, and your wooers good old gentlemen before they be *speeders*.

Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SPEIGHT, *s.* The large woodpecker; *specht*, German. "Picus martius." *Coles.*

Eve, walking forth about the forrests, gathers *Speights*, parrots, peacocks, estrich scatter'd feathers.

Sylv. Du Bart., Handicrafts.

SPEL, *s.* A small chip, or splinter. "Schidium." *Coles.*

The spears in *spels* and sundry peeces flew, As if they had been little sticks or cane.

Har. Ariost., xix, 61.

See SPIL, which is only another form of the same word.

SPENCE, for expense.

Better cost is upon somewhat worth, than *spence* upon nothing worth.

Asch. Toxoph., p. 159.

†For *spence* of powder he spared not

Assaulte! assaulte! to crye aloude.

The Aged Lover renounceth Love, n. d.

†SPENCE. A cupboard; properly, the buttery.

Which out of a *spence* or budget of craftie devices he brought forth in open shew to do hurt, and whereof he acted many.

Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†SPEND-ALL. A spendthrift.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentious as thou hast heaped together laboriously.

Man in the Moone, 1609.

SPERABLE, or SPARABLE, *s.* A small nail, such as are put into the shoes of rustics, and sometimes called *clouts*. "Clavulus, pinnula ferrea."

Coles. "Clavi ferrei minores, quibus soleæ calceorum rusticorum configuntur, nescio an ab A. S. *sparran*, *obdere*," says Skinner. Kersey says,

"Or *sparrow-bills*," which seems to offer the best derivation. Of course, he had it from Phillips. They are still called *sparrow-bills* in the Cheshire dialect, according to Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary of those words. See his Suppl., p. 88.

Cob clouts his shoes, and as the story tells, His thumb-nailes par'd, afford him *sperrables*.

Herrick, p. 266.

Bacon uses *sperable*, as an adjective, derived from *spero*, in the sense of to be hoped for. See Johnson.

†Wherin suerly, perceaving his owne cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.

Letter dated 1565.

SPERAGE, *s.* The herb asparagus. It is so called by Gerard, and all the old botanists, as its English name. It is an indigenous plant.

And unites so well
Sargons and goats, the *sperage* and the rush.

Sylv. Du Bart., Furies.

What he means by the union of sargons and goats, has been explained under SARGON; the *sperage* and the rush are united, because the native *habitat* (as botanists call it) of the wild asparagus, is in marshy ground near the sea, productive also of rushes.

Sperage is used also to be eaten, as appeareth by Galen, "omnes *asparagi*," &c.

Haven of Health, c. xxiii, p. 45.

In Lovell's (1665), as in the older Herbals, it stands under this name, "*sperage*, asparagus," &c. But I have not met with *sparage*, which is in Johnson. Evelyn, in *Acetaria*, inadvertently 'derives the original name *asparagus*, ab *asperitate*; whereas it is clearly a Greek name, and derived (if not a primitive word) from *ἀ* and *σπάραγος*, the throat; whence it was also written *ἀσπάραγος*.

To SPERE. To ask; from *spyrian*, Saxon. A very common Scottish word. See Jamieson.

Whych openeth, and no man *speareth*.

God's Prom., O. Pl., i, 39.

It was used by Chaucer and others.

To SPERR, for spar. To make fast, by bars or otherwise.

With massy staples,

And corresponding, and fulfilling bolts,

Sperrs up the sons of Troy. *Tro. & Cress., Prol.*

This *sperrs* is an admirable conjecture of Theobald for *stirrs*, which the old copies had, with no meaning. So Spenser:

And if he chaunce come when I am abroad,
Sperre the yate fast, for feare of fraude.

Sheph. Kal., May, 224.

The other which was entred laboured fast

To *sperre* the gate.

F. Q., V, x, 37.

When chased home into his holdes, there *spered* up in gates

The valiant Theban, all in vaine, a following fight awaites.

Warner, Alb. Engl., II, xii, p. 66.

See SPARR.

To SPERSE. To disperse, or scatter; the same as SPARSE.

And making speedy way through *spersed* ayre.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 39.

And broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour *sperst*.

Ibid., V, iii, 37.

†Like wandring pulses *spert* through bodies dying.

Chapman's Byron's Consp., 1608.

SPERTLING, *part.*, for spirtling. Sprinkling, or being sprinkled with. I have only found it in Drayton's Defence against the Idle Critic:

That while she [Custom] still prefers
Those that be wholly hers,
Madness and ignorance;
I creep behind the time,
From *spertling* with their crime,
And glad too with my chance.

Drayton, Odes, p. 1369.

So the same author uses to *spirtle*:

That the poor empty skull like some thin potsherd
broke,
The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the
wall.

Polyolb., ii, p. 692.

SPIAL, s. A spy; originally *espial*.

So in Chaucer, and others.

The prince's *spials* have informed me. 1 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.
And privy *spyals* plast in all his way,
To weete what course he takes. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, i, 4.
For he by faithful *spial* was assured,
That Egypt's king was forward on his way.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 67.

When now the *spials*, for the promis'd soil,
For the twelve tribes that twelve in number went.

Drayton, Moses, p. 1612.

See **ESPIAL**.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW. Quite new;
an expression not entirely disused:
sufficiently explained above under
SPAN. Howell, who inserts it among
his proverbs, has an explanation quite
his own, but not better than others:
Spik and span new, viz., from *spica*, an ear of corn,
and the spawn of a fresh fish. *Engl. Prov.*, p. 5.
How two such objects should be
brought together into one phrase,
might well be questioned.

Sir, this is a spell against them, *spick and span new*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iii, 5.

Tomkis, in Albumazar, writes it *speck*,
probably from another idea of its
origin:

Of a stark clown,
I shall appear *speck* and span gentleman.

O. Pl., vii, p. 161.

See also Hudibr., P. I, c, iii, l. 398.

Grose derives it from the spike and
span (or staff) of a spear; but the
span of a spear is not met with.
Withals' Dictionary translates "*Re-
cens ab officinâ*," by "*spicke* and
span new."

†Amongst other things, Black-friers will entertain you
with a play *spick and span new*, and the Cock-pit with
another. *Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.*

†Doct. Why madam, an intire *spick and span new* piece
of doctrine of my own invention.

The Rehearsal, 1718.

†**SPIKE.** Lavender.

Heer bitter worm-wood, there sweet-smelling *spike*.
Du Bartas.

SPIIL, s. A splinter, or small fragment.

See **SPEL**.

What to reserve their relicks many yeares,
Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken speares.

Hall, Sat., IV, iii, 15.

This word has lately been revived, to
express small slips of paper.

SPIILTH, s. Spilling; that which is
spilt.

When our vaults have wept
With drunken *spilth* of wine. *Timon of Ath.*, ii, 2.

SPINET. A small wood; *spinetum*,
Latin.

A satyr lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty
and the prince were to come,—advanced his head
above the wood, wondering, &c.

B. Jons. Satyr, a masque.

A *spinny* has still the same meaning,
in several counties.

SPINETTED. Supposed to mean slit
or opened.

For this there be two remedies, one to have a goose-
quill *spinelled* and sewed against the nockinge.

Asch. Taxoph., p. 138.

SPINNY, a. Thin, slender; perhaps
from *spina*, Latin. Not having met
with the word, I take the examples
from Todd:

The Italians proportion it [*i. e.*, beauty] big and plum;
the Spaniards *spynis* and lank.

Florio's Montaigne, p. 269.

They plow it early in the ear, and then there will
come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from
scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINOLA, MARQUIS. A celebrated
general, who commanded in Flanders
for Philip III of Spain, and took
Ostend in 1604, after a very long
siege. Prince Maurice acknowledged
him to be the *second* general of the
time. As our countrymen took a
warm interest in those wars in Flan-
ders, the name of *Spinola* often occurs
in our early writers. He was of an
illustrious Genoese family. There
seems to have been some rumour, or
fable, of a thrush which brought him
good fortune, but which forsook him
when his prosperity declined. Seve-
ral of his exploits are mentioned in
Howell's Letters, B. i, § 1 and 2.

This is the black-bird that was hatch'd that day
Gondamore died; and which was ominous,
About that time *Spinola's* thrush forsook him.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, p. 268.

Spinola's camp broke loose, a troop of soldiers.

Albumas., O. Pl., vii, 199.

There seems to have been some appre-
hension of his invading England:

How they their watches doubled, as if some
Had brought them newes that *Spinola* would come.

Withers' Brit. Rememb., Cant. 2, fol. 73, b.

The difficulty of the siege of Ostend
is here alluded to:

Indeed that's harder to come by than ever was *Ostend*.
Hon. Wk., O. Pl., iii, 321.

There seems to have been then nearly
as much panic and alarm about the
projects and designs of *Spinola*, as we

have known since respecting a more formidable enemy. Howell alludes to it:

The best newes I can send you at this time is, that we are like to have peace, both with France and Spain, so that *Harwich* men, your neighbours, shall not hereafter need to fear the name of *Spinola*, who struck such an apprehension into them lately, that I understand they begin to fortify.

Howell's Letters, I, § 5, Lett. 13.

Ben Jonson strongly ridicules such apprehensions:

But what if *Spinola* have a new project
To bring an army over in cork shoes,
And land them here at Harwich. All his horse
Are shod with cork, and fourscore pieces of ordnance
Mounted upon cork-carriages, with bladders
Instead of wheels, to run the passage over
At a spring tide.

Staple of News, iii, 2.

The raft, which was to bring over Buonaparte's myrmidons, was nearly as ridiculous as these cork-shoes.

SPION, s. A spy; made from the French *espion*.

And as assistants you have under you
The serjeant-major, quarter-master, provost,
And captain of the *spions*.

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 540.

† **To SPIRE.** To breathe. Lat. *spiro*.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

SPIRIT OF SENSE. Shakespeare sometimes uses this phrase to express the utmost refinement of sensation.

To whose [*Cressida's*] soft seizure
The cynet's down is harsh; and *spirit of sense*
Hard as the palm of ploughman. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 1.
Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit of sense*, behold itself.

Ibid., iii, 3.

† **SPIRT.** A short space of time. Still used in this sense in Norfolk.

Another sort of debtors are behinde,
Some I know not, and some I cannot finde:
And some of them lie here and there, by *spirts*,
Shifting their lodgings oftner then their shirts.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

† **SPISCIOUS.** Thickened.

Yet it could not properly be called a liquor, but rather a certain concentered mist or *spiscious* froath; for being with no small paine got out againe, I found it had not so much as moistned my cloaths.

History of Francion, 1655.

SPIT, s. This implement for roasting meat was formerly often made of wood, with a projecting part, by means of which it was turned by hand. Hence we find mention of "burning the spit," which could not happen in modern cookery.

To se her syt
So bysely turnynge of the spyt,
For many a spyt here hath she turned,
And many a good *spyt* hath she burned.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 89.

Iron spits, however, soon superseded these clumsy instruments, and accord-

ingly Lear speaks of "red burning spits, hizzing; but recourse is still had to the wooden spit, when ancient hospitality is imitated, in roasting animals whole.

To SPIT WHITE. The meaning of the words is plain; but the application of them may be doubted, when Falstaff says, that, when the armies join,

If it be a hot day, an I brandish anything but my bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.

2 Hen. IV., i, 2.

His meaning is, may I never again have wine enough to produce that effect: or rather, perhaps, may I never have a debauch over-night, to make me thirsty in the morning. I fear we must condemn the intemperance of our ancestors, when we find that this effect was often observed and alluded to. Spungius says, in Massinger,

Had I been a pagan still, I should not have *spit white* for want of drink.

Virg. Mart., iii, 3.

That is, for want of more drink, to remedy the effect of what he had taken before. It was noticed also as a consequence of habitual intemperance. The unlucky pages, in Lyly's *Mother Bombie*, say that their masters had sodden their livers in sack for forty years, and

That makes them *spit white* broath, as they do.

Act iii., sc. 1.

SPITAL, or SPITTLE. An abbreviation or corruption of hospital, formerly current in common and familiar language. Mr. Gifford has attempted to establish a distinction between *spital* and *spittle*; thus giving our ancestors credit for a nicety they never reached or intended. See his note on Massinger's *City Madam*, iii, 1. Their authority is against him. Minshew has, in his *Spanish Dictionary*, "Enfermeria, an hospitall, a *spittle* for the diseased." In his *English*, "a *spittle*-house, vide hospitall." Coles, "a *spittle*, or *spittle*-house, nosocomium;" and again, "a *spittle* beggar, valetudinarium è nosocomio." The truth is, that hospitals for general maladies were long less common than those established for the

cure of two or three inveterate diseases. But orthography was not yet sufficiently settled, to allow of a distinction founded upon that criterion. See T. J.

Stowe speaks of St. Mary *spittle*, which, he says, was an hospital of great relief, by no means an inferior place. See his *Survey*, ed. 1599, p. 129, where it is several times mentioned. But as a still fuller proof that *spital*, and *spittle*, were not distinguished, Elsing's hospital, in Cripplegate-ward, London, was generally called *Elsing Spittle*; and it was particularly destined by its founder, Stowe says, "for the sustentation of 100 blind men." *Surv. of Lond.*, p. 234 bis. Others say, "Having a prime and special regard to such as were blind and paralytic, and afterwards allowing any honest poor people, of both sexes, disabled by age or impoverished by misfortune, to be chosen into his hospital." *Reading's History of Sion College*. Such was *Eleyng's Spittle*, "Hospitale de Elysing Spittel." *Dugdale, Monast.*

No, to the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.
Henry V., ii, 1.

Your *spittle* rogue-ships
Shall not make me so. *Massing.*, loc. cit.
This old mode of spelling led Mr. Seward into a ridiculous blunder. In the *Little French Lawyer* is the following exclamation against an inferior practitioner:

Avant thou buckram budget of petitions,
Thou *spittle* of lame causes! *Act III.*, p. 218.

The commentator, thinking of no *spittle* but *saliva*, writes the following note: "To call a petty-fogger a person *spit* out of lame causes, seems very stiff, and the common cant term, *splitter*, is so near the traces of the letter, that there can be little doubt of its being the original." Consequently he reads *splitter*. The epithet *lame* might have set him right, if he had attended to it being lame, they were fit for the infirmary, or *spital*,

†And sure my conscience would be less than little,
I enrich my selfe, by robbing of the *spittle*
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†However, all, both big and little,
Down from the palace to the *spittle*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1708.

†I look upon your letter as a *spittle* sermon, where
I perceive your ambition how you would prove your
self a clean beast, because you know how to chew
the cud. *Cleveland*, 1661.

†SPIT-FROG. A jocular term for a small sword.

They in their gressie waste belts and great swords,
Like yeomen look'd, but you like any lords.
You had large shoulder belts with riband ty'd,
And each a little *spit-frog* by his side.

Wrangling Lovers, 1677.
How bravely thou canst brag it out, and swagger,
And talk of stabbes (God bless us) and thy dagger!
I would not see thy spightfull *spit-frog* drawne,
Till serve thee better for an ale house pawan.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†To SPLAY. To display.

Let bring hye banners *splayde*,
Let speare and sheeld, sharpe sword, and cindring
flames
Procure the part that he so vainely claimes.
Gascoigne's Works, 1567
We rendred them with safety for our lives,
Our ensignes *splayde*, and managring of armes. *Ibid.*

SPLEEN, *s.* Violent haste. As *spleen*, or anger, produces hasty movements, so Shakespeare has used it for hasty action of any kind. This is given as the 5th sense in Johnson, but is no longer in use.

Brief as the lightning in the colly'd night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.
With swifter *spleen* than powder can enforce.
A. John, ii, 2.
O, I am scalded with my violent motion,
And *spleen* of speed to see your majesty. *Ibid.*, v, 7.

These instances show sufficiently that Shakespeare intended the word to bear this sense; but we do not find it so used by other writers. In the following example it seems to mean any sudden movement of the mind:

And live sequestered to yourself and me,
Not wandering after every toy comes cross you,
Nor struck with every *spleen*.
B. and Fl. Woman Pleas'd, i, 2.

SPLEENY, *a.* Ill-tempered, irritable.

I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Hen. VIII.*, iii, 2.
You were too boisterous, *spleeny*.
Malcontent, v, 2, O. Fl., iv, 99.

SPLENDIDIOUS, *a.* A word unauthorised by etymology or usage, employed by Drayton:

His brows encircled with *splendidious* rays.
Drayt. Moons, p. 1609.

†To the mirror of time, the most refulgent, *splendidious*
reflecting court animal, don Archibald Armstrong.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

SPLIT, TO MAKE ALL SPLIT. A phrase expressing violence of action.

I could play *Ercles* rarely, or a part to tear a cat in,
to make all *split*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, i, 2.
Two roaring boys of Rome, that made all *split*.
B. and Fl. Scourf. Lady, ii, 2.

If I sail not with you both 'till all split, hang me up
at the main yard, and duck me.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 89.

To prepare my next encounter, but in such a way as
shall make all split. *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 153.

To SPOOM, v. To sail on steadily,
rather than rapidly; very probably
from spume, or foam.

Down with the fore-sail too, we'll spoom before her.

B. and Pl. Double Murr, ii, 1.

They are then slackening their course
to wait for the enemy, and strike their
main top-sail and fore-sail to let them
come up: it cannot, therefore, imply
particular swiftness. Dryden, from
whom it has been also quoted,
seems to describe a successful, rather
than a peculiarly rapid motion:

When virtue spooms before a prosperous gale,

My hearing wishes help to fill the sail

Dryden, Hind and Panther, part iii.

Sir Walter Scott on that passage says,
"An old sea term, signifying to run
before the wind." It does so, but,
as we see, not with a press of sail.

An attempt has been made to intro-
duce the word into the *Two Noble
Kinsmen*, iii, 4, but with small criti-
cal judgment.

SPOONS. The common present made
by sponsors at a christening. The
better sort were of silver, with the
figure of an apostle at the top of each.
See **APOSTLE SPOONS.**

Here will be father, godfather, and all together.

M. The spoon will be the bigger *Hen. VIII*, v, 3.

Gossips at christenings shall help you away with
many spoones.

Owle's Alm. Progn. to Goldsmiths, p. 36.

Even the same gossip 'twas that gave the spoones.

Middl. Ch. Maid in Cheapside.

My christ'ning candle-cup, and spoones,

Are dissolv'd into that lump.

Darem. Wits, O. Pl., viii, 414.

Bishop Corbet says,

When private men get sons, they get a spoon,

Without eclipse, or any star at noon;

When kings get sons, they get wital supplies

And subsidies.

On the Birth of Prince Charles, *Poems*, p. 106.

Many of these spoones are preserved
in the cabinets of the curious.

SPORYAR, s. A spurrier, one who
made spurs; a mere difference of
spelling. When the spurs were fixed
into leather, which was sometimes
practised, it required a strong needle
to sew them in securely.

My goodly tossing sporyar's beele, ch'ave lost ich
know not where. *Gamm Guri*, O. Pl., ii, 36.

The spurrier is introduced, as well as
the shoe and boot maker, in *Jonson's
Staple of News*:

God's so; my spurrier! put them on, boy, quickly.

I'd like to have lost my spurs with too much speed.

Act 1, sc. 2.

Where note, that the *losing of the
spurs* is an allusion to the mode of
disgracing a knight. See **SPURS.**

SPRACK, a. Quick, alert; pronounced
sprag by sir Hugh Evans, in the
Merry W. of Windsor, in conformity
with the dialect attributed to him, as
he says, *hig, hag, hog*, for *hic, hæc,
hoc*. "*Sprack*, vegetus, vividus,
agilis." *Coles' Dict.*

He is a good *sprag* memory.

Merr. W. W., iv, 1.

Grose has it in his *Provincial Glos-
sary*.

Mr. Malone informs us, that it is used
by Tony Aston, the comedian, in
his *Supplement to Colley Cibber's
Life*:

Mr. Dogget was a little *sprack* man.

Loc. cit.

Spack, in Mr. Wilbraham's *Cheshire
Glossary*, comes near to it in sense,
but is probably different, as there is
no accounting for the *r*, which is not
in the original languages, Icelandic,
Gothic, &c.

SPRENT, part. Sprinkled. The verb
is supposed to have been *sprene*, from
sprenan, Saxon.

The blood, in lumps of gore,

Sprent on his corpse and on his paled face.

Tamer. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 917.

And elsewhere the snowy substance *sprent*

With vermill.

Spens. P. Q., II, xii, 45.

Besprent is still preserved in poetical
language.

†**SPRET.** A boatman's pole.

Set his course against our state and common-wealth,
not (as they say) with *spret* nor oare, with shoving,
or haling, that is, by way of doubtfull or darke cir-
cumlocutions. *Amianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†**SPRINCK.** A sprinkle.

The Talbot true that is,

And still hath so remaynde,

Lost never nobleness

By *sprinck* of spot distaynde.

Howell's Arkor of Amitie, 1568.

SPRINCKLE, or SPRINKLE, s. A sort
of loose brush, used for sprinkling
holy-water. See *Cotgrave*, in *Asper-
soie* (properly *asperoir*) and *Gou-
pillon*, both which mean the same.

And in her hand did hold

An holy-water *sprinkle*, dipt in drowe,

With which she sprinkled favours manifold

On whom she list.

Spens. P. Q., III, xii, 18.

And an other ulley called *Sprinkle alley*, of an holy-
water *sprinkle*, some time hanging there.

Stowe, p. 103.

An holy-water *sprinkle* made of bristles.

Cotgr., Aspergine.

SPRING, s. A grove of trees. This is nearly the 5th sense of *spring* in T. J.

If I retire, who shall cut down this *spring*?
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 35.

This was the enchanted grove, thus mentioned afterwards:

For you alone to happy end must bring
The strong enchantments of the charmed *spring*.
L. xviii, 2.

Unless it were
The nightingale, among the thick-leav'd *spring*,
That sits alone in sorrow, and doth sing
Whole nights away in mourning.

Fletch. Faithf. Sheph., v, 1.

Mr. Mason says, that to this day, many a piece of woodland is termed a *spring*. In this sense it is also quoted from Milton's *Par. Lost*, and from Evelyn.

2. A young shoot of a tree:

To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish *spring*s.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, p. 528, Suppl.
Even in the spring of love thy love-*spring*s rot.
Com. of Err., iii, 2.

3. A tune:

We will meet him,
And strike him such new *spring*s.
B. and Fl. Prophetess, v, 3.

In this sense it is instanced from Chaucer and Gavin Douglas. Also Lyndsay. See Jamieson.

4. For **SPRINGAL**, or youth:

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning teade about his head did move.
Spens. Muipotmos., l. 291.

This other *spring* was Sport, the brother of Love.

▲ **SPRING OF PORK.** The lower part of the fore-quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot, without the shoulder. The term, I am told, is still in use among pork-butchers, as much as ever; they have, it is said, no other name for that part.

Can you be such an ass, my reverend master,
To think these *spring*s of pork will shoot up Cæsars?
B. and Fl. Prophetess, i, 3.

Sir, pray hand the *spring* of porke to me, pray advance
the rump of beefe this way, the chine of bacon.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 96.

▲ **SPRING-GARDEN**, as a general term, seems to have meant a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Like a *spring-garden*, shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

Such a garden is still to be seen at Enstone, in Oxfordshire; and much contrivance of the same sort is, or was, also displayed at Chatsworth. Spring Garden, near St. James's park,

and that at Vauxhall too, were once probably of this kind.

SPRINGALL. A youth, a growing lad; sometimes written *springald*, and even *springold*. From the same origin as *spring*, or from the Dutch *springael*. *Minsh.* Probably from the old French, in which *espringaller*, or *springaller*, means to leap, dance, or sport. See Roquefort and Cotgrave.

Amongst the rest, which in that space befell,
There came two *springals* of full tender yeares.
Spens. P. Q., V, v, 6.

That lusty *springal*, Millicent, is no worse man
Than the duke of Milan's son.

City N. Cap., O. Pl., xi, 325.

Joseph when he was sold to Potiphar, that great man,
was a faire young *springall*.

Latimer, Serm., fol. 190, b.

He commaunded the women to departe, and insteade
of them he put lusty bearded *springalles* into their
apparell.
North's Plut., 90, E.

Sure the devil (God bless us!) is in this *springald*.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, ii, 2.

Pray ye, maid, bid him welcome, and make much of
him, for, by my vay, he's a good proper *springold*.

Wily Beguiled, Or. Dr., iii, 332.

†Adolescens. . . Un jeuneau. A lad: a youth:
a *springall*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†Other little infants also clinging to their mothers
armes, you might have heard piteously crying; as
also the lamentable mones of young *springals* and
damosels nobly borne, with their hands strait bound,
whiles themselves were haled into cruell captivitee.

Holland's Ann. Marcel., 1609.

†**SPRINT.** Sprinkled.

Where hunge the leaf well *sprint* with honey dew,
Whence dropt their cups, the gamboling fairie knew.
Harrington's Poems

SPRUCE, prop. n. An old name for Prussia, as appears from these quotations; probably, corrupted from *Pruse*, which is often found; as in Gerard, p. 1364, ed. Johns., &c.

Sir Edw. Howard, then admirall, and with him sir
Thomas Parre, in doublets of crimson velvet, &c., were
apparelled after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*.

Holinsh. Chr., p. 805, cited by Todd.

Phillips speaks thus of Spruce leather:

Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia
leather.
World of Words.

The Spruce fur was also thus named, because first known as a native of Prussia:

For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia, which we call
Spruce.
Evelyn, Sylva, ch. 22.

Hence *Spruce beer*, made from those firs; which some suppose to be a modern invention, derived from America:

Spruce beer, a kind of physical drink, good for inward
bruises, &c.
Phillips, ut supra.

After this, there cannot be much doubt that the adjective *spruce*, meaning neat, smart, &c., originated either from the *spruce leather*, which was

an article of finery, or from the neatness of the *Spruce* fir; especially since Mr. Todd has found *sprusado* employed as a term for a fine-dressed man, a beau. See T. J., in *Spruce*.

†If he have not a better opinion of London-liquor ever after, let 'em spare their cocks, and boyl me in the next brewing; and that shall be call'd *spruce-ale*.

Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

†SPRUNK. A concubine.

My chiefest spite to clergy is,

Who in these days bear sway;

With fryars and monks, with their fine *sprunks*,

I make my chiefest prey.

The King's Disguise, a Robin Hood Ballad.

SPRUNTLY, *adv.* Becomingly, neatly.

This is probably an old English word, being still provincial in the north, where a *sprunt* lad is said to mean a stout one; and probably also, a smart, well-formed boy. A lady, anxious to appear to advantage, says,

How do I look to day? Am I not drest

Spruntly?

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iv, 2.

Phillips has the adjective *sprunt*, which he defines, "Wonderful, active, lively, brisk." *Loc. cit.*

†SPUD. A sort of poinard.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre, as he should enter in to behold the sights and games, with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.

Holland's Ann. Marcel., 1609.

†To SPUDDLE. To stir about.

Hee grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cavernes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SPURS, being part of the regular insignia of knighthood, obtained much notice. When a young warrior distinguished himself by any valiant action, he was said to *win his spurs*; when the knight incurred the sentence of degradation, the *spurs* were hacked off from his legs.

I *won the spurs*, I had the laud and praise,
I put them all that pleaded in those daies.

Mirr. for Magist., p. 130.

Keep your ground sure, 'tis for your *spurs*.

B. and Fl. Mad Lov., i, 1.

The characteristics of a good knight are thus enumerated:

You are a knight, a good and noble soldier,
And when your *spurs* were giv'n ye, your sword buckled,

Then you were sworn for virtue's cause, for beauty's,
For chastity to strike. Strike now, they suffer:
Now draw your sword, or else you are a recreant.

Ibid., *Loyal Subj.*, i, 5.

Hence, probably, it arose, that *spurs* were long a very favorite article of finery, in the morning dress of a gay man. They were often gilt.

Battus believed for a simple truth

That yonder *guilt-spur*, spruce, and velvet youth,
Was some great personage. *Witts Recreat.*, Ep. 539.

I tell thee, Wentloe, thou art not worthy to wear
gilt spurs, clean linen, nor good cloaths.

Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 5.

It was a particularly fashionable thing to have them so made as to rattle or jingle when the wearer moved:

He takes great delight in his walk to hear his *spurs*
jingle. *Earle, Microc.*, *Char. of an Idle Gallant*, 19.

C. How, the sound of the *spur*?

F. O, its your only humour now extant, sir; a good
jingle, a good *jingle*.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of his H., ii, 1.

As your knight courts your city widow, with *jingling*
of his *gilt spurs*, advancing his bush-coloured beard,
and taking tobacco.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 37.

Do not my *spurs* proclaim a silver sound?

Witts Recr., *Epig. on a Gallant*.

Who if they have a *tatling spur*, and bear

Heads light as the gay feathers which they wear—

—Think themselves are the only gentleman.

Poole, Engl. Parn., *Proems*.

In his epithets to *spur* afterwards, he gives "tatling, twatling, *gingling*." p. 192.

Spurs are used by Shakespeare for the lateral shoots of the roots of trees:

And by the *spurs* pluck'd up

The pine and cedar.

Temp., v, 1.

I do note

That grief and patience rooted in him, both

Mingle their *spurs* together.

Cymb., iv, 2.

Drayton has *spurn*, in the same sense:

And their root

With long and mighty *spurns* to grapple with the land,
As nature would have said, they shall for ever stand.

Polyolb., xxii, p. 1104.

Both words are from the same Saxon origin, *spurnan*, to kick; but whether Drayton, or the editors of Shakespeare, used the right term, we have at present no authority to decide.

SPUR-BLIND. The same as purblind, whether intended, or a press error, seems uncertain.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*. I could scarce see.

Lyly's Sapho and Phaon, ii, 2.

SPUR-ROYAL, or SPUR-RYAL. A

coin of gold, value fifteen shillings, in the reign of Elizabeth. It had a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur. See Snelling's Plates.

Spur-royals, Harry-groats, or such odd coin

Of husbandry, as in the king's reign now

Would never pass. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 299.

This play was printed in Charles I's time, and James I had issued *spur-royals*.

Beside some hundred pounds in fair *spur-royals*.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 343.

This was first printed in 1608, early in James I's reign. This coin was commonly called *rial*, or *ryal*, dropping the first part. See RYALL.

†SPURGE, *s.*

Labouring to flie for shelter to some covert, wee might perceive a little coppice, wherein grew great

store of cabbages of such huge proportion, as the very leaves thereof (so largely extended were the *spurges*) might by their greatnesse give shadow to five hundred men.
Braithwait's English Gentleman, 1630.

†**To SPURGE.** To froth ; to emit froth ; said properly of the emission of yeast from beer in course of fermentation.

The body's something noysome : 'tis a stale one ;
Good troth it *spurge*th very monstrously.
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

A SPURN, s. Originally a kick ; metaphorically a shock.

But that which gives my soul the greatest *spurn*,
Is dear Lavinia, dearer than my soul.
Tit. Andr., iii, 1.

Also an injury :

Who lives that not
Depraved or depraves ? who dies, that bears
Not one *spurn* to their graves of their friends' gift ?
Timon of A., i, 2.

†**SPURN-POINT.** An old boy's game.

Come let us leave this boyes play
And idle prittle prat,
And let us go to nine holes,
To *spurn-point*, or to cat.
The Common Cries of London, n. d.

†**SQUADDY.** Thick-set ?

Wee knewe him by his balde pate and his coule
hanging at hys backe, that he was a fatte *squaddy*
monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.
Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

†**SQUALL.** A word of endearment.

The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love,
Ducke, lambe, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And here's the prettiest sight of all,
A woman that is mighty tall,
And yet her spouse a little *squall*.
The Norfolk Farmer, an old ballad.

To SQUANDER. To scatter.

In many thousand islands, that lie *squandered* in the
vast ocean.
Howell's Lett., ii, 11.

To SQUAKE. To quarrel. It has been derived from *se quarrer*, or *contre-carrer*, French.

And now, they never meet, in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light sheen,
But they do *square*.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.
Mine honesty and I begin to *square*.
Ant. and Cl., iii, 11.

Once, by mishap, two poets fell a *squaring*,
The sonnet and our epigram comparing.
Haringt. Ep., I, 37.

Some [hair] hangeth downe, upright some standeth
staring,
As if each haire with other had bene *squaring*.
Ibid., *Ariosto*, xiv, 72.

He often uses the word.

SQUARE, s. A quarrel.

With us this brode speech sildome breedeth *square*.
Promos and Cass., ii, 4.

The front of the female dress, near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered :

Between her breasts, the cruel weapon rives
Her curious *square*, emboss'd with swelling gold.
Fairf. Tass., xii, 64.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so
chants to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the
square on't.
Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

To be at SQUARE. To be in a state of quarrelling.

Marry, she knew you and I were at *square*,
At least we fell to blowes.
Promos and Cass., ii, 4.

†**Upon the SQUARE.** On an equality.

When two equal gamesters meet to play
Upon the *square*, each with a high opinion
Of the others honour.
Unnatural Brother, 1697.

†**SQUARE.** Is used for a table, in Chapman's Homer, Ep. vii.

SQUARER, s. Quarreller.

Is there no young *squarer* now ?
Much Ado about Nothing, i, 1.

†**SQUARE-CAP.** A London apprentice, from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,
If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.
Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

SQUASH, s. An unripe pod of pease.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for
a boy, as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

How like, methought, was I then to this kernel,
This *squash*.
Wint. Tale, i, 2.

†**SQUEAMISH.** Apparently used in the sense of provoking or offensive.

A reverend licentiate at law was a suter to a faire
gentlewoman, and she scorning him, still return'd
him tart and *squeamish* quippes. Whereupon on a
time he said unto her: Gentlewoman, you greatly
forget yourselfe to injure me so highly, considering
both my honest love towardses you, as also my gravity,
who am (as you know) a licentiat in law. Whereunto
she answered: Having lost the game, plead you
now for leavings.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**To SQUEAN.**

As doctors in their deepest doubts,
Stroke up-their foreheads hie ;
Or men amaze, their sorrow flouts
By *squeaning* with the eye.
Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy, 1609.

To SQUINY. A colloquial change of the word squint.

I remember thine eyes well enough. What, dost
Thou *squiny* at me ?
K. Lear, iv, 6.

SQUIRE, s. A square, or a measure ; from *esquierre*, French. This has been considered as one of the instances in which the word has been arbitrarily changed for the sake of the rhyme ; but it is not so, as will be seen by the instances.

But temperaunce, said he, with golden *squire*,
Betwixt them both can measure out a meane.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 68.

And Shakespeare has it twice, in verse and prose :

Do you not know my lady's foot by the *squier*,
And laugh upon the apple of her eye,
And stand between her back, sir, and the fire.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and
a half by the *squire*.
Winter's Tale, iv, 3.

It occurs also in the old Dictionaries, as Rider's : "A *squire*, norma ; made by *squire*, normatus." Holyoke retains "a square, or *squier*." Chaucer

is said to have used *squier* in his Conclusions [*i. e.*, experiments] on the Astrolabie, but in the edition I consulted, I found it *squaire*, and *square*.

It seems in general to be used rather for a rule or measure, than a square.

†**TO SQUIRE.** To attend upon, or escort, applied especially to the lover who attends upon his lady. It may be remarked, in explanation, that in the middle ages, an esquire was appointed to serve and attend upon each lady of the baronial household. The gentlemen, at a later period, professed to perform this duty to the ladies.

To *squire* women about for other folks, is as ungrateful an employment as to tell money for other people.

Poor Robin, 1712.

Forbid the banes or I will cut your wizzell,
And spoile your *squiring* in the dark; I've heard
Of your lewd function, sirrah; you preferre
Weuches to bawdy-houses, rascall.

The City Match, 1639, p. 35.

For indeed his is all for money. Seven or eight yeares,
squires him out, some of his nation lesse standing:
and ever since the night of his call, he forgot much
what he was at dinner.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

SQUIRE OF DAMES. A personage introduced by Spenser in the Faery Queen, B. III, C. vii, St. 51, &c., whose very curious adventures are there recorded. It is often used to express a person devoted to the fair sex.

V. What, the old *Squire of Dames* still?

H. Still the admirer of their goodness.

B. and M. Mons. Tho., i, 1.

But you are

The *Squire of Dames*, devoted to the service.

Mass. Emp. of the E., i, 2.

And how, my honest *Squire of Dames*, I see

Thou art of her privy council.

Ibid., *Parl. of Love*, iv, 3.

SQUIRILITY. A mere disfigurement of the word scurrility.

I came not yet to be the kinges foole,

Or to fill his eares with servile *squirilitie*.

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 174.

But such as thou art, fountaines of *squirilitie*.

Ibid., p. 211.

†**SQUIZE.** To squeeze.

Some, having their heads bruised and *squized* together.

Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

†**SQUOB.** Silent.

Tour. O to choose, my lord! because she's nice and precise; your demure ladies that are so *squob* in company, are devils in a corner. *Princess of Cleve*, 1689.

STABBING ARMS. See ARMS.

STABBING THE DICE. One of the various tricks practised by the cheats of old times, and thus described in the Complete Gamester:

Lastly, by *stabbing*, that is, having a smooth box and small in the bottom, you drop in both your dice in such manner as you would have them sticking therein, by reason of its narrowness, the dice lying one upon another; so that, turning up the box, the dice never tumble, if a smooth box; if true, but little; by which means you have bottoms according to the tops you put in: for example, if you put in your dice so that two fives or two fours lie a top, you have in the bottom turn'd up two twos, or two treys; so if six and an ace a top, a six and an ace at bottom.

P. 12, ed. 1680.

†**TO STABLE.** To make firm?

This is a doughty kynde of accusation, whiche they urge agaynste me, wherein they are *stabled* and mired at my firste deniall.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

STADLE, s. A support. Saxon. Used by Spenser for a staff. Old Sylvanus is described as,

His weak steps governing,
And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.

P. Q., I, vi, 14.

Stadle is used by Tusser and others, for a young growing tree, left in a wood after cutting. *Stadle* is now used, I think, for the stone supports on which a rick is raised. Ash explains it of the wooden frame which rests on those legs, which seems partly confirmed by *Fragm. Antiq.*, p. 286, where it is called a Derbyshire word.

STAGE. It was long a fashionable affectation to have seats on the stage, not only to see, but to be seen.

Pray help us to some stools here.

P. What, on the *stage*, ladies?

M. Yes, on the *stage*; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen. *B. Jons. Induct. to Staple of News*.

To-day I'll go to the Black-friers play house,

Sit i' th' view, salute all my acquaintance,

Rise up between the acts, let fall my cloke,

Publish a handsome man and a rich suit,

As that's a special end we go thither,

All that pretend to stand for't on the *stage*.

Ibid., *Devil's an Ass*, i, 6.

It was, however, chiefly practised by men:

A fresh habit

Of a fashion never seen before, to draw

The gallants' eyes that sit upon the *stage* upon me.

Mass. City M., ii, 2.

STAGGERS. A violent disease in horses; hence, metaphorically, any staggering or agitating distress.

Or I will throw thee from my care for ever

Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse

Of youth and ignorance.

All's W., ii, 3.

How come these *staggers* on me!

Cymb., v, 5.

STALE, s. A decoy; anything used to entice or draw on a person. From the same origin as to *steal*. Johnson does not mark it as obsolete, which surely it is. Originally the form of a bird set up to allure a hawk, or other bird of prey:

I like the halke that sores in good estate,
Did spy a *stale*. *Mirr. for Mag.*
Stales to catch kites. *B. and Fl. Hum. Licent.*, iii, 2.

Or a real bird :

But rather one bird caught, served as a *stale* to bring
in more. *Sida. Arc.*, II, p. 169.

Any object of allurements, in general :

Would never more delight in painted show
Of such false blisse as there is set for *stales*,
To entrap unwary fooles. *Spens. P. Q.*, VI, x, 3.
The trumpery in my house, go bring it hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

And with this strumpet,
The *stale* to his forg'd practice. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 5.
Are we made *stales* to one another?
B. and Fl. L. Fr. Lawy., iii, p. 231.

Anything used as a pretence, to hide
the truth :

But, too unruly deer, he breaks the pale,
And feeds from home, poor I am but his *stale*.
Com. of Err., ii, 1.

In the following passage, as Mr.
Douce has observed, besides the usual
meaning, there is also a quibbling
allusion intended to the expression
stale-mate at chess. *Illustr. of*
Shakesp., vol. i, p. 327.

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me among these *mates*?
Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

It sometimes means a prostitute,
from the idea that her object is to
insnare or entice :

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Much Ado ab. N., iv, 1.

As a *stalking horse* was used to decoy
birds, that is sometimes also called a
stale :

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My *stale* with whom I stalk. *B. Jons. Catiline*, iii, 10.
See STALKING-HORSE.

A device, a trick :

Still as he went, his craftie *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unaware.
Spens. P. Q., II, i, 4

To lie in *stale* meant to lie in wait, or
ambush, for any purpose :

This find I true, for as I lay in *stale*,
To fight with the duke Richard's eldest son,
I was destroy'd, not far from Dintingdale.
Mirr. Mag., p. 366.

†Whilst midst his perils he doth drinke and sing,
And hath more purse-bearers then any king,
Lives like a gentleman by sleight of hand,
Can play the foist, the nip, the *stale*, the stand.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†STALE. A handle.

A speare staffe, or the shaft and *stale* of a javeline.
Nomenclator.

To STALK. To employ a stalking-
horse, and to pursue the game by
those means ; *stælcan*, Saxon.

Stalk on, *stalk* on, the fowl sits.
Much Ado ab. N., ii, 3.

I am no such fowl
Or fair one, tell him, will be had with *stalking*.
B. Jons. Devil is an A., ii, 2.

Then underneath my horse I *stalk*, my game to strike.
Drayton, p. 1462.

Her smiles

A juggling witchcraft, to betray, and make
My love her horse to *stalk* withall, and catch
Her curled minion. *Shirley's Cardinal*, iii, p. 32.

†To STALK. To go upon stilts.

A *stalker* or goer upon stilts or crutches, grallator.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 962.

STALKING-HORSE. Sometimes a
real horse, sometimes the figure of
one cut out, and carried by the
sportsman for the following purpose :
It being found that wild fowl, which
would take early alarm at the
appearance of man, would remain
quiet when they saw only a horse
approaching, advantage was taken of
it, for the shooter to conceal him-
self behind a real or artificial horse,
and thus to get within shot of his
game. It is particularly described
in the Gentleman's Recreation :

But sometime it so happeneth that the fowl are so
shie, there is no getting to shoot at them without a
stalking-horse, which must be some old jade trained
up for that purpose, who will, gently, and as you will
have him, walk up and down in the water, which way
you please, flodding [qu.] and eating on the grass
that grows therein. *Fowling*, p. 16, 8vo.

He then directs how to shoot between
the horse's neck and the water, as
more secure and less perceivable than
shooting under his belly. But

To supply the want of a *stalking-horse*, which will
take up a great deal of time to instruct and make fit
for this exercise, you may make one of any pieces of
old canvas, which you must shape into the form of
an horse, with the head beuding downwards, as if he
grazed, &c. *Ibid.*

He directs also to make it light and
portable, and to colour it like a
horse.

He uses his folly like a *stalking-horse*,
And under the presentation of that he shoots his wit.
As you like it, v, 4.

A fellow that makes religion his *stalking-horse*,
He breeds a plague. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 79.

The term cannot properly be called
obsolete ; as it is still occasionally
employed, and the practice itself is, I
believe, continued in fenny countries,
where wild fowl resort.

To STALL, for to forestall.

We are not pleas'd at this sad accident
That thus hath *stalled* and abus'd our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee, noble Roman.
B. Jons. Sejanus, act iii.

That is not to be *stall'd* by my report,
This only must be told. *Mass. Bashful Lover*, iv, 3.

Also to set fast, as a cart in a
slough :

To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do
like him in Æsop, that, when his cart was *stalled*,
lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help Hercules!
Burt. Anat., p. 222.

†**STALLION**. A term of reproach, applied to a woman in the Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

STALWART, or **STALWORTH**, *s.* Brave, stout; used also in the Scottish dialect. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, particularly on the derivation. *Stalwyrthe*, Saxon. Literally *worth-stealing*; but extended afterwards to other causes of estimation.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 27.

A *stalworth* man in any werke,
And of his tyme a wel good clerke.
Guy of Warwick, B 1 b.
But Harold answered, that they were not priestes,
but *stalwoorth* and hardie soldiers.
Holinsk. Descr. of Scoll., D 7 b, col. 1.

†**STAM**. Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*
Was theevish, barb'rous, love-sicke, angric minde.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

STAMEL, or **STAMMEL**. A coarse kind of red, very inferior to fine scarlet.

Red-hood, the first that doth appear
In *stamel*. *A. Scarlet* is too dear.
B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii, 54.
But I'll not quarrel with this gentleman,
For wearing *stammel* breeches.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., i, 1.

He means, instead of scarlet, which was the high fashion. Yet the difference was not much, as appears from this passage:

When I translated my *stammel* petticoat into the masculine gender, to make your worship a paire of scarlet breeches. *Randolph's Hey for Honesty*, F 2 b.

But that was only an expedient.

They (the Janizaries) have yeerly given them two gowns apiece, the one of violet cloth, and the other of *stammel*, which they weare in the city.
Sandys' Travels, p. 49.

STANCHLESS, *a.* Not to be stopped, insatiable; from to *stanch*.

There grows
In my most ill-compos'd affection such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Macb., iv, 3.
And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless*
maw. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, vii, p. 791.

†**To STAND**, *phr.* To stand ready at the door, to be handy for use. To stand upon, to insist. To stand upon to any one, to be of great importance to him.

Sigismund sought now by all means (as it stood him upon) to make him selfe so strong as he could against so many stormes arising.

Knolles' Hist. of Turks, 1603.
The text which saith that man and wife are one,
Was the chief argument they stood upon.
Watts Recreations, 1654.

†**At a STAND**. Embarrassed.

If thou doe the same the next morrow, thou art at a stand with thyselfe, as one altogether unknowne and come of a suddaine. *Ammianus Marcell.*, 1609.

STANDARD. An ensign; the officer who carried the standard.

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.
Tempest, iii, 2.

The reply is a play on the word, because the monster is so intoxicated that he cannot stand:

Your lieutenant, if you list; he's no *standard*. *Ibid.*

†**STANDARD**, or **STANDART**. The name given to large silver candlesticks.

Within the rails and ballasters which compassed the whole work, and were covered with velvet, stood eight great silver candlesticks, or *standerts*, almost five foot high, with virgin wax tapers of a yard long.
Lives of English Worthies, n. d.

STANDER-GRASS, or **STANDELWORT**. A name given by the old botanists to some species of orchis.

Therefore foul *stander-grasse*, from me and mine
I banish thee. *Fletch. Faithf. Shep.*, ii, 2.

See Lyte's Dodoens, pp. 249 and 253; and also Johnson's Gerard.

†**STAND-FURTHER-OFF**. The name of some kind of stuff.

Certaine sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, *stand-further off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortal memory of the famous Odcombian traveller. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†**STANDISH**. An inkstand.

And pausing a while over my *standish*, I resolved in verse to paynt forth my passion.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

Let it be full, if I do chance to spill
Over my *standish* by the way, I will
Dipping in this diviner ink my pen,
Write myself sober, and fall to't agen.

Watts Recreations, 1654.

STANG, or **STANCK**. "Pertica, ligneus vectis." *Coles*. A stake, or wooden bar, or post.

An inundation that orebears the banks
And bounds of all religion; if some *stanchs*
Shew their emergent heads, like Seth's fam'd stone,
Th' are monuments of thy devotion gone.
Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epigr., p. 167.

STANK, *a.* Used by Spenser for weak, or worn out; *stanco*, Italian.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,
That unneth I may stand any more.

Shep. Kal., Sept., 47.

STANIELRY. Base falconry. The *staniel* kestrel was a base unserviceable kind of hawk, as the buzzard was a mere kite; hence this coined term.

My wish shall be for all that puny, pen-feather'd
ayry of *buzardism* and *stanielry*.

Lady Alimony, sign. I 4.

STANNEL, or **STANIEL**, *s.* An inferior kind of hawk, called also a kes-

tril; in Latin *tinnunculus*. *Merrett's Pinax*, p. 170. Coles also. It is still *falco tinnunculus*, in the Linnean nomenclature. The name of *stannel* is also given to it by Willoughby, Bewick, and other British ornithologists. "This beautiful species of hawk," says Montagu (*Ornith. Dict.*), "feeds principally on mice," which accounts for its not being noticed at all by Latham and other writers on falconry.

F. What a dish of poison she has dress'd him.

T. And with what wing the *stangel* checks at it.

Twelfth N., ii, 5.

It is true, that the reading of the folios here is *stallion*; but the word *wing*, and the falconer's term, *checks*, abundantly prove that a bird must be meant. Sir Thomas Hanmer, therefore, proposed this correction, which all subsequent editors have received as indubitable. The old reading, indeed, is mere nonsense.

Slid, this Musæus is a Martiallist; and if I had not held him a feverish white-liver'd *staniel*, that would never have encountered any but the seven sisters, that knight of the sun who imploy'd me should have done his errand himself. *Lady Alimony*, sign. B 1.

†**STANSTICLE.** The fish called a stickleback.

To *stansticles* he did them all transforme,

A fishe noe bigger then a prety worme.

The Newe Metamorphosis MS., temp. Jac. I.

STARCH. There was a period in the reign of Elizabeth, when the fashion was introduced of using starch of different colours to tinge the linen. In 1564, says Stowe, a Dutchwoman undertook to teach this art. Her usual price, he says, was "four or five pounds to teach them how to starch, and twenty shillings how to *seethe* starch." There is a masque extant, by Middleton and Rowley, in which five different coloured *starches* are personified, and introduced as contending for superiority. It is entitled, *The World Tossed at Tennis*, and was printed in 1620. Absurd as these monstrous and starched ruffs were, I should not have suspected the devil as their author, had not a contemporary writer discovered the fact. So we learn from Stubbes:

But wot you what? The devill, as he in the fulnesse of his malice, first invented those great ruffes, so hath

he now found out also two great pillers to beare up and maintaine this his kingdom of pride withall (for the devill is kyng and prince over all pride). The one arch or piller wherewith the devill's kingdomes of great ruffes is underpropped, is a certain kind of liquid matter which they call *startch*, wherein the devil hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which being drie will stand stiff and inflexible about their neckes. The other piller is a certaine device made of wiers crested for the purpose, whipped over with gold thred, silver, or silk, and this he calleth a supportasse or underdropper. *Anatomie of Abuses*.

We might rather suspect the devil to have invented stripping the neck of all coverings, for females at least. Stubbes thus further describes starch:

And this *startch* they make of divers substances, sometimes of wheate flower, of branne and other graines; sometimes of rootes, and sometimes of other thinges: of all collours and hues, as white, redde, blewe, purple, and the like. *Ibid.*

He has accidentally omitted *yellow*, which in popularity surpassed all the rest.

Car-men

Are got into the *yellow starch*.

B. Jons. Devil is an As, i, 1.

Fit. Yellow, yellow, yellow, &c.

Pow. That's *starch*! The devils idol of that colour.

Ibid., v, 8.

Trincalo, what price beares wheat and saffron, that your band's so *stiff and yellow*?

Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 156.

One authority dates the introduction of *yellow starch* at 1616; for in the *Owle's Almanacke*, published in 1618, it is said,

Since *yellow* bandes, and saffroned chaperoones came up, is not above two yeeres past; but since citizens' wives fitted their husbands with *yellow hose*, is not within the memory of man.

See **YELLOWs**, for jealousy.

There was some hope of discrediting this fashion, after it had been displayed by Mrs. Turner, at the gallows, when she was executed for the murder of sir Thomas Overbury; and by some she was said to have been the inventress of the fashion; but it did not so happen. See *Howell's Letters*, i, 2.

See the long note on the passage above cited, from *Reed's Old Plays*. The circumstance of its temporary disgrace is plainly alluded to in the play of the *Widow*:

Yet I would not have him hanged in that suit though; it will disgrace my master's fashion for ever, and make it as hateful as *yellow bands*. O. Pl., xii, 311.

Yet one author certainly affirms, that after this period yellow starch became more fashionable than ever.

STARK, *a.* Stiff. Saxon. This is given by Johnson as the original sense of the word, and so I believe it is;

but I think no modern author would use it as in the following passages, unless it were in imitation of them.

B. How found you him? A. Stark, as you see.
Cymb., iv, 2.

Whom when the good sir Guyon did behold,
His hart gau wexe as *starke* as marble stone.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 42.

Here it seems to mean strong:

There be some fowles of sight so proud and *starke*,
As can behold the sunne, and never shrinke.
Sir Thos. Wyatt, in *Pattenk.*, p. 202.

Thus here too :

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer.
B. & Fl. Begg. Bush, iii, 1.

It now seems to be current only in the third sense given by Johnson, which is nearly the same as his adverbial sense; as in *stark* mad, *stark* fools, &c., i. e., completely mad, absolute fools.

†To STARKLE. To startle?

When the newes of these occurrents were flowne
farre abroad, and intelligences thereof continually
given one after another had made Gallus Cæsar to
starckle.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

STARKLY, *adv.* Stiffly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep, as guiltless labour
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.
Alle displayedde on the grounde,
And layn *starkly* on blode.
Poem on Rich. I., *Harl. MS.*, 4690.

STARLING. A corruption of sterling, which itself is abbreviated from Esterling. The first sterling money was the silver penny; of which a full account is to be found in Stowe's London, p. 42 and 43; and also in a book entitled, *Nummi Britannici Historia*, published 1726. From the corrupted form *starling*, were deduced several false and fanciful etymologies.

Some have saide esterling money to take that name of a starre, stamped in the border or ring of the pennie; other some of a bird called a stare or *starling* stamped in the circumference, &c. *Stowe*, *loc. cit.*

START-UP, *s.*, now changed into *up-start*. A person suddenly sprung up and raised.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow.
Much Ado ab. N., i, 3.
Upon my life, his marriage with that *start-up*,
That snake this good queen cocker'd in her bosom.
R. Brome, *Qu. and Conc.*, ii, 1.

Warburton, who occasionally employed terms a little antiquated, has used *start-up* as an adjective, "a new *start-up* sect." See T. J.

STARTUPS. A kind of rustic shoes with high tops, or half gaiters. Coles gives *perones* as the corresponding

term in Latin. "A sock or *start-up*. Soccus, pedale." *Townsend's Prepar. to Pleading*, p. 179.

And in high *start-ups* walk'd the pastur'd plaines,
To tend her tasked herd that there remains.

And of the bacon's fat to make his *startops* black
and soft. *Hall, Sat.*, B. vi.
Warner. Alb., IV, xx, p. 95.

When not a shepherd any thing that could,
But greaz'd his *startups* black as autumn's sloe.

But Hob and John of the country, they stept in
churlishly in their high *startups*.
Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1429.

†In a maner all husbandmen doe weare *startups*,
sunt omnes pene agricolæ soccati.
Greene's Quip. Harl. Misc., v, 397, 2d ed.

†Home I came againe all sad, in a manner distraught,
and uncertain what to doe for thought. I sit downe
to rest my selfe: some of my men comes running to
me, and pulls of my *startups*, others I see hasting to
make readie supper and to lay the cloath.

Terence in English, 1614.

STATE, *s.* An elevated chair, or throne of dignity; with a canopy. Sometimes used for the canopy.

Having been three months married to her, sitting in
my *state*—calling my officers about me.

Twelfth N., ii, 5.

So Falstaff, when he is to represent the king :

This chair shall be my *state*. *1 Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.
Where being set, the king under a *state* at the end of
the room. *Herb. Mem. of Charles I.*
It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
As to the supreme magistrate Sicily tenders,
And prays Timoleon to accept. [*Offering him the
state.*] *Mass. Bondman*, i, 2.

Mr. Gifford here observes, that this sense of the word was growing obsolete in Dryden's time, who used it in the first edition of *Mac Fleckno*, where the monarch is placed on a *state*, but he afterwards changed it to a *throne*.

STATION, *s.* Used for the act or mode of standing.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Hamlet*, iii, 4.

This would not be consistent sense, if it were not understood of the natural grace of the man in standing.

2. The state of rest:

Her motion and her *station* are all one.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 3.

Johnson instances this sense also from Browne's *Vulgar Errors*. it er usage, however, is now customary.

3. A regular place of abode or rest for pilgrims in their way to Rome, or other holy places, of which stations there are maps still extant. See *Brit. Topogr.*, Pl. vii, vol. i.

Yet I have been at Rome also,
And gone the *statyons* all a row.
Four Ps. O. Pl., i, p. 50.

Thus of those in the way to the Holy Land :

Forasmuch as there be many that hath written of the holy lande, of the *staryours*, and of the journey or way, I doe passe over to speake further of this matter.

A Borden's Introd. of Knowledge.

STATUA, s. A statue. Latin. This word was long used in English as a trisyllable, though *statue* was also employed. Lord Bacon has it more than once in his 45th Essay; and also in other places :

It is not possible to have the true pictures or *statues* of Cyrus, Alexander, Caesar, &c. *Art of Learning.*

He speaks afterwards of the *statua* of Polyphemus. Hence Mr. Reed very justly remarked, that *statua* should be read in those passages of Shakespeare, where the dissyllable statue makes a defective verse. As,

Even at the base of Pompey's *statua*. *Jul. Cæs.*, iii, 2.
She dreamt to-night she saw my *statua*. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.
But like dumb *statuas*, or breathing stones.

Rich. III., iii, 7.

See other examples of *statua* in T. J. One reason for this might be, that the English word *statue* was often applied to a picture. Thus in the City Madam, sir John Frugal, in the last scene, desires that his daughters may take leave of their lovers' *statues* :

Your nooses, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' *statuas*. *City Mad.*, v, 3.

Luke replies,

There they *hang*.

Presently the pictures are turned into realities, though sir John says,

Here's nothing but

A superficies; colours and no substance.

But the lovers were concealed behind them. Mr. Gifford properly observes, that "Massinger like all his contemporaries, confounds *statue* with picture." Hence *statua* was called in, to make a distinction. In the Two Gentlemen of Verona, Julia is addressing a picture, when she says,

And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statua* in thy stead.

Act iv., sc. iv.

Thus lord Surrey, speaking of the same object, says in one place,

And on a bed his picture she bestows.

And afterwards,

And Trojan *statua* throw into the flame

Transl. of Æn., 4.

Mr. Douce observes also, that a statue was sometimes called a picture. *Illustr.*, i, 49.

Statumen is a prop, in Pliny.

STATUMINATE, v. To support, as with a pole or prop. A pedantic Latinism, occurring only in the following passage :

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee,
If they scorn us, let us scorn them

B. Jon. New Inn, li, 2.

STATURE was also used for statue, not uncommonly; which has not, I believe, been hitherto remarked.

And then before her [Diana's] *staturs* straight he told
Devoutly, all his whole petition there.

Mirr. Mag., p. 6.

Those charrets glittering bright, and *staturs* all of gold,
Of solid masse, more rich then glorious to behold.

Ibid., p. 102.

These ignorant, which made a god of Nature,
And Nature's God divinely never knew,

Were those to Fortune that first built a *staturs*.

Drayl. Leg. of D. of Norm., p. 525.

STATUTE-CAPS, were woollen caps.

Well, better wits have worn plain *statute-caps*.

Loob's L. L., v, 2.

The statute was, says Strype, a proof of queen Elizabeth's care for her poor subjects. It was "for continuance of making and wearing woollen caps in behalf of the trade of cappers; providing that all above the age of six years, (excepting the nobility and some others,) should on Sabbath-days and holy-days wear caps of wool, knit, thicked, and drest in England, upon penalty of ten groats." *Annals*, ii, p. 74. See CAP OF WOOL.

STATUTE-MERCHANT is thus defined in Blount's *Νομολεξικον*: "A bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *statutes-merchant*, and mayor of the staple, or chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city for that purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden, or master, of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed; sealed with the seal of the debtor and of the king, which is of two pieces, the greater is kept by the said merchant, &c., and the less by the said clerk." It was also called *statute staple*.

H I'll enter into a *statute-merchant* to see it answered—*Hack* Alas, poor ant! thou bound in a *statute-merchant*'s brown thralld will bind thee fast enough.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iv, 2.

It is objected by Greene, as the practice of a mercer, that he will allow young gentlemen plenty of finery,

But with this provision, that he must bind over his land in a *statute-marchant*, or staple, and so at last forfeit all to the mercilesse mercer.

Quip., &c., Harl. Misc., v, 416

Nash talks of the devil as one

Who would let one have a thousand poundes upon a *statute-merchant* of his soule.

Pierce Pen. in Cons. Lit., vii, 16.

To STAVE and TAIL. Terms current in bear-baiting: to *stave*, being to interpose with the staff, doubtless to stop the bear; and to *tail*, to hold back the dog by the tail.

First, Trulla *stav'd* and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their masters loos'd their hold. *Hud., I, iii.*

Hence, metaphorically, to cause a cessation:

So lawyers—
Do *stave* and *tail* with writs of error,
Reverse of judgment, and demurrer. *Ibid., I, ii, 161.*

STAVES-ACRE. A corruption of the Greek name, *staphys agria*; which *Linnaeus* has preserved as a trivial name. "Delphinium staphisagria," being a species of larkspur, but a native of the south of Europe, and other warm countries. The seeds were formerly imported for medical uses. They were particularly in repute for destroying vermin in the head. Lyte calls it *stavis-aker*, but speaks of its growing prosperously in this country. *Transl. of Dodoens, p. 431.* "Herba pedicularis." *Coles' Dict.* In Woodville's Medical Botany, it is called in English *palmated larkspur*, or *stavesacre*, and is said to be still in use for the same purposes as formerly, but is found too dangerous a narcotic to be used internally. Vol. iii, p. 406, pl. 150.

Staves-acre—the seed mixed with oyle driveth away lice—with vinegar it killeth lice, being rubbed on the apparell. *Langham, Garden of Health, p. 620.*

Stavesaker!—that's good to kill vermin, then belike if I serve you I shall be lousy!

Marlow's Dr. Faustus, Anc. Dr., i, p. 24.

Look, how much tobacco we carry with us to expell cold, the like quantitie of *staves-aker* we must provide to kill lice in that rugged countrey.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., Park's edit., vi, p. 144.

N. B. *Stavesacre* is continued as the English trivial name for that species of delphinium, in the improved edition of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis. It appears, therefore, upon the testimony of physicians and botanists, that the word is not completely obso-

lete; but it is so little understood at present, as to require explanation.

STAULE, for a STALE, or decoy. R. Greene, Theeves falling out, in Harl. Misc., viii, p. 401, and often in that tract. See STALE.

†**STAY.** A fastening for a garment.

Acroc, m. A hooke, a claspe, a stay. *Cotgrave.*

STEAD, or **STED.** A place. Saxon. Dr. Johnson has this sense of the word, and marks it as obsolete.

His gorgeous rider from his loftie *sted*
Would have cast downe, and trodd in durtie myre. *Spens. P. Q., I, viii, 17.*

There screeching satyrs fill the people's former *stedes*. *Fletch. Purp. Isl., vii, 8.*

So Holinshed says, that Plautius

Went no further, but stayed and placed garrisons in *stedes* where needs required. Vol i, d, col. 1, c.

Two blest Elysiums in one *sted*,
The less the great infold.

Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

It was also used in composition, to mark the place of anything: as *girdle-stead*, the place of the girdle; *noon-sted*, the point of noon, &c. See those words.

Stead, in the sense of assistance, as in the phrase "to stand in *stead*," is still occasionally used. *Roadstead* is also in use, for a station of ships.

To STEAD. To assist, benefit, or support; from the second sense of the noun.

For lo,

My intercession likewise *steads* my foe.

Rom. & Jul., iii, 8.

I could never better *stead* thee than now.

Othello, i, 3.

No knees to me;—

What woman I may *sted*, that is distrest,
Does bind me to her. *B. & Fl. Two Noble K., i, 1.*

To *stead* up, to fill up a place:

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.*

†**To STEAL.** To conceal.

'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Tam. Shr., iii, 2.*
Profess it plainly, and declare it, together with the reasons that move thee to change, and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon's Essays, xi.*

STEAN, s. Stone; *stane*, Saxon. So *stane*, or *stein*, in the Scottish dialect. January is described by Spenser, as standing upon a large urn, whence issues a river; alluding to the sign Aquarius. But he expresses it thus:

Upon a huge great earth-pot *stean* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Roman flood. *P. Q., VII, vii, 42.*

That the urn was of stone, may easily be supposed; more easily, than why he should call it an earth-pot.

†**STEEL**. A mirror, which was formerly made of polished steel.

Rho. We spake of armour,
She straight replies, send in your steel combs, with
The *steels* you see your faces in.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

†**STEEPLE-CROWN**. A high-crowned hat worn commonly by women.

The good old dames, among the rest,
Were all most primitively drest
In stiffen-body'd russet gowns,
And on their heads old *steeple-crowns*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†**STEEPLE-FAIR**. A fair at which servants were hired.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare
Give their attendance at each *steeple faire*;
Being once hir'd he'll not displease his lord.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

STELE, *s.* The stem or stalk of anything; from *stela*, Saxon. The Dutch is the same. Both perhaps from *στήλη*, Greek.

The stalke or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.
B. Gouge's Heresbachius, fol. 28.

Thus also, the stem or body of an arrow:

A shaft hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the fethers, and the head. *Ascham's Toxophilus*, p. 161.

He then proceeds to give particular directions respecting the best wood to make the *stele*.

STELL, *s.* Probably the same as stall; a lodge, or fixed place of abode.

The said *stell* of Plessis. *Daniel's Comines*, sig. V 5.
This was the castle, of which he had spoken before.

To STELL. To fix, or place in a permanent manner; from **STELL**, above noticed. *Stelled*, for stalled.

To this well-painted piece is Lucrece come,
To find a face where all distress is *stel'd*.
Shak. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, p. 535.

There it rhymes to *dwel'd*.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *steld*,
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
Ibid., Sonnet, 24.

Here to *held*.

Since Shakespeare has twice so employed this word, why may we not suppose that "*stelled* fires," cited above, meant the *fixed* stars? (meaning to except the planets). It is not *stelled* but *steeled*, in the first folio, and it is so also in the 24th Sonnet. Other examples may perhaps hereafter be found.

STELLED, *part.* Supposed to be for *stellated*, by contraction, meaning the fires contained in the stars; which may be right. But see to **STELL**.

The sea, with such a storm, as his bare head
In hell-black night endur'd, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Leas*, iii, 7.

To STELLIFY. To make into a star, to make glorious.

And therefore now the Thracian Orpheus' lyre,
And Hercules himself, are *stellify'd*.

Sir J. Davies on Dancing, Stanza 80.

Nay, in our sainted kalendar is plac'd
By him who seeks to *stellify* her name.

Drayt. Legend of Matilda, p. 546.

Good fortune, fame and virtue *stellifies*.

J. Markham, in Engl. Pam., p. 124, repr.

The word is Chaucerian also.

STELLIONATE, *s.* Fraudulent dealing; a term of the Roman civil law, adopted in English only by lord Bacon. *Stellionatus crimen*; of which a man was guilty, who sold or pledged as his own, what was the property of another. From *stellio*, a lizard, on account of a quality fabulously attributed to that animal. But it might be given merely from its being *versipellis*, or changing its skin. The term is found in Ulpian, and other writers on civil law. The English example I take from Johnson.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed.
Ld. Bacon.

The word is not used in the English law, nor generally found in Dictionaries. Blount's Glossographia has it, with a reference to lord Bacon. Apuleius makes Venus call her son *Stellio*, meaning deceiver; and the Gloss. Vet. has *stellionator* for impostor. Menage has the word in his Juris. Civ. Amœnitates, cap. 39, p. 369. I have inserted it here, merely for the sake of giving these illustrations of it.

To STEME, *v.* To evaporate, or dissipate in steam. So Upton interprets the following lines:

And shaking off his drowsy dremment,
Gan him avise, howe ill did him beseme,
In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*,
And quench the brood of his conceived yre.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 27.

So in another place:

That from like inward fire that outward smoke had
steemd. *III*, i, 55.

The chief difficulty arises from its being made an active verb, in the former passage.

STENT, *s.* Probably for stint, a mere change for the sake of rhyme; or else an abbreviation of extent.

Eurythius that in the cart first went,
Had even now attain'd his journey's *stent*.

Mirr. for Mag., Sackv. Ind., p. 256.

Also as a verb, which shows the former account of the word to be the right:

And to the ground her threw; yet n'ould she *stent*
Her bitter rayling, and foul revilement.

Spens. P. Q., II, iv, 12.

And to herself oft would she tell

Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*

To sob and sigh.

Mirr. Mag., p. 261.

†STEPNEY, or STEPONY, ALE. Stepney appears to have been celebrated for its ale as well as its cakes. In Playford's English Dancing Master, 1721, is a tune called "Stepney Ale and Cakes."

Now syder, bottle ale, sack, and *Stepony*,
To Islington inviteth many a crony.

Poor Robin, 1713.

STERN, *s.*, for steerage, helm, or rudder; from *steer*. Minshew gives no other sense; nor other old Dictionaries. *Stearn*, Saxon.

The king from Eltham I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.

1 Hen. VI, i, 1.

But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.

Perrex & Porr., O. Pl., i, 158.

I am the *sterne* that gides their thoughts.

Promos & Cass., i, 2.

Spenser and others use *stern* for the tail of an animal, which is quite analogous to rudder:

But gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke, that to the ground him
feld.

Spens. P. Q., I, xi, 28.

And then his sides he swings with his *sterne*.

Chapm. Caesar & Pompey.

STERNAGE, *s.* The same.

Follow, follow,

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy.

Hen. V, Cho., act iii.

There is no occasion to change this to *steerage*, though that word occurs in Pericles, iv, 4, as it is regularly formed from the preceding word.

†STERQUILINIOUS. Partaking of the nature of a dunghill.

The itching of scriblers, was the scab of the time; it is just so now, that any triobolary pasquiller, evry *tressis agaso*, any *sterquilinious* raskall, is licenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language. *Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.*

To STERVE. To die; *stearfan*, Saxon. Hence to starve.

Not this rude kynd of battaill, nor these armes
Are meet, the which doe men in bale to *sterve*.

Spens. P. Q., II, vi, 84.

To her came message of this murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *sterve*.

Fairf. Tasso, ii, 17.

Where it rhymes to preserve.

Choose out some noble dame, her honour thou, and
serve,

Who will give care to thy complaint, and pitty ere
thou *sterve*.

Romeus and Jul., B 2; Mal. Suppl., ii.

He could not thinke (or faintly thought) his love to
sterve her hart.

Warn. Alb. Engl., ii, 9, p. 43.

The edition of 1612 (esteemed the best) has *sterne*; but it is evidently an error. The person spoken of was dead.

STEVEN, *s.* Time, appointment; doubtless from *stefne*, an institution, or appointment; which is itself from *stefnian*, to cite, or fix a time for appearance. See Lye's Saxon Dict.

Stephen kept his *steaven*, and to the time he gave,
Came to demand what penance he should have.

Ellis's Specim. of Anc. Engl. Poetry, iii, 121.

Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood,

Here at some unsett *steven*.

Percy's Reliques, i, p. 89.

Opportunity:

Father of light, thou maker of the heaven,

From whom my being well, and being springs,

Bring to effect this my desired *steaven*.

T. Lodge on Solitarie Life, p. 50, repr.

2. *Steven* is also used for voice, or sound; in which sense it comes from *stæfn*, a voice. This is the usage of Chaucer, which Spenser has once imitated:

And had not Boffy ran to the *steven*,

Lowder had bene slaine thilke same even.

Sheph. Kal., Sept., 224.

Either sense might here be admitted, but in the old glossarial notes, which are probably Spenser's own, it is explained *noyse*. It is also used in that sense, in another of the ballads on Robin Hood:

When Little John heard his master speake,

Well knewe he it was his *steven*. *Percy's Rel., i, 93.*

A STEWES, *s.* A strumpet; from *stewes*, a brothel.

And shall Cassandra now be turned, in common
speeche, a *stewes*.

Whetstone's Promos and Cass., 1st Part, iv, 3.

In the other sense, it was also used as singular:

And here, as in a tavern, or a *stewes*,

He and his wild associates spend their hours.

B. Jons. Every M. in H., ii, 1.

His modest house

Turn'd to a common *stewes*. *Heyw. Engl. Trav., i, 2.*

†You may find them, as Solomon sayes, not in the corner of the streets onely, but thick in the very midst of them, and turning the whole city into a *stews*.

England's Vanity, 1683, p. 55.

STICHEL, *s.* A term of reproach, apparently implying want of manhood; probably provincial, rather than antiquated. *Sticel*, Saxon, does not help us.

Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn.

Lady Alimony, I 4 b.

To *stichle*, in Scotch, is to make a rustling sound. See Jamieson.

To **STICKLE**, *v. n.* To act the part of a stickler.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*.
The Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 271.

Also active, in the sense of to part an affray :

To the muse refers
The hearing of the cause to *stickle* all these stirs.
Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 871.

Which violently they pursue,
Nor *stickled* would they be.
Ibid., *Muses' Elys.*, vi, p. 1491.

†**STICKLE**. A rapid shallow in a river.

Patient anglers, standing all the day
Near to some shallow *stickle*, or deep bay.
Brown's Pastorals.

STICKLER, *s.* A person who attended upon combatants, in trials of skill, to part them when they had fought enough, and doubtless to see fair play. They were so called, says Mr. Steevens, from carrying sticks; but, rather, from the verb to *stickle*, for to arbitrate.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And *stickler-like* the armies separates.
Tro. and Cress., v, 9.
Anthony was himself in person a *stickler*, to part the young men when they had fought enough.
North's Plut.
Advanced in court, to try his fortune with your prizer,
so he may have fair play shewn him, and the liberty to chuse his *stickler*. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, v, 4.
Now were the *sticklers* in a readiness, and the combattours with theyr weapons drawne fell to it.
Holins., vol. ii, 4 h 1, col. 2.

STIGMATIC, *s.* A person who has been *stigmatised*, or burnt with an iron, as an ignominious punishment; a base fellow. Metaphorically, a deformed person.

But like a foul, mishapen *stigmatick*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
3 Henry VI, ii, 2.

Thus, in disgrace,
The *stigmaticke* is forst to leave the place.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, i, 19.
Convaide him to a justice, where one swore,
He had been branded *stigmatic* before.
Philomythie, 1616.

STIGMATICK, *a.* Disgraceful, ignominious; as alluding to being *stigmatised*.

And let the *stigmatick* wrinkles in thy face,
Like to the boist'rous waves in a rough tide,
One still o'ertake another.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 301.
The muse hath made him [Thersites] *stigmatic* and lame.
Heyw. Br. Troy, viii, 9.

STIGMATICAL, *a.* Marked as with a stigma, ugly.

Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind.
Com. of Err., iv, 2.

It is a most dangerous and *stigmatical* humour.
Chapman's Blind Begg. of Alexandria, 1698.

STIGMATICALY, *adv.* Disgracefully, or deformedly.

If you spy any man that hath a look
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury's,
Able to fright, to such I'll give large pay.
Decker's Wonder of a Kingdom, iii, 1.

STIKE, *s.*, or **STICH**. A verse (*στίχος*) or stanza. See T. J. in *Stich*.

I had no sooner spoken of a *stike*,
But that the storm so rumbled in her breast
As *Æolus* could never rore the like.
Sackville's Ind., *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 259.

He had exactly spoken a stanza, before he says this. From the same origin are distich, tetrastich, &c. Our old name for a stanza was a *staff* (see Puttenham, B. ii, ch. 2), whence the parish clerk sings *staves*; and, by corruption, a *stare*, in the singular.

STILETTO BEARD. Among the fantastical fashions which diversified the form of beards, when they were worn, the *stiletto beard* was long distinguished. It was sharp and pointed, as its name implies. There were various other forms. That of a Roman T, of a spade, and even of a tile, as that of Hudibras, which was,

In cut and dye so like a tile,
At sudden view it might beguile.

That is, it was red, and square. Most of the fashions are humorously recorded in an old ballad, which, but for one stanza, might be cited at large. That on the *stiletto beard* has been quoted by Mr. Malone :

The *stiletto beard*,
O, it makes me afraid,
It is so sharp beneath :
For he that doth place
A dagger in his face,
What must he wear in his sheath ?

Acad. of Compl.

It was called also a dagger beard; and is spoken of as a foreign refinement :

Now you that trust in travel,
And make *sharp beards*, and little breeches deities.
B. and Fl. Qu. of Cor., ii, 4.

A man is spoken of as,
The very quake [qu.] of fashions; the very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin.

Ford, The Fancies, &c., iii, 1.

The beard like a T is also celebrated in the Queen of Corinth, ii, 4, and in the ballad above mentioned. It leads the van :

The Roman T,
In its bravery,
Doth first itself disclose :
But so high it turns,
That oft' it burns,
With the flames of a torrid nose.

The mustachios, of course, formed the upper line of the T.

STILL, s. A steep ascent; perhaps from *stigele*, a ladder, Saxon.

On craggy rocks, or steepy *stils*, we see,
None runs more swift nor easier than he.

Browne, Past., I, iv.

I have seen a reprint, in which it is made "steepy *hills*," but the original may be right.

It appears that lord Bacon has used *still* as a substantive for calmness, or quiet. See T. J. But the quotation from Shakespeare is erroneous in that place; his line is,

Doth all the winter time at *still* midnight,
Walk, &c.

Merry W. W., iv, 4

Not *still* of midnight.

STILL, a. Continual, constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And, by *still* practice, learn to know the meaning.

Til. Andron., iii, 2.

STILLATORY, s. A place where distillations are performed.

Next to the *stillatory* wait for me.

B. and Fl. Faithf. Fr., iv, 3.

Sir H. Wotton, in his *Elements of Architecture*, directs how to place the kitchen and the *stillatory*.

There is even now, in great houses, a place called the *still-room*, which is usually the territory of the house-keeper.

STILL-PIERCING. A compound epithet of some obscurity in the place where it occurs, namely, in these otherwise beautiful lines:

O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim, move the *still-piercing* air
That sings with piercing, do not touch my lord.

All's Well, &c., iii, 2.

Still-piercing is the reading of the second folio. The first has *still-peering*, which is nothing. It seems plain that the author intended an emphatical repetition of the word *pierce*; read, therefore, *still pierced*: i. e., which, though continually *pierced*, sings at it. The commentators have agreed to substitute *still-pieced*; which to me appears the most flat and improbable epithet that could be inserted in such a speech. What was it to her that the air was *pieced* again? But that, though *pierced*, it still sang, was a good reason why it should be *pierced* rather than her lord. With

piercing, for in *being pierced*, is quite common in the phrase of that day.

STILO NOVO. When the calendar had been reformed by Gregory XIII, English travellers, who wrote from abroad, usually dated their letters *stilo novo*; whence it grew into a kind of cant expression.

Into whose custody—

I do commit your reformation,
And so I leave you to your *stilo novo*.

B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, iv, 4.

This is said because he was proposing to travel.

He sent me letters beyond sea, dated *stilo novo*.

Antiqu., O. Pl., x, 65.

Owen has an epigram, entitled *Stylo Novo*, the form of which superscription would not be quite intelligible, without knowing this custom. The epigram is this:

Stylo Novo.

Urbs veterum cultrix, rerumque inimica novarum,
Imposuit fastos cur sibi Roma novos?

Liber Unus, Ep. 41.

†**STINKARD.** A stinking fellow.

How slave, and *stinkard*, since you are so stout,
I will see your commission ere I part.

Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

To STINT, v. a. To stop. In modern use it means only to restrain within certain limits, to check; not to stop entirely.

And I will use the olive with my sword,
Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.

Timon of A., v, 6.

Here came a letter now

New bleeding from their pens, scarce *stinted* yet.

Revenge's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 359.

Stint thy babbling tongue,

Fond Echo.

B. Jons. Cynk. Rev., i, 2.

Persuade us dye to *stint* all further strife.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 29.

Also as a verb neuter, to cease:

And *stint* thou too, I pray thee, Nurse, say I.

Rom. and Jul., i, 8.

Unwrap thy woes, whatever wight thou be,

And *stint* in time to spill thyself with plaint.

Sackv. Ind., Mirr. Mag., 258.

Changed to *stent*, by the same writer, when it suited his rhyme:

And first within the porch and jaws of hell
Sate deepe remorse of conscience, all besprent
With teares; and to herselfe oft would she tell
Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh.

Ibid., p. 261.

For the blood *stinted* a little when he was laid.

North's Plutarch, cit. by Steevens.

†**STINT.** A stop; a cessation.

A paradise, that has no *stint*,

No change, no measure.

Quarles's Emblems.

Uno tenore: he keepes at the same *stinte*.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 584.

STINTANCE, s. Stop, intermission.

Marry, some two or three days hence I shall weep without any *stintance*. But I hope he died in good memory.

London Prod., i, 1; *Mal. Suppl.*, ii, 455.

†STIPE. Steep.

Abruptus, abrupta, um. Broken here and there, as
rocks and great hills, *stipe* downe. *Eliotes Dict.*

STIRE, *v.* Put for stir, by Spenser,
for the sake of rhyme. *F. Q.*, II,
i, 7, and II, ix, 30.

†STITCH-BROTH. A drink sold by
vintners in the seventeenth century,
mentioned in Heywood's *Philocotho-*
nista, or the Drunkard Opened, 1635,
p. 48, as "brew'd with rose-water
and sugar."

†STITCH. A furrow.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth
here and there,
And turned up *stitches* orderly.

Chapm. Hom. Il., xviii.

STITH, *a.* Strong, hard; from the
Saxon *stith*. Ray has it as a northern
word; and it is still Scotch. See
Jamieson. It was, however, English;
for Coles has it: "*Stith*, robustus,
rigidus." Also in an old romance,

On stedes that were *stiths* and strong,
Thei riden togider with *schaftes* long.

Amis and Amiloun, v. 1303.

A STITHE, or STITH, *s.* An anvil;
from *stith*, hard, Saxon.

Whose hammers bet still in that lively brain,
As on a *stithe*.

Surrey's Poems, E 1.

And strake with hammer on the *stithe*,

A cunning smith to be. *Turberville* (1570), C 3.

STITHY, *s.* The shop containing the
anvil, now called smithy; from *stith*.

And my imaginations are as foul

As Vulcan's *stithy*.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

To STITHY, *v.* To employ an anvil.

But, by the forge that *stithy'd* Mars's helm,

I'll kill thee every where.

Tro. & Cress., vi, 5.

STIVER, according to the conjecture of
Mr. Theobald, an inhabitant of the
stewes; *stives* certainly meant stews
in Chaucer, and elsewhere.

Take thy *stiver*, and pace her till she stews.

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, 1.

The reading of the old edition was
striver, which is certainly nonsense.
As to his derivation of *stiver*, the
coin, from this, it is below notice;
but hence certainly to *stive up*, to
keep close or stewed.

[*Stiver*, the coin, occurs frequently
in old writers.]

†Through thy protection hey are monstrous thrivers,
Not like the Dutchmen in base doyts and *stivers*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

STOCK, for stocking.

With a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey hoot hose
on the other.

Tam. of Shr., iii, 3.

Which our plain fathers erst would have accounted
sin,

Before the costly coach and silken *stock* came in.

Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 963.

Or would my silk *stock* should lose his gloss also.

Jack Drum's Entert

Also, as an abbreviation of *stockado*,
a peculiar kind of attack in fencing.

And if a horned divell should burst forth,
I would passe on him with a mortal *stocks*.

Antonio's Revenge, sign. B 2.

At glee, and other games, where
part of the cards only is used, the
remainder was called the *stock*:

Are you out too?

Nay then, I must buy the *stock*. Send me good
carding! *Reference lost.*

To STOCK. A fencing term, from the
substantive, to hit in an onset.

Oh, the brave age is gone; in my young days

A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point,

Three times together. *B. and Fl. Love's Cure*, iii, 4.

†STOCK. A sword. So explained by
Mr. Dyce in Peele's Works, i, 219.

STOCKADO, more properly STOC-
CATA, being an Italian term. A
thrust in fencing, or an attack.
Mercutio uses the original phrase,
"a la *stoccata*." *Rom. and Jul.*,
iii, 1.

In these times you stand on distance, your passes,
stoccados, and I know not what.

Mer. W. Winds., ii, 1.

Venue, fie! most gross denomination, as ever I heard:
O, the *stoccato*, while you live, sir, note that.

B. Jons. Every M. in his H., i, 5.

If your enemy be cunning and skilfull, never stand
about giving any foine or imbroccata but this thrust,
or *stoccata* alone. *Saviolo, Pract. of Duello*, H 1 b.

Hee will hit any man, bee it with a thrust or *stoccada*,
with an imbroccada, or a charging blowe, with a right
or reverse blowe. *Florio's 2d Frutes*, p. 119.

Or Robrus, who, adict to nimble fence,

Still greeets me with *stockado's* violence.

Marst. Sat., i.

Fighting after the old English manner, without the
stockados. *Har. Met. of Aj.*, Prologue.

STOMACH, *s.* Pride, haughtiness.
This sense is hardly used now. Of
Wolsey it is said,

He was a man

Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking

Himself with princes.

Hen. VIII, iv, 2.

Such a great audacitie, and such a *stomach* reigned
in his bodie. *Holins. of Rich. III.*

For this, and several kindred signi-
fications, see T. J.

STONAGE. A corruption of *Stone-*
henge, always popularly used in the
neighbourhood of that extraordinary
Druidical monument. It was also
current, as a word signifying any
remarkable heap or collection of
stones.

As who with skill,
And knowingly, his journey manage will,
Doth often from the beaten road withdraw,
Or to behold a *stonage*, tast a spaw,
Or with some subtle artist to conferre.

G. Tooke's Belides, p. 11.
Would not everybody say to him, We know the
stonage at Gilgal. *Leslie*.

STOND, *s.* Station, situation; for stand, *stonde*. Saxon. A remnant of the older language.

But when he saw the damsell passe away,
He left his *stond*, and her pursew'd apace.

Spens. F. Q., I. vi, 48.

Stownd seems to be put for it in another instance, for the rhyme's sake:

And those six knights, that ladies champions,
And eke the redcrosse knight ran to the *stownd*.

Ibid., III, i, 63.

That is, to the place.

STONE. Used for a gun-flint.

Q. Where's the *stone* of this piece?

2 S. The drummer took it out to light tobacco.

B. and Fl. An. of B. Pest., v, 1.

STONE, the fool. Of this personage little is known, but from the castigation he received for his too bold sarcasms. It appears from the following passage that he was in the habit of attending at taverns, doubtless to divert the guests. The foolish knight, in the Fox, sir Politick Would-be, calls him *Mass Stone*; on which occasion Mr. Gifford denies that *mass* is a contraction of master, and refers it to the Italian *messer*. But I think he is mistaken; for as the word *messer* was never used in England, there is little probability of its being so contracted: besides, it should have formed *mess*, not *mass*. See *Mas*. Poor *Stone* was whipped in Bridewell for saying, on the occasion of the earl of Nottingham (not Northampton) going ambassador to Spain, "That there went sixty fools into Spain, besides my lord admiral, and his two sons." *Winwood*, cited by Gifford. If he really died about the time when Jonson's play of the Fox appeared, that was in 1605, the very year after his punishment; but it was not necessary that it should be true, to be reported to sir Politick.

Faith, *Stone*, the fool, is dead,
And they do lack a tavern fool extremely.

B. Jons. Fox, ii, 1.

He did not find his calling so privi-

leged, as it is described in a song in that comedy. Act i, sc. 1.

STONE, GEORGE. A famous bearward, or keeper of bears; from whom also one of his bears, famous for the sport he made, was named. All that is necessary is to distinguish the bear from his master.

At the banqueting house window,
When Ned Whiting or *George Stone* were at the stake.

B. Jons. Silent Woman, iii, 1.

How many dogs do you think I had upon me?—
almost as many as *George Stone*, the bear, three at once.

Puritan, iii, 6; *Suppl.*, ii, 591.

It seems that *George* died about 1610, for in the *Owle's Almanack*, published 1618, it is said,

Since that old loyall souldier, *George Stone*, of the
Beare-garden, died, 8 yeares.

P. 6.

STONE-BOW, *s.* A bow from which stones might be shot, a cross-bow. Coles Latinizes it by *balista*. Cited by Todd from the Book of Wisdom, v, 22.

O, for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye!

Twelfth N., ii, 5.

Children will shortly take him
For a wall, and set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.

B. and Fl. King and no K., v, 1.

Whoever will hit the mark of profit, must, like those
that shoot with *stone bows*, wink with one eye.

Marston, Dutch Courtes.

†**STOOL-BALL**. A game formerly popular among young women.

Ay, and at *stool-ball* too, sir; I've great luck at it.

Middleton, vol. iv, p. 597.

Till which time, having dined, Nausicaæ,
With other virgins, did at *stool-ball* play.

Chapm. Odys., vi.

Some lasses were at *stool-ball* sweating,
And to and fro their balls were patting,
That longing youth might stand and see
Their airy brisk activity.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

If we have no rain this month, it will increase the
price of butter; and if we have nothing but rain, it
will hinder the maids from playing at *stool-ball* on
Easter holy-days.

Poor Robin, 1715.

STOOP, or STOUP. A drinking vessel, cup, bowl, or flagon; from the Dutch. See Johnson.

Marian, I say, a *stoop* of wine. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.
Set me the *stoups* of wine upon that table.

Hamlet, v, 2.

Fill 's a new *stoupe*. *B. and Fl. Scornf. L.*, ii.

Stoop is certainly meant in the following passage:

Was not thy ale the mightiest of the earth
In malt, and thy *stope* fill'd like a tide?

Ibid., *Four Plays in One*.

Here it seems to signify a large vessel:

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here
without are a brace of Cyprus gallants that would
fain have a measure to the health of the black
Othello.

Othello, ii, 3.

This *stoop* of wine was to afford each
a measure out of it.

Also, a post fastened in the earth.
Ray's North Country Words. He derives it from the Latin *stupa*.

It may be known; hard by an ancient *stoup*,
Where grew an oak in elder days decay'd.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 201.

†*To STOOP.* To lower; to humiliate.
See *STOUP*.

Shoot, shoot, and *stoup* his pride.
Chapm. H. in Noct., 263.
The gods may *stoup* me by the Greeks.
Chapm. Il., vi, 407.

†*STOTIE.*

Were it reveil'd, it could not be so strange
A *stotis* as myself was to the world.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

STOVER, s. Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle; from *estovers*, law-term, which is so explained in the law dictionaries. Both are derived from *estouvier*, in the old French, defined by Roquefort, "Convenance, nécessité, provision de tout ce qui est nécessaire." *Dictionn. de la Langue Rom.*

Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover* them to keep.
Temp., iv, 1.
And others from their cars are busily about
To draw out sedge and reed, for thatch and *stover* fit.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1158.
Thresh barley as yet but as need shall require,
Fresh threshed for *stover* thy cattle desire.
Tusser, November's Husb.

STOUND, s. Time, moment, occasion, exigence. A Chaucerian word, in which author it bears this sense. *Stund*, Saxon.

O who is that, which brings me happy choyce
Of death, that here lye dying every *stound*.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 38.
His legs could bear him but a little *stound*.
Fairf. Tasso, xix, 28.

In the Mirror for Magistrates it is written *stowne*:

When once it felt the wheele
Of slipper fortune, stay it might no *stowne*. P. 440.

E. K. (Spenser's original annotator) once explains in *fits*:

And keep your corpse from the carefull *stounds*,
That in my carrion carcass abounds.
Sheph. Kal., May, 257.

Johnson explains it *sorrow*, and gives some passages that seems to bear that sense; as does also the following. Spenser certainly uses it with great latitude.

Against whose power nor God nor man can find
Defence, ne ward the danger of the wound,
But, being hurt, seeke to be medicin'd
Of her that first did stir that mortal *stound*.

So far'd it with me in that heavy *stound*.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 199.

Still it seems that circumstance or

situation may fairly explain it, as in the other examples.

[Often written *STOUNE*, or *STOWNE*.]

†He straight appeeres
Mustring his royall hoast, and in that *stowne*
Sends them to Sion, and their hearts upcheeres.
Fairfax's Tasso.

STOUND, for stunned.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 9.

†*To STOUP.* To put down, or to lower.

With that fayre Cinthya *stoups* her glittering vayle,
And dives adowne into the ocean flood.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

STOUR, or *STOWRE*. Distress, tumult, contention. Johnson, who inserts the word, derives it from the Runick *stur*, or the Saxon *steoran*, to disturb; but that word means to steer: he should have written *styran*, or *stiran*, which do mean to vex or disturb. It does not occur in Shakespeare, belonging properly to an earlier period.

At which sad *stowre*,
Frompart forth stept, to stay the mortall chance.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 34.
The famous badge Clorinda us'd to bear,
That wons in every warlike *stour* to win.

Fairf. Tasso, ii, 38.
And after those brave spirits in all those balefull
stours,
That with duke Robert went, against the pagan
powers.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 954.

It seems to have been a poetical, but not a colloquial word in those days.

†Or Belus son first builded floating bowrs,
To mate the windes storms and the waters *stowrs*.
Du Bartas.

STRACHY occurs only in the following passage, which has much exercised conjectural ingenuity, though apparently hitherto in vain.

There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy*
married the yeoman of the wardrobe.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

After various attempts of other commentators, not worth reciting, Mr. Steevens conjectured that it should be read *starchy*, and explained it to mean the laundry. But no such word was ever seen in that sense; nor does it appear that it would make an apposite example of an unequal match, which is the thing required. Why the *lady of the laundry* should be so much superior to the yeoman of the wardrobe, is far from clear. Mr. Steevens properly calls it a *desperate* passage, which fully apologises for his desperate,

though ingenious, conjecture. It is printed in the first folio in italics, as a proper name. It has since been conjectured (by Mr. R. P. Knight) to be a further corruption of *stratico*; which Menage certainly gives, as the regular title of the governor of Messina. *Origini*. If so, it will mean the *governor's lady*; and Illyria is not far from Messina. Whatever becomes of the name of *Strachy*, similar occurrences were never wanting, which might be the subject of allusion. R. Brome produces parallel instances, in the song of a servant to his lady:

Madam, Faire truth have told
That queens of old
Have now and then
Married with private men.
A countess was no blusher
To wed her usher.
Without remorse
A lady took her horse-
Keeper in wedlock.

New Acad., iv, 1.

One of these might be a lady of the *strachy*. Such examples were never rare. Lord Bacon's daughter married her gentleman-usher, Underhill; and, though she was not a countess, her birth was noble. It is asked also by another dramatist,

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow one that was her turn-broach?
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

†**STRACT**. Distracted. See **STRAUGHT**.

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe.
Terence in English, 1614.

STRAGE, *s*. Slaughter; a Latinism, *strages*, Latin.

I have not dreaded famine, fire, nor *strage*,
Their common vengeance.

Webster's App. & Virginia, act v.

STRAIGHTS. A cant name for some of the narrow alleys in London, formerly frequented by profligates.

Look into any angle o' the town (the *straights*, or the Bermudas) where the quarrelling lesson is read.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 6.

Turn pirates here at land,
Ha' their Bermudas, and their *straights* i' th' Strand.
Ibid.

See **BERMUDAS**.

STRAIN, the same as *strene*. Descent, lineage.

He is of noble *strain*.
Much Ado, ii, 1.

See Johnson. This sense, though not now in common use, has been preserved in poetry, by Dryden, Prior, and others.

Also disposition:

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain*,
And fortune led you well.
K. Lear, v, 3.

To STRAIN, *v. n*. Applied to the flowing of a river.

The often wandering Wye, her passages to view,
As wantonly she *strains* in her lascivious course.
Drayt. Polyolb., vi, p. 771.

So again:

But back industrious muse, obsequiously to bring
Clear Severn from her source; and tell how she doth
strain

Down her delicious dales.
Ibid., p. 776.

To STRAIN COURTESY. To use ceremony, to stand upon form.

You should not need *strain curt'sy* who should have it
Sir John would quickly rid you of that care.

Sir J. Oldc., i, 2; *Suppl.*, ii, 276.

Finding their enemy to be so curst,
They all *strain court'sy* who shall cope him first.

Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, *Suppl.*, i, 447.

At the last, though long time *straining curt'sie* who
should goe over the stile.

Euph. and his Engl., K k iii.

But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand *straining*
courtesie who shall goe first.

Taylor, Water P., Disc. to Salisbury, p. 25 a.

To decline a thing civilly:

Now since you needs will have me cause alledge,
Why I *straine curt'sie* in that cup to pledge,
One said, thou mad'st that cup so hot of spice,
That it had made thee now a widower twice.

Sir J. Haringt. Epigr., ii, 5

Also to hang back, or be shy, said in ridicule:

The dike was drie, the bottom ev'n and plaine,
Both sides were steep, but steepest next the towne
At this the soldiers *curtesie do straine*,
Which of them first shall venter to go downe.

Ibid., *Ariosto*, xiv, 107.

STRAINT, for pressure, or constraint.

Upon his iron collar griped fast,
That with the *straint* his weand nigh he brast.

Spens. P. Q., V, ii, 14

To STRAIT, *v*. To straiten, to put to inconvenience, to puzzle.

You were *straited*

For a reply.
Winter's Tale, iv, 3.

†**STRAKE**. The hoop of a cart-wheel. The word is also used to signify a wheel-rut in the road; the fluting in a pillar; &c.

Absis, absidia, *for gen.* The *strake* of a cart whele
wherin the spokes bee sette. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559
At last, lighting into the concave of a *strake* made by
the wheel of the sun's chariot, there my course was
stopp'd.

History of Francion, 1655.

Furrowes or gutters graven in pillars: hollowe
crevises or *strakes*.

Nomenclator.

†**STRALE**. The pupil of the eye.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 278.

STRAMAZOUN. A downright or descending blow, in opposition to a *stoccata*, or thrust; a term in the old school of fencing, from *stramazzone*, Italian, which is itself from *stramaz-zare*, to slay, or murder. The *stramazoun* might, therefore, be called a murdering blow.

I being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazonn*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, &c.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 3.

The description does not answer the definition, but that might be intended, to imply ignorance in the speaker.

STRAND, THE, in Westminster, was formerly the habitation of the first nobility, containing Somerset-house, Leicester, afterwards Essex-house, Arundel-house, the Savoy; Cecil, Bedford, York, and Durham houses, all palaces of princes, bishops, or noblemen. So Sylvester:

Heer to the Thames-ward, all along the *Strand*,
The stately houses of the nobles stand.

Du Bart., III, ii, 2.

The only remaining representative of this magnificent line of inhabitants, is the duke of Northumberland, whose superb palace occupies the site of the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, a cell to the priory and convent of Rounceval (Roncevalles) in Spanish Navarre. The inconceivable increase of building has been continually driving the nobility further west, in quest of fresher air, and freer space; but still pursued by growing streets, and multiplying inhabitants.

STRANGE, a. Unacquainted with the place, as a foreigner; also coy, or shy.

Beseech you, sir,

Desire my man's abode where I did leave him,
He's *strange* and peevish.

Cymb., i, 7.

And I am something curious, being *strange*,

To have them in safe stowage.

Ibid.

Trust me I was *strange*, in the nice timorous temper of a maid.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 401.

†**STRAPPLED**. Entangled. *Chapman's Homer*, II., xvi, 438.

STRAUGHT, for distraught. Distracted, crazed.

He seemed rather to bee a man *straught* and bounde with chaynes, than lyke one that had hys wittes and understandynge.

Painter's Pal. of Pleas., ii, T 3.

So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he gneth, &c.

Scot's Discov. of Witcher., L 8 b

Also for stretched, as used by Chaucer:

Striking me down on the place where yet I lie *straught*.

Skellon's Don Quix.

See 'T. J.

To STRAW, v. Now made strew, or strow; but straw has been thought nearest to the etymology, *strawan*, Gothic. But the Saxon will authorise *strew*, and the Danish *strow*; *strew*, however, has prevailed. Straw

occurs several times in the authorised version of the Scriptures; but not there only. See T. J. Junius prefers it. Shakespeare has *o'er-straw'd*, for strew'd over:

The bottom poison, and the top *o'er-straw'd*

With sweets. *Venus and Adonis*, *Mal. Suppl.*, i, 459.

†Some *straw'd* the way with flowers,

Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

STREAVE. Seems to be used for stray, in the following passage:

Why did he counterfeit his prince's hand,
For some *streave* lordship of concealed land.

Hall. Sat., v, 1.

†**STREINABLE**. Violent.

It chanced that a Portingale shippe was driven and drowned by force of a *streynable* tempest, neare unto the shoore of one of the Scottish isles.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

†**STREINE**. The vivifying portion of an egg.

If you shall perceive the tunicle salvatrice to be hurt and broken, you shall then take xij *streines* of the new laid egges of white hens, and put them in a mortar.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

STRENE. Descent, lineage; supposed from *strynd*, Saxon.

Sate goodly Temperaunce in garments clene,
Aud sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly *strens*.

Spens. P. Q., V, ix, 33.

So also in VI, vi, 9.

But Spenser also uses *strain*, which he altered probably for the sake of the rhyme. See STRAIN.

Sprung of the auncient stocke of princes *straine*.

Ibid., IV, viii, 33.

To STRENGTH, v., for to strengthen.

Whose happy ordered raigne most fertile breeds
Pleuty of mighty spirits, to *strength* his state.

Daniel, Civil Wars, i, 17.

†**STREWINGS**. A participle used as a substantive in Cymbeline, iv, 2; "*strewings* fittest for graves."

†**STRICKLE**, or **STRICKLER**. An instrument for levelling corn, &c., in the measuring.

The *strickler* is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measuring, that it exceed not the height of the measure. Which measuring is termed *wood and wood*.

Randle Holme's Acad. of Armory, p. 337.

A *stritchill*: a *stricks*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling pinne, (with us it is flat) wherewith measures are made even.

Nomenclator.

To STRIKE. To take money, whether forcibly or by fraud; or borrowing.

I must borrow money,

And that some call a *striking*.

Shirley, Gentl. of Venice.

The cutting a pocket, or picking a purse, is called *striking*.

Greene's Art of Conycatch.

The expression is not dissimilar to one which occurs in Latin:

Porro autem Geta

Ferietur alio munere, ubi hera pepererit.

Ter. Phorm., i, 1.

To blast or affect by sudden and secret influence, as the planets were supposed to have power to do :

The nights are wholesome ; then no planets *strike*.
Hamlet, i, 1.

Hence *planet-struck*.

STRIKE ME LUCK. A familiar phrase, which seems to have arisen from striking a bargain, and giving earnest upon it.

F. L. Come, *strike me luck* with earnest, and draw the writings. *M.* There's a God's-penny for thee.

B. & Fl. Scornful L., act ii.

But if that's all you stand upon,
 Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.

Hudibras, II, i, 539.

That is, here, *conclude the bargain*, and it shall be done.

STRINGER, s. A person who made strings for bows. Thus three distinct artists were employed to furnish out that simple instrument: the *bowyer*, who made the bows; the *fletcher*, who made the arrows; and the *stringer*, who made the strings. All three have remained in use as family names. The importance of a good *stringer* is well described by Ascham :

But herein you must be content to put your trust in honest *stringers*. And surely *stringers* ought more diligently to be looked upon by the officers, than either bowyer or fletcher, because they may deceive a simple man the more easely. An ill stringe breaketh many a good bowe, nor noother thinge halfe so manye. In warre, if a stringe breake, the man is lost, and is no man, for his weapon is gone, and although he have two stringes put on at once, yet he shall have small leasure, and lesse roome to bende his bowe; therefore, God send us good *stringers*, both for warre and peace. Now what a stringe ought to be made on, whether of good hempe, as they do now adaves, or of flaxe, or of silke, I leave that to the judgement of *stringers*, of whom we must buy them.

Ascham, Toxoph., p. 139, &c.

In the following example it is used for a libertine, with as much attention to propriety as the slip-slop character of the speaker required :

A whoreson tyrant, hath beene an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant.

B. & Fl. Knight of B. P., i, 1.

Perhaps the dame means *striker*, which occurs in the same sense.

That, if the sign deceive me not, in time,
 Will prove a notable *striker*, like his father.

Mass. Unnat. Comb., iv, 2.

STRIPE, s. Seems to be used by Browne for strain, or measure.

I shall goe on ; and first, in diff'ring *stripe*,
 The foud-god's speech thus tune on oaten pipe.

Brit. Past., I, ii.

He then goes on in eight-syllable verse.

STRIVILING, or STRIVELING. The

old name for the town and county of Stirling, in Scotland.

Striviling, who siege our rescue crav'd, can tell
 England's misfortune in that haplesse fight.

Mirr. for Magistr., p. 710.

Others (more unlikely) of being coyned at *Strivelin*, or Starling, a town in Scotland. *Stowe's London*, p. 43.

He is speaking of the origin of sterling money.

It [Lennox] is parted from Sterling or *Striveling* with the mountains.

Saltonstall's Mercator, p. 76.

STROKE. *To bear, or have a stroke :* to bear sway, to have force, or influence. Mr. Dibdin, on the following passage, says, that he does not find this sense explained in any glossary ; but Johnson has it in the eighth sense of the word *stroke*. See Johnson. It is not so used at present.

Where money beareth all the *stroke*, it is hard, and almost impossible, that the weal-public may justly be governed, and prosperously flourish.

More's Utopia, Dibdin's ed., vol. i, p. 130.

But, sir, to tell you the plain truth, count Gondomar at that time *had a great stroke* in our court, because there was more than a mere overture of a match with Spain.

Howell's Letters, ii, Let. 61.

To have a prevalence :

There is, besides these subdialects—another speech that *hath a great stroke* in Greece and Turkey, called Franco.

Ibid., Let. 59.

STROKER, s. A flatterer, metaphorically ; so used by Jonson. To claw, and stroke the person they courted, was commonly attributed to sycophants.

Dame Polish,

My lady's *stroker*. *Magn. Lady*, iv, 1.

Mr. Gifford says that Jonson often uses it in that sense, but I have not noted the instances.

†**STROOK.** A common form of the pret. *struck*.

To all degrees that serv'd him every one,

His liberality excepted none.

And though base Envy often at him *strooke*,

His fortitude was like a rocke unshooke.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**STROOT.** To strut. See **STROUT**.

STROSSERS. Thought to be a misprint for *trossers* in Hen. V, iii, 7. In Sir John Oldcastle, it is corrupted into *strouces* :

Prithee, lord Strudge, let me have mine own cloaths,
 my *strouces* there.

Part I, v, 11.

Both mean the same, namely, what are now called trowsers. We have it, however, undoubtedly, in another place, where its meaning is not clear :

The Italian close *strosser*, nor the French standing collar.

Deck. Gul's Hornb., p. 40, repr.

Probably *strosser* was only a cor-

ruption of *trosser*, which is clearly the same as *trowser*.

STROUT, s. A strut. Coles acknowledges the word, both as verb and substantive.

Curl up your hair, walk with the best *strouts* you can.
Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 75.

To STROUT. To strut.

They were passing pompous in their gestures, for they *strouted* up and down the vally as proudly as though they had there appointed to act some desperat combat. *Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc.*, v, 398.
Mustachoes *strouting* long, and chin close shave.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 8.

The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silke,
That makes each udder *strout* abundantly with milke.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, cited by Johnson.

So the original edition; but in the reprint of 1753, octavo, it is made *strut*. See p. 924.

†Even as a peacock, prickt with loves desire,
To woo his mistress, *strouting* stately by her.

Du Bartas.

†He was *strouting* in his galleries, and thought what sinne should be next. *Smith's Sermons*, 1609.

STROW, a. Loose, scattered; from to *strow*, which was often used for *strew*. See Johnson.

Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.

Lady Alim., D 4 b.

†**STROWESS.** Possibly a misprint for *prowess*.

Of her [Zenobia's] rare chastitie (as who never companied with her husband but for procreation), of her magnificent estate, her martiall *strowesse*, beantie, eloquence, skill in languages.

Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

STRUCK, or STRICKEN IN YEARS.

Both meant as the participle of strike; advanced in, or, rather, affected by, years. As a tree is said to be struck, which has some of its branches withered through age. Johnson says, I know not how the phrase could originate.

We say, the king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck* in years.

Rich. III., i, 1.

It is often used by the translators of the Bible:

Now Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age.
Genes., xviii, 11.

See also xxiv, 1; Josh., xiii, 1, &c. *Well*, in these phrases, must stand for *much*.

STRUMPHUSHER, s. Perhaps, an usher to strumpets; but this is a mere guess, as I have not seen any other instance of the word.

He [a bawd] lives at all distances and postures, one while tapster or tobacco-seller, otherwise *strump-*

usher; now brother, then cozen, sometimes master of the house; yet all this while rogue, theefe, and pimpe.
Lenton's Leasures, Char. 11.

STUCK. A corruption of stock, itself abbreviated from *stockado*; an assault in fencing. See **STOCK**, and **STOCKADO**.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.
Twelfth N., iii, 4.

The same is doubtless intended in the following passage, where *stucke* is the reading both of the first quarto and folio.

I'll have prepar'd him

A chalice for the nonce; whereon but sipping,

If he by chance escape your venom'd *stuck*,

Our purpose may hold there.

Hamlet, iv, 7.

In Johnson's Dictionary this is quoted as an example of the word *tuck*; but this is not warrantable. He first conjectured that it ought to be *tuck*, and then cited it as an example of that word. It was not till the fourth folio edition, that the word *tucke* crept in, which certainly would make a convenient sense, being fully authorised as a name for a rapier. But *stuck* is also sense, and has the support of all the early editions. *Stuck*, for *stock*, however, has been found hitherto only in these two examples; *stock* itself frequently.

†**STUDDLES.** Some sort of weaver's implements.

Each plies his worke, one cards, another spins,

One to the *studdles* goes, the next begins

To ravell for new welte, thus none delay,

But make their webbe-up, 'gainst each market-day.

Braithwait's Strappado.

STULPES. Qu.? posts, stumps, or something of that kind.

Bridgewarde-within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principall parte of that warde, and beginneth at the *stulpes* on the south ende by Southwarke, &c.
Stowe's Lond., p. 167.

This word is repeated in the improved edition by Stowe himselfe, and again by his continuator Strype, but without any intimation of its meaning.

STUM, s. Strong new wine, used to give strength and spirit to what is vapid; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin. Coles renders it, "*mustum validissimum dolio ferreis circulis munito infartum*," which throws light on the mode of keeping it.

Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine.

B. Jons. Rules for the Trav., vii, 29.

I am not sure that the word is obso-

lete, but certainly it occurs very seldom. It is in *Hudibras*. See Johnson.

†*Chi*. A vengeance on him, are these his tricks? he'll make more work for surgeons if he hold on, then brandee wine with Dutchmen in their kirmesses; or *stum* in taverns with quarrelsome Englishmen.

Flecknoe's Brminia, 1661.

STUPE, s. A pledget dipped in some healing liquor warm, and applied to a wound; from *stupa*, flax, or tow, of which it was made. I know not whether still in use, as a technical word.

Leave crying, and I'll tell you;
And get your plaisters, and your warm *stupes* ready.

B. & Fl. Lover's Progress, i, 2.

†**STUPENDIOUS.** Stupendous.

Judge you then of the *stupendious* valour and prowess of the Palatine.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†**STUPIDIOUS.** Stupid.

And you brave moderne poets, whose sweet lines,
All heav'nly, earthly, harmony combines,
Can you, O can your senses be *stupidious*,
And see your selves abused thus perfidious.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

To STUT, v. To stutter; originally *stot*, from *stottern*, German. It is in Withals' Little Dictionarie, "to *stut*, to stammer, balbutio." Mr. Wilbraham has it in his Glossary of Cheshire words, as still used in that county.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
And *stuts* when he is vehemently mov'd.

Marston's What you will, act i; *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 215.

Som howl, som halloo, some do *stut* and strain.

Sylv. Du Bart., p. 255.

Such is the line which Allot falsely printed, spoiling the verse:

Some howle and cry, and some *stut* and straine.

In the reprint of Allot, the annotator says, "perhaps for *stutter*;" but the word was equally in use.

To STY. To ascend; from *stigan*, Saxon. Jortin says, that *stee* is a ladder in the north. *Rem. on Spenser*. Ray also has it.

That was ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
And every link thereof a step of dignity.

Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 46.

Yet love can higher *stie*

Than reason's reach, and oft hath wonders done.

Ibid., III, ii, 36.

To *stey* is used for to ascend, by Chaucer; and *steyre*, now stair, is made from it; and Gower is also quoted by Warton. But it is not found in later poetry.

STY, s. A pimple growing on the eyelid; from the same Saxon word as to *sty*, in the sense of to ascend. There was a fancy that a piece of gold

applied to the eye, would cure this complaint.

I have a *sty* here, Chilar.

Chi. I have no gold to cure it, not a penny.

B. and Fl. Mad Lov., v, 4.

There is a *stie* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.

An. Put a gold ring in 's nose, and that will cure him.

Ibid., *Elder Bro.*, ii, 4.

†**SUBALTERNATELY.** By turns.

Like as i' th' sea, when *subalternately*
Now on each other, billows backward rush.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

SUBDUEMENT, s. Defeat; a word peculiar to Shakespeare, and used by him only once. Its meaning is obvious.

I have seen thee,

As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Despising many forfeits and *subduements*.

Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.

†**SUBMISS.** Low; submissive.

And thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak,
In *submiss* voyce, that Isaac might not hear
His bitter grief, that he unfoldeth heer. *Du Bartas*.
Affinity is happy, where cosins and nephews are well
bred, and kinde consorts; sisters are modest and
gracious maidens; brothers are naturall and indi-
viduall friends; children obedient and pleasing to
their parents; wives are vertuous and *submiss* to
their husbands, and wise and careful to governe their
housholds. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of
Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

A courtier kind in speech, curst in condition,
Finding his faults could be no longer hidden,
Came to his friend to clear his bad suspition,
And fearing least he should be more then chidden,
Fell to flatt'ring, and most base submission,
Vowing to kiss his foot if he were bidden.

My foot, said he? nay that were too *submisse*;

You three foot higher well deserve to kiss.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

To SUBSCRIBE. To yield, or submit.

For Hector, in his blaze of wrath, *subscribes*

To tender objects.

Ibid., iv, 5.

As I *subscribe* not that, nor any other.

Meas. for Meas., ii, 4.

Marlow has been quoted for a like use of the word:

Subscribe to his desires.

Lust's Dominion.

It is very doubtful whether *subscribe* should be read in the following lines:

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!

And the king gone to-night! *subscrib'd* his power!

Confined to exhibition.

Lear, i, 2.

The folio has *prescribed*, which better suits the passage. All the rest are acts done against the king. To *sub-scribe*, submit, or yield up his power, must have been his own act; but his power *prescribed*, limited, circumscribed, suits with all the rest, as done injuriously to him, and therefore should seem to be the right reading.

SUBSCRIPTION, s. Obedience, submission.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,

You owe me no *subscription*.

Lear, iii, 2.

†SUBTILIATED. Rendered very subtle.

But our Saviours blessed disciples were but *grossa capita* to our *subtiliated*, sublimated new spirits of the Sorbon. *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 1603.

SUBTLE, *a.*, seems to have been used occasionally for smooth. It was, perhaps, a term particularly used by bowlers, to express a fine smooth green.

Nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw. *Coriol.*, v, 2.

Johnson explains it deceitful, meaning difficult (*Subtle*, 5), but the next instance disproves it.

Upon Tityus breast, that, for six of the nine acres, is counted the *subtlest* bowling ground in all Tartary.
B. Jons. Chloridia.

Jonson has twice applied this epithet to lips, but in what sense is not clear; perhaps in that of practised or skilful.

†SUBTLE. Fine, thin. The Lat. *subtilis*. Applied by Chapman, *Il.*, ix, 629, to flax.

SUBURBS. The general resort of disorderly persons in fortified towns, and in London also. See the note on the following passage.

All houses in the *suburbs* of Vienna must be pluck'd down. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 2.

We find in the classics, that it was the same in ancient times.

See also Beaumont and Fletcher's *Humorous Lieut.*, i, 1; Massinger's *Emperor of the East*, where the *Mignon of the Suburbs* is a prominent character (act i, sc. 2); and various other passages in all our old dramatists. This will sufficiently explain the question of Portia to Brutus, in *Julius Cæsar*:

Dwell I but in the *suburbs*
Of thy good pleasure?

Which she immediately follows up, by adding,

If it be so,
Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife. *Act ii, sc. 1.*

Jonson has the expression of a "*suburb* humour," for a low, dissolute one. *Ev. M. in his H.* In the *suburbs* also, the citizens had their gardens and banqueting houses, where, unless they are much slandered, many intrigues were carried on.

Come, we'll dine together, after walk abroad
Unto my *suburb* garden; where, if thou'lt hear,
I'll read my heart to thee.

Rowley's New Wonder, act i; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 257.

See GARDEN-HOUSE.

†To SUCCEASE. To put an end to. Perhaps a misprint for SURCEASE.

Came to us as our fire began to smother,
Throwing some taggots one way, some another,
And in the kings name did first breake the peace,
Commanding that our bonfire should *successe*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SUCCENTOR. An inciter.

And Paulus all the whiles was the prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes.
Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

SUCKE, *s.*, for juice, or moisture.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie
[marrow] within my bones. *Palace of Pleas.*, ii, 35 b.
Take the *sucke* or juice of a radish root.

Ward, cited by Johnson.

SUCKER. In allusion to rabbit, which had been just mentioned. See RABBIT-SUCKER.

G. I promise you, not a house-rabbit, sir.

K. No *sucker* of them all.

B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

SUCKETS, *s.* Dried sweet-meats, or sugar-plums; that which is sucked.

Chests of refined sugar severally,
Ten tun of Tunis wine. *sucket*, sweet drug.

Old Taming of Shrew, 6 Pl., i, 204.

And, in some six-days' journey, does consume
Ten pounds in *suckets*, and in Indian fume.

Drayt. Moonc., p. 483.

Bring hither *suckets*, candied delicates,
We'll taste some sweetmeats, gallants, ere we sleep.

Anton. and Mellida, part 2.

Why here's an old wench would trot into a bawd now,
For some dry *sucket*, or a colt in marchpane.

Middlet. Wom. bew. Wom., act iii.

†The one well fill'd with *suckets*, and sweet meats, and
the other with wine, upon which this devout votary
did fast with zealous meditation.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†In the third course were tarts, custards, and florentines. In the fourth, all manner of raw fruits. In the fifth, confects and *suckets*.

History of Francion, 1655.

†SUCK-SPIGGOT. A drunkard.

Ebriosus. A dronkard: a *suckspigget*: a great drinker. *Nomenclator*.

†In the SUDS. In distress.

The lord Coke is left in the *suds*, but sure it is Gods doing, according to the old saying, *Perdere quos vult Jupiter prius dementat*.

Letter dated 1617.

Now land is sold, and money gone in goods,
He calls out, Andrew, I am in the *suddes*.

Good Newses and Bad Newses, 1622.

To SUE, *v.* To follow; *suire*, French.

But while I, *suing* this so good *successe*,
Laid siege to Orliance on the river's side.

Mirr. Mag., p. 316.

See Johnson (3, *Sue*).

†SUET, *prov.* "There must be *suet* as well as oatmeal to make a pudding."
Howell, 1659.

SUGAR OF BARBARY. The finest sugar was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established.

Mer. Or if you want fine *sugar*, 'tis but sending.

Gosw. No, I can send to *Barbary*; those people
That never yet knew faith, have nobler freedoms.

B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iv,

A schoolboy, trying to coax his master, calls him,

Oh sweet, honey, Barbary sugar, sweet master.
Marsden's What you Will, act ii.

SUGAR - CANDIAN. Sugar-candy; whether the unusual termination was formed for the sake of rhyming with *sovereigne*, or was thought more proper in itself, I cannot say.

If not a dramme of triacle soveraigne,
Or aqua-vitæ, or sugar-candian,
Nor kitchen cordials can it remedie.

Hall's Sat., ii, iv.

To SUGGEST. To tempt.

There's my purse; I give thee not this to suggest
Thee from thy master's service.

All's Well that Ends Well, iv, 5.

O sweet suggesting love! if thou hast sinn'd
Teach me thy tempted subject to excuse it.

Two Gent. of V., ii, 8.

SUGGESTION, s. Temptation, seduction.

For all the rest,
They'll take suggestion as a cat lapa milk.

Tempest, ii, 1.

Also for crafty device:

One, that by suggestion

Ty'd all the kingdom.

Hen. VIII., iv, 2.

Holinshed had said, whom Shakespeare copied,

By craftie suggestion got into his hand innumerable
treasure.

P. 922, edit. 1587.

SUIST, s. An egotist; or, rather, what theologians call a self-seeker. Whether peculiar to the author here quoted, or not, I do not yet know.

A man with more liberty might be debtor to the Jew
of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismaticall
suist, that baits with lesser favours to angle for
greater.

R. Whitlock's Zootomia, p. 269.

The whole section is entitled, "The grand Schismatick, or the Suist Anatomized." The section extends from p. 357 to p. 383, and concludes thus:

In short a suist, and self-projector (so far as known)
is one the world would not care how soon he were
gone, and when gone, one that Heaven will never
receive, for thither I am sure he cometh not, that
would (like him) go thither alone.

P. 383.

SUICISM, s. Used by the same author for the acts or character of a SUIST, as above described. The opposite to self-denial.

But his *suicism* was so grosse, that any of Ahab's
relations (whom he made run out of all they had)
might read it.

Ibid.

A SUIT, s. A petition or request made to a prince or statesman. Though we still use the word in many kindred senses, I do not think we should now use it absolutely for a petition, as in these passages.

Sometimes she gallops o'er a courtier's nose,
And then he dreams of smelling out a suit.

Rom. & Jul., i, 4.

We should say it thus of a law-suit, but not of a court solicitation, which led to the alteration, in some editions, to *lawyer's nose*, instead of *courtier's*; but the old editions have *courtier's*, which Warburton, therefore, very properly restored.

F. If you've a suit, show water, I am blind else.

A. A suit, yet of a nature not to prove

The quarry that you hawk for.

Mass. Maid of Hon., i, 1.

Because the court suits were invariably accompanied by bribery. Hence the following term.

SUIT-BROKER, s. One who made a regular trade of obtaining favours for court petitioners.

A suit-broker in court. He has the worst
Report, among good men, I ever heard of,
For bribery and extortion.

Ibid., ii, 2.

SUITOR, s. A person who had a petition to urge at court, one who sought places or favours.

Is. I am a woeful suitor to your honour,

Please but your honour hear me. *Aug.* Well, what's
your suit.

Mass. for Mass., ii, 2.

They say poor suitors have strong breaths; they shall
know we have strong arms too.

Coriol., i, 1.

You grandies o' the court cannot take breath,
Nor breath in sweet ayre, besides putrid lungs,
For multitudes of suitors, that like gnats
Doe buzz about your ears, and make yee mad.

Wilson's Inc. Lady, ii, 1.

That suitor was frequently pronounced *shooter* (as it is now sometimes), see the notes on *Love's Labour Lost*, where Boyet, having asked "Who is the suitor?" is answered by Rosaline, "She that bears the bow." With other puns alluding to archery. iv, 1.

To SULLEVATE. To raise into hostility; *soulever*, French. It seems rather a pedantic affectation, than a word ever in use.

How he his subjects sought to *sullever*,
And broke the leagues with France concluded late.

Dan. Crev. W., i, St. 48.

†SULLOWED. "Made foule, filthie, deturpatus." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 436.

SUMM'D. Term in falconry; having all the feathers complete. Milton has used it. See Johnson, in *to Sum*, No. 3.

With as unweary'd wings, and in as high a gait
As when we first set forth, observing every state,
The muse from Cambria comes, with pinions summ'd
and sound.

Drayt. Polyol., xi, p. 329.

Metaphorically of clothes:

No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.

B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii, p. 318.

See T. J.

SUMMERINGS. Rural sports performed at Midsummer. Bonfires were made on those occasions, with other sports and festivities, of which, however, I do not find any very correct account. See, nevertheless, Brand's *Popular Antiq.*, vol. i, 240, 4to. They took place, of course, on the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist, which is Midsummer-day. The festival at Burgh-Westra, in the Pirate, is a *summering*: "The *blessed Baptist's holiday*," says the old Udaller, "was made for light hearts and quick heels."

His [a ruffian's] sovereignty is shewn highest at May-games, wakes, *summerings*, and rush-bearings; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficial, before he part, to the lord of the manour, by reason of a bloody nose or a broken pate.

Clitus's Whimsies, Char. 17.

Then doth the joyfull feast of John the Baptist take his turne,

When bonfires great, with lusty flame, in every towne doe burne,

And young men round about with maydes doe dance in every street.

Barnaby Googe, from Naogeorgius.

For the extraordinary festivities formerly practised at Chester on that day, see the Introduction to Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. xxvi, and Mr. Markland's admirable essay on the Chester Mysteries, now printed in the 3d volume of Malone's *Shakespeare*, p. 525, ed. Boswell.

†**SUMMER-HALL.** See **SOMMER-HAULE.**

†**SUMMER-PARLOUR.** Perhaps synonymous with garden-house, a place of privacy.

A friend of his, with whom he was very intimate, walking with him in his *summer-parlour*, thought to please him with a motion of putting out a summe of his money to interest on good security.

Lives of English Worthies, n. d.

SUMMERSAULT, s. See **SOMERSAULT.**

"Saltus petauricus." *Coles. Soubresault*, French.

O'er each hillock it will vault,
And nimbly do the *summer-sault*.

Drayton, Muse's Elysium, p. 1457.

SUMMONER, or SUMNER. The latter being a popular contraction of the former. The officer now called an apparitor; a term formerly so prevalent as to become a proper

name: witness the late estimable master of King's College, Cambridge.

Ear-lack thou'rt a goat;—I'll set a *summer* upon thee.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 428.

In the Heir, a *summer* of the spiritual court is one of the persons of the drama. O. Pl., vii, p. 136.

An abbot that had led a wanton life,
And cited now, by death's sharp *summer* sickness,
Felt in his soul great agony and strife.

Har. Epigr., ii, 62.

What may that be?

Cla. A summer

That cites her to appear. *B. & Fl. Valentin.*, ii, 2.

I presume we ought to read *summer* also in the following passage:

His nose was precious, richly rubified, and shined brighter than any summer's [r. *summer's*] snout in Lancashire.

Fennor, in Cens. Lit., x, 301.

Why Lancashire *sumners* were particularly red-nosed, may perhaps be discovered. See **TAWNEY.**

SUMPTER. Generally united with *horse*, to signify a horse that carried provisions, or other necessities; from *sumptus*, Latin, or *sommier*, French. In the following instance horse seems to be understood:

Return with her?

Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom.

Lear, ii, 4.

See Johnson, who gives another example, where the *horse* seems also to be meant, though not expressed. So also here:

I would have had you furnish'd in such pomp
As never duke of Burgundy was furnish'd;
You should have had a *sumpter*, though 't had cost me
The laying out myself. *B. and Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 1.

We read also of *sumpter-cloths*, *sumpter-saddles*, &c. *Sumpter-horse*, *mule*, &c., are still in use; but not *sumpter* alone.

I fancy it originally meant the pannier, or basket, which the *sumpter-horse* carried.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters*.

Ibid., *Cupid's Revenge*, v, 2.

With that two *sumpters* were discharg'd

In which were hangings brave;

Silk covering, curtens, carpets, plate, &c.

Percy's Reliq., i, p. 318.

†**SUMPTURE.** Magnificence. Lat.

Celebrating all

Her train of servants, and collateral

Sumpture of houses. *Chapm. Hymn to Hermes.*

†**SUN-AND-MOON.** An old boy's game.

A kinde of play wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all in a rowe, doe pull with hard holde one another, till one side be overcome: it is called *sunne and moone*.

Nomenclator, 1685.

†**SUPERBIOUS.** Proud.

For that addition, in scorne and *superbious* contempt annexed by you, unto our publike prayer.

Declaration of Popish Imposture, 1603.

I speake not, I, of Italy and France,
Nor of gold-thirsty Spaine, but amongst us
I say our damselfs are *superbious*.

The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

†**TO SUPERDUE.** To subdue. *Hall.*

†**SUPERFETATION.** Used in a figurative sense.

I have a foolish working braine of mine own, in labour still with something, and I can hardly keep it from *superfetations*, though oftentimes it produce a mouse in lieu of a mountaine.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Give Rupert an alarum, Rupert! one

Whose name is wits *superfætation*.

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

SUPERLATIVE, double, or accumulated, as it may be called, having not only the superlative form, but also the adverb *most*, was not esteemed bad grammar in Shakespeare's time.

Brutus shall yield, and we will grace his heels
With the *most boldest* and best hearts of Rome.

Julius Caesar, iii, 1.

A lady to the worthiest sir, that ever
Country call'd his! and you his mistress, only
For the *most worthiest* fit.

Cymbel., i, 7.

Forasmuch as she saw the cardinal *more readier* to depart than the remnant; for not only the high dignity of the civil magistrate, but the *most basest* handicraft are holy, when they are directed to the honour of God.

Sir Thomas More.

The authority of our learned poet Jonson may seem even to justify this form; which, notwithstanding, has not prevailed.

Furthermore, these adverbs *more* and *most*, are added to the comparative and superlative degrees themselves, which should be before the positive.

This, adds Jonson,

Is a certain kind of English Atticism, or eloquent phrase of speech, imitating the manner of the *most ancientest* and *finest* Grecians, who for more emphasis, and vehemencies sake, used so to speak.

English Gramm., ch. 4.

There is a peculiar emphasis and propriety in the phrase *most Highest*, when applied to the Almighty, which occurs in the Bible and Liturgy; but, in other cases, the proper grammatical form is generally preferred and used. See **COMPARATIVE**.

SUPERNACULUM. A kind of mock-Latin term, intended to mean *upon the nail*. A common term among toppers.

Drinking *super nagulum*, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce; which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his *nail's*, and make a pearle with that is left; which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his penance.

Pierce Penilesse, sign. G 2 b.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, upsyfreeze tiplers, and *supernaculum* takers.

Massing. Virg. Mart., ii, 1.

The whole school (I mean *schola bibendi*) and their *assecle bibaculorum, madidorum, and temulentorum*,—

follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentic and emphatical word they have, *supernaculum*.

Gayl. Festiv. Notes, p. 102.

It is a little disfigured in the following:

I confess Cupid's carouse, he plays *super-negulum* with my liquor of life.

B. Jons. Case is Altered, vii, p. 348.

It has been the subject of a regular discussion, in a little tract printed at Leipsic in 1746, quarto, entitled, "*De supernaculo Anglorum*." The derivation is there thus stated: "*Est vox hybrida, ex Latina prepositione super et Germano nagel (a nail) composita;*" which agrees with the account in Pierce Penilesse, and accounts for the *nagulum*, and *negulum*. See Popular Antiq., 4to ed., vol. ii, p. 238. A modern Scottish author intimates the same meaning and origin of it, in some doggrel verses of Latin and English mixed:

Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb

Cernamus *supernaculum*.

Meston's Poems, p. 194.

It is thus described, without being named, in a book of odd humour:

He tooke uppe his pot of twelve quartes—and then hee set it to his mouth, stole it off every drop, save a little remainder, which hee was by custom to set upon his thumbes naile, and licke it off, as hee did.

Disc. of a New World, p. 53.

Though the cup be never so great, so as scarce a four yeare old heyfer be able to drench it to the bottom, yet they, without any difficulty at all, snake and sucke it *dr r̄p r̄v̄r, to a nayle* [margin, *super-naculum*].

Law of Drinking, p. 111.

See T. J.

†How our doctors pledged healths to the infants and the archduchess: and, if any left too big a snuff, Columbo would cry, "*Supernaculum! supernaculum!*"

Letter dated 1623.

†As when he drinckes out all the totall summe,
Gave it the stile of *supernaculum*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†1 So. Mine is French wine.

5 So. You must take your chance.

The yeoman of the wine-seller did not

Provide 'em for our palate.

2 So. *Supernaculum!*

See, there lies Spain already, now would I fight—

Ser. Drink thou mean'st.

Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

†Colig. No matter, hem: here 'tis, gentlemen, *supernaculum*.

Come, come, a tansey, airrah, quickly. *The Villain, 1663.*

SUPERVIZE, s. Sight, or view; on the supervise, on seeing the thing in question, namely, the letters sent.

That on the *supervize*, no leisure bated,

No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,

My head should be struck off. *Hamlet, v, 2.*

Supervisor is also used in Othello for a looker-on, iii, 3; at present it is only an official name for an inspector of the customs, &c.

SUPPER, TIME OF. Dinner being usually at eleven or twelve, supper was very properly fixed at five o'clock. A similar meal is now called by the name of dinner, though it is carried on several hours later.

With us, the nobilitie, gentry, and students, doo ordinarily go to dinner at eleven before noone, and to supper at five, or between five and six at afternoone.

Harrison's Descr. of Engl., pref. to Holinsh.

About foure houres or six, after that we have dyed, is the tyme convenient for supper, which, in the universities, is about five o'clock in the afternoone.

Haven of Health, ch. 212.

†**SUPPLIANCE.** Supply, assistance.

Which ever, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance* given.

Chapm. Il., viii, 321.

SUPPORTASSE, s., or under-propper.

Part of the apparatus belonging to the old ruffs, being a sort of frame of covered wire, calculated to support the ruff, and prevent its being disordered by wind or damp. The devil, says the zealous Philip Stubbes, who invented ruffs, found out also two great pillars to support them. One of these pillars, as he oddly calls them, was starch; the other he thus describes:

The other pillar is a certaine device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or silke; and this he [the devil] calleth a *supportasse* or underpropper. This is to bee applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from fallyng and hangyng doune.

Anatomie of Abuses.

We are obliged solely to the anger of this puritan, I believe, for preserving the name, if not the memory, of this apparatus.

SUPPUTED, part., for imputed.

That in a learned war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxix, p. 1219.

SURANCE, by abbreviation, for assurance, certification, satisfaction.

Now give some *surance* that thou art Revenge!
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.

Tit. Andron., v, 2.

To SURBATE, or SURBEAT. To batter, or weary with treading; *soubattre*, French, not *soubatir*, as Johnson has it.

Ariobarzanes at length espyed the horse of his soveraigne lord had lost his shooes before, and that the stones had *surbated* his hooves.

Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, B 3.

Now when he was *surbatted*, or weary.

Harsnet's Decl., Q 2 b.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 376.

Let them their finnes should bruze, and *surbate* sore,
Their tender feete upon the stony grownd.

Spens. F. Q., iii, iv, 34.

This is one of the many words which, though admitted by Johnson, as if in use, few modern readers would understand without explanation. He quotes for it Clarendon, and Mortimer, the agricultural writer.

†Growing now as it were faint and weary, it fareth justly with him, as it doth many times with a *surbated* and weary passenger.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Tassus from Temple-stairs by water goes
To Westminster, and back to Temple rowes;
Belike he loves not trot too much the street,
Or *surbait* on the stones his tender feet.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

SURBET, or SURBEATE. Participle from the above.

Espye a traveller with fecte *surbet*,
Whom they in equall pray hope to divide.

Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 22.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeate* toes to tickle at the sight.

Hall, Sat., v, 2.

†**SURBURDENED.** Overburdened.

They were not now able to remooove the importable load of the Normanes from our *surburden'd* shoulders.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

To SURCEASE. To cease.

I will not do 't,

Lest I *surcease* to honour mine own truth.

Coriolanus, iii, 2.

No pulse shall keep

His natural progress, but *surcease* to beat.

Rom. and Jul., iv, 1.

Furies must aid, when men *surcease* to know
Their gods.

Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 196.

For if you now *surcease*, and love as well,

Then all the world of this your concord aye shall tell.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 92.

SURCEASE, s. Cessation.

If th' assassination

Could trammel up the consequence, and catch

With its *surcease* success.

Mach., i, 7.

And in the meane time that he would cause a *surcease* of armes.

Daniel's Comines, B 4 b.

SURCEASE, v. a. To stop, or put a stop to.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace,

But mine, nor price nor prayer may *surcease*.

Spens.

Johnson marks this sense only as obsolete, but the rest are equally so.

SURCREASE, s. Abundant or excessive increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great, as forced them at last
To seek another soil, as bees do when they cast.

Drayt. Polyolb., i, p. 600.

When as our ancient seat

Her *surcrease* could not keep, grown for her soil too great.

Ibid., vi, p. 773.

By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,

And, surfeiting therewith, her *surcrease* vomited.

Ibid., viii, p. 799.

SURDINY, s. A corrupt form of *Sardine*, the name of a fish, of the *clupea*, or herring tribe; generally thought to be the same as the pilchard, only smaller in the Mediterranean than in the ocean. They are caught near

Sardinia, whence their name, and are imported here, salted and barrelled.

He that eats nothing but a red herring to-day, shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher; a pulcher, signor; a *surdiny*, an olive! that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal afterwards.

B. & Pl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

†To make SURE. To betroth.

Accordailles: *f.* The betrothing, or making *sure* of a man and woman together. *Colgrase.*

She that's made *sure* to him she loves not well,
Her bances are asked here, but she weds in hell.

Colgrase's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 177.

Tra. How have you made me wrong this gentleman, to challenge him as if he had been your due, upon this idle complement? when I understood the message, I presum'd (for so your words did intimate to me) you had been *sure*, as fast as faith could bind you, man and wife. Where was my discretion? Now I perceive this was but common courtship; and no assurance of a marriage promise.

Brome's Northern Lass.

SURESBY, *s.* A person to be surely depended upon. A word of similar formation to *rudesby*, which Shakespeare has used.

The most laborious employments which lye upon them in time of peace, as old *suresbys*, to serve for all turnes.

Coryat's Crud., vol. i, p. 42, repr.

Lydius sive Hercules lapis; hee is old *sureby*.

Withals' Little Dict., p. 564.

†Yes, there is one, which is *suresby*, as they say, to serve, if anything will serve. *Bradford, Serm. Rep.*

†Thers no alteration with you: you are the same man that you were: old *surebie*, no flinsher. You retainne still your old conditions. *Terence in English*, 1614.

SURFOOT, *a.* Lamed, tired of foot; from *surbeat*. Or for sore-foot.

Thence to Ferrybrig, sore wearied,

Surfoot, but in spirit cheered. *Barnaby's Itin.*, Part 3.

The author's own version is,

Veni Ferribrig, victus,

Pede lassus, mente lætus.

Ibid.

SURPHALE, SURFEL, SURFLE, *v.*

To wash the face or skin with some kind of cosmetic; but which is the right spelling, or whence the word comes, I do not at present know. I find it written in the three ways above given.

Bridewell would have very few tenants, the hospitall would want patients, the surgeons much worke; the apothecaries would have *surphaling* water, and potato roots lye dead upon their hands.

Greene's Theeves fulling out, Harl. Misc., viii, 392, ed. 1811.

This being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfell* her cheeks, cleanse her teeth, &c.—but she shall as often gaze on my picture.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii, 1.

The editor of Ford makes nothing of it; but it is found again in an unknown drama, cited in a miscellaneous collection:

I can make your beauty, and preserve it,
Rectifie your body, and maintaine it,
Clarifie your blood, *surfle* your cheeks, perfume
Your skin, tinct your hair, enliven your eye.

Colgrase's Treasury of Wit, p. 224.

SURQUEDRY, *s.* Presumption; from

the old French, where *surcuiderie*, *surquidance*, and *surquiderie*, may all be found. See Roquefort's *Dict. de la Langue Romane*. *Outrecuidance* was used to a much later period. Both from an old verb *cuidier*, to think, or presume.

Were depriv'd

Of their proud beantie, and th' one moyity

Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*.

Spens. P. Q., II, xii, 31.

Chaucer defines it, in his *Persones Tale*:

Presumption is when a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do; and this is called *surquidrie*.

Tyrwh., ed. ii, p. 313, 8vo.

And by all means his faculties t' apply,

To taint the phoenix by his *surquedry*.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1301.

Used here apparently for height, or excess:

That which I deemed Bacchus' *surquedry*,
Is grave, and staid, civill sobrietie.

Marston's Sat., i, 5.

†And for those manuscripts which Mevius writ,
They might be styl'd the *surquedry* of wit.

Cleveland's Works.

SUR-REINED. Over-worked, worn down. I do not consider it as implying any hurt in the reins or loins of the horse, for of what use would a drench of warm water be in that complaint? It rather means one who has been guided by the rein too long, over-worked.

Can sodden water,

A drench for *sur-reyn'd* jades, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

Hen. V., iii, 5.

A *sur-rein'd* jaded wit;—but he rubs on.

Jack Drum's Ent., quoted by Steevens.

†SURSAULTED. Surfeited?

Returne my hart, *sursaulted* with the fill

Of thousand great unrest and thousand feares.

England's Helicon, 1614.

†SURSERARA.

With hollocke, sherant, malliga, canara,

I stuff your sides up with a *surserara*,

That though the world was hard, my care was still,
To search and labour you might have your fill.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SUSPECT, *s.* Suspicion.

And draw within the compass of *suspect*

Th' unviolated honour of your wife.

Com. of Er., iii, 1.

Whose light yet breaks not to the outer sense,

That propagates this timorous *suspect*.

B. Jons. Case is Altered, i, 4.

O false *suspect*, why didst thou make me dote?

Mirr. for Mag., p. 194.

It may be found in every author of that period, though now as completely disused.

†SUSPECT, *s.* One who lies under suspicion.

Whose case in no sort I do fore-judge, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a *suspect*. *Wilson's James I.*

SUSPECT, *part.*, for suspected.

For first we were in Holland sore *suspect*.

Gasc. Works, k 5.

SUSPECTABLE, *a.* Liable to suspicion. This word is much wanted, for without it we have only *suspicious*, to express "prone to suspect," and "liable to be suspected," ideas widely different. Mr. Todd refers only to Cotgrave and Sherwood. A more legitimate authority is much wanted. In a newspaper, I once observed it said that,

It is an *old remark*, that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with, renders himself *suspectable*.

But whence the *old* remark is taken, I know not; nor whether it is really old.

†**SUSPECTFUL. Suspicious.**

If it be about money and riches which he hath buried in the earth, and being *suspectful* and covetous, would not reveal in what place they were hidden.

Saunders's Physiognomis, 1653

†**SUSPECTLESS. Unsuspicious.**

That giddy wonderers may amazed stand
While death smytes downe *suspectles* Ferdinand.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

SUSPIRE, *v.* To respire. It is clear that it is no error in the passage cited by Johnson, since Shakespeare uses it elsewhere.

Did he *suspire*,

That light and weightless down perforce must move.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

Where it evidently means, to breathe in the very slightest degree. The other passage is this:

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.

K. John, iii, 4.

SUSPIRE, *s.* A sigh; *suspirium*, Latin.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It does not bid you laugh them to their graves.

Mass. Old Law, v, 1.

†**SUSTAIN. "To suffer."** *Acad. Compl., 1654.*

SWAD. A term of reproach; said by Grose and others to be a northern word for a pea-shell, or pod: metaphorically, a slender person, a *mere swad*. [Nares's explanation is not correct—it means a rude clown, a rustic.]

Now I remember me,

There was one busie fellow was their leader,
A blunt squat *swad*. *B. Jons. Tale of T., ii, 2.*
I'll warrant, that was devised by some country *swad*.
Lyly's Midas, iv, 8.

O how it tickles mee, to see a *swad*,
Who ne'er so much as education had
To make him generous, advanc'd to state.

Hon. Ghost, p. 3.

See T. J.

In the following passage it is applied by a soldier to a lawyer, with some degree of contempt:

Wer't not for us, thou *swad*, quoth he,
Where wouldst thou fog to get a fee?

Counter-Scuffle, Dryd. Misc., iii, 340.

†Wrapt in his russet cloake lay downe to rest,
His badge of honour buckled to his legge,
Bare and unhid, there came a pilfiring *swad*
And would have prayd upon this ornament.

Peele's Honour of the Garter, 1593.

†I have opinion, and have ever had,
That when I see a stagging drunken *swad*,
Then that a man worse then an asse, I see.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†But hang them, *swadds*, the basest corner in my thoughts is too gallant a roome to lodge them in.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

†And for the other, who so hee may be styled a young master, will not sticke to impawne the Long Acre, till hee become like a snake who has casten his slough; a squeezed *swad* without either meanes, manners, or mannor.

Braithwait's Survey of History, 1638.

SWADDLE, *v.* To lash, or strap, or beat soundly; by a ludicrous metaphor, which represents the sufferer as swathed, or bound round, by the instrument of correction. So Jobson, when he sings of strapping his wife, calls it "hooping her barrel."

Were it not for taking

So just an execution from his hands,
You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye,
Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.

B. & Fl. Captain, ii, 2.

But when he came the chamber near,
Behind the door he stood to hear,
For in he durst not come, for fear

Of swadling.

Counter-Scuffle, Dryd. Misc., iii, 347.

So Hudibras is said to be

Great in the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er [as a justice], as *swaddle*
[as a combatant]. *Part I, Can. i, v. 23.*

†**To SWAFF.** To beat over, like waves. Drench'd with the *swaffing* waves, and stew'd in sweat, Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**SWAGE.** To assuage.

But wicked wrath had some so farre enraged,
As by no meanes their malice could be *swaged*.

Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†**SWAINLING.** The diminutive of swain, used as a term of familiarity.

While we stand

Hand in hand,

Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

†**SWALLOW.** A whirlpool.

Gurges. . . Gouffre. A whirlpoole; a gulfe or *swallow*.
Nomenclator.

†**SWALLOWS.** Oil of swallows seems to have been considered in the seventeenth century a valuable specific,

and we find the following rather strange receipt for making it:

Take one handful of mother-thyme, of lavender-cotten, and strawberry leaves, of each alike, four swallows, feathers and altogether well bruised, 8 ounces of sallet oil, beat the herbs, and the swallows, feathers and altogether, until they be so small that you can see no feathers, then put in the oil, and stir them well together, and seeth them in a posnet, and strain them through a canvas cloth, and so keep it for your use.

Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

SWARD, s. Skin; from *sweard*, Saxon. Often corrupted to *sword*, as when applied to the skin of bacon, or the horny coat of brawn; also in the word *green-sword*, for the coat of grass covering the soil.

Water kept too long, loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to coarse grass. *Note on Tusser*.

For the skin of bacon:

If they would use no other bucklers in war but shields of brawn, brandish no swords, but *swards* [swards] of bacon. *Lingua*, ii, 1, O. Pl., v, 144.

Both these examples are from Todd, who gives *swards* in the latter, as the original reading, which is pure Saxon.

†The churlishe chuffe, that hath enough
In coffer lockt and laied,
And liveth harde with baken *swards*,
A mule maie well be saied.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†**SWARME.** A qualm. See **SWEAME**.

While he remained in the Tower, he took pleasure in baiting lions, but when he came abroad, he was so troubled with *swarms*, that he feared to be baited by the people. *Wilson's James I.*

SWART, a., for black, or dusky, may be considered as rather a poetical than an obsolete word, having been preserved by Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, and even later writers. See Johnson. I add one more instance.

And the *swart* plowman for his breakfast staid,
That he might till those lands were fallow laid.

Browne's Brit. Past., i, iv, p. 99.

Milton's metaphorical use of it is no more harsh than that of dark for malignant.

SWARTH, s. A line or row of grass, as left by the scythe; supposed to be properly *swath*, and not to be connected with *sward*.

Cons state without book, and utters it by great *swarths*. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

That is, great parcels, or heaps. Pope has used the word in his Translation of Homer. See T. J. See **SWATH**.

†**SWASH.** A bully.

With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*. *Britannia Triumphans*, 1637.

SWASH-BUCKLER, quasi, clash-buckler. One who makes a furious

noise with sword and buckler, to appal antagonists.

Their men are very ruffians and *swash-bucklers*, having exceeding long blacke haire curled, and swords or other weapons by their sides.

Coryat, (of Gipsies at Nevers) *Crud.*, vol. i, p. 54, repr. Make those spiritual *swash-bucklers* deliver up their weapons and keep the peace. *Butler's Charact.*

Turpe senex miles, 'tis time for such an olde foole to leave playing the *swash-buckler*.

Nash, quoted by Steevens.

Also Heylin's Life of St. Geo., p. 237. I find *rush-buckler*, apparently in the same sense. See **RUSH-BUCKLER**.

†Leo, a notarie afterwards, master of the offices, a very *swash-buckler* at every funerall, a knowne robber, and a Pannonian; one who breathed forth of his savage mouth crueltie, and yet was nevertheless greedie still of mans bloud. *Holland's Am. Mar.*, 1609.

SWASHER, s. A bully, a fellow that is all noise and no courage.

As young as I am, I have observed these three *swashers* [Nym, Pistol, and Bardolph]. I am boy to them all three. *Hen. V.*, iii, 2.

SWASHING. Exactly as we now say dashing; spirited, and calculated to surprise.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have.

As you l. it, i, 3.

Also violent, overpowering:

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 1.

I do confess a *swashing* blow.

B. Jons. Staple of N., v, 1.

The old editions have "a *washing* blow;" but, as that is nonsense, *swashing* is very properly substituted.

SWATH, s. A row of grass mowed down; from *zwad*, Dutch, meaning the same thing. *Swarth*, which is often used for it, only expresses the broad pronunciation of the same word, *swauth*.

And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

Tro. and Cress., v, 5.

With tossing and raking and setting in cox,
Grass lately in *swaths*, is meat for an ox.

Tusser (1672), *July's Husbandrie*, St. 2.

The note, added in the edition of 1744, says,

The Norfolk way of making hay is, first to let it lie in the *swarth* three days, or more, &c.

See **SWARTH**.

Also that with which an infant was swathed, or swaddled; from *swethan*, to bind, Saxon.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first *swath* proceeded.

Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

That is, from swathing-clothes, or from the earliest infancy.

Nor their first *swaths* become their winding sheets.

Heyw. Golden Age.

SWATHING-CLOTHES. The bandages of linen, in which infants were for-

merly rolled up; called also swad-
dling-clothes.

Thrice has this Hotspur, man in *swathing-clothes*,
This infant warrior. *1 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

So also in *Cymbeline*, i, 1.

SWATH-BONDS, or BANDS. The
same.

Sypers, swath-bonds, rybands, and sleeve-laces.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 64.

Even in the *swath-bands* out commission goeth,
To loose thy breath, that yet but youngly bloweth.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 432.

†**SWAWME.** A qualm. See **SWEAME.**

The emperor started with a cold *swawme* of feare
that quickly came over his heart, and crying with a
lowd voice. *Holland's Ammian. Marcell.*, 1609.

To SWAY. To press on in motion.

Sway has so many senses, all bearing
some reference to a weight in move-
ment, that it is not easy to decide
what should be called a new sense,
and what only a metaphorical use.
Dr. Johnson says he never saw it in
the sense here given; Warburton
conjectures *way*, but utterly without
necessity. Yet the passage is not
obscure:

Let us *sway* on, and meet them in the field.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

That is, let us pass on, with our
armament.

SWEAME. A sudden qualm of sick-
ness. "*Ægrotatio subita.*" *Coles'*
Dict. So also Rider. Probably
from the same origin as *swoon*. Coles
also has, "*swcamish, modestus*;"
which seems to be the word now
made into squeamish. In the
northern dialect we find actually
swcamish, for squeamish. See Grose's
Provincial Glossary.

By blindnesse blunt, a sottish *swcame* he feelles,
With joyes bereft, when death is hard at heeles.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 160.

A warning this may be,
Against the slothful *swcames* of sluggardye.
Ibid., *King Jago*, ed. 1587.

To SWEAR, v. a. To swear by.

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain. *K. Lear*, i, 1.

SWEAR, s. An oath.

Gull'd, by my *swear*; by my *swear*, gull'd.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 295.

I was inclined to consider this as the
cant expression of a single character;
but it is used also by the Mercer, in
the same play, as well as by the
Surgeon, to whom the first passage
belongs. Elsewhere I have not
remarked it.

†*Mer.* I lose the taking, by my *swear*, of taking
As much, whiles that I am receiving this.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SWEAT, s. Violent sweating was long
considered as the chief specific in the
disease incident to brothels, and the
methods used to produce it were
extremely violent; no wonder, there-
fore, that death was often the con-
sequence. Hence the bawd, in
Measure for Measure, recounts it as
one of the enemies which destroyed
her customers:

What with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with
the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-
struck. *Act i*, 2.

†**SWEATING-CLOTH.** "*Suaire, a
sweating-cloth, a towell.*" *Nomen-
clator*, 1585.

SWEET AND TWENTY. Thought to
be a customary term of endearment,
from the following two passages:

In delay there lies no plenty,
Then come kiss me, *sweet and twenty*.
Twelfth N., ii, 3.

Sweet and twenty, all sweet and sweet.
Wit of a Woman, cit. by Steev.

In the other passages adduced, it may
be otherwise explained; but here it
cannot, without a change of the
reading. If we read, as suggested by
Johnson,

Come, a kiss, then, *sweet*, and twenty;

Or,

Then a kiss, my *sweet*, and twenty;
all would be easy: but Johnson
himself doubted of the change.

SWEET-BREADED. Sweet-voiced.
See **BREAST.**

Sweet-breasted as the nightingale or thrush.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, iii, 1.

SWEETING, s. A kind of sweet apple,
mentioned by Ascham and others.
See **T. J.**

To SWELT. To swoon, or die away;
from *sweltan*, Saxon. A Chaucerian
word.

But when she felt
Herself downe soust, she waked out of dread
Streight into grief, that her deare hart nigh *swelt*.

That nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy. *Ibid.*, VI, xii, 21.

In some places it seems to be used as
the participle of to *swell*:

With huge impatience he inly *swelt*. *Ibid.*, III, xi, 27.
Which, like a fever fit, through all his bodie *swelt*.
Ibid., I, vii, 6.

It cannot be from *swell*, to burn,
(also Saxon), because he says that
cold did it. He must mean the cold

fit of an ague; unless we refer it to *penetrabile frigus adurit*. To *swelt*, as an active verb, to *make faint*, is quoted from bishop Hall in T. J.

†Thus have you heard the green knight make his mone,

Which wel might move the hardest heart to melt,

But what he meant that knows himselfe alone,

For such a cause in weary woes to *swelt*.

Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

SWELTH, s. Mud, and filth; or, perhaps, swellings, from *swell*.

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish growes,
With foule black *swelth*, in thickned lumps that lies.

Sacke. Ind., Mirr. for Mag., 261.

Again:

Rude Acheron, a lothsom lake to tell,
That boyles and bubs, with *swelth* as black as hell.

Ibid., p. 268.

SWETNAM, JOSEPH. This, it appears was the name of the man who wrote a coarse invective against women, under the title of "The Araignment of Lewd, Idle, Froward, and Unconstant Women, &c." 1615. The answerer of that tract says, in an address "to the Youths of Great Brittain,"

How could you love? nay, how would you loath such a monster to whom *Joseph Swetnam* poynteth?

Near the end of the address he is again mentioned, and a page of the tract referred to as his. See also the Answer itself, *passim*. His indictment, by name, is in the 6th chapter. He is alluded to also in an old play:

Hey day! who comes here? The very profest smock-satyr or woman-hater in all Europe. One, who had he lived in that state, or under that zone, might have compared with any *Swetnam* in all the Albyon island.

Lady Alimony, i, 1.

WEVEN, s. A dream. A Chaucerian word; and, therefore, given to Moth, the antiquary, in the following passage:

Dan Cupido

Sure sent thylike *sweven* to mine head.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 236.

It occurs, however, later:

I dreamt in my *swoeren* on Thursday eve,

In my bed whereas I lay,

I dreamt, a grype and a grimlie beast,

Had carry'd my crown away.

Percy's Reliq., vol. ii, p. 53, in the Ballad of *Sir Adlingar*.

†**SWIG.** A term of contempt.

Swigge for Smart and you.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

SWINGE, s., for sway, or swing.

That whilom here bare *swinge* among the best.

Sacke. Ind., Mirr. for Mag., p. 260.

To *swinge*, for to lash, as with a long tail, is used by Milton. See T. J.

SWINGE, for singe. This being a

slight difference of spelling, is, perhaps, hardly worth notice; but it is the spelling of Spenser's own editions.

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face,
And through his armour all his body sear'd.

F. Q., I, xi, 26.

†**SWINGE.** To lash.

Then often *swindging*, with his sinnewy train,
Sometimes his aides, sometimes the dusty plain.

Du Bartas.

SWINGE-BUCKLER is something more than *swash-buckler*; the latter was one who only made a dashing and a noise with the bucklers; the other *swinged* those which were opposed to him; as in the second passage here quoted.

You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns of court again.

2 Hen. IV., iii, 2.

When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged* a sword and buckler.

Devil's Charter, 1607, quoted by Steevens.

†**SWINGER, s.** Anything very great.

Next crowne the bowle full

With gentle lamb's-wooll;

Adde sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,

With store of ale too;

And thus must ye doe

To make the wassaile a *swinger*.

Herrick.

†**SWINGING.** Very large.

Quoth Jack, now let me live or die,

I'll fight this *swinging* boar. *History of Jack Horner*.

SWINK, s. Labour. Saxon.

Ah Piers, be not thy teeth on edge, to think

How great sport they geynen with little *swinck*?

Spens. Shep. Kal., May, v, 36.

Chad a goodly dynner for all my sweate and *swyncke*.

Gammer Gurte, O. Pl., ii, 22.

And soon forget the *swinke* due to their hire.

Pembr. Arcad., iii, p. 398.

To **SWINK**, or **SWINCK, v.** To toil, or labour; *swincan*, Saxon.

Honour, estate, and all this worlde's good,

For which men *swincke* and sweat incessantly.

Spens. P. Q., II, xii, 8.

Milton has used *swinkt*, for wearied, in *Comus*, v. 293, though certainly much disused in his time. It is not in Shakespeare.

SWINWARD, s. Corrupted from *swine-herd*, a keeper of swine; or rather, perhaps, *swine-ward*, like bear-ward.

He is a *swinward*, but I think,

No *swinward* of the best. *Browne, Shep. Pipe, Ecl.* 2.

I find also *swineyard*, a corruption of the same word, as a term for a boar, he being the head or master of the herd:

Then sett down the *swineyard* [the boar's head],

The foe to the vineyard,

Let Bacchus crowne his fall.

Christmas Prince, p. 24.

†**SWIPE.** A crane for drawing water out of a well.

A crane or engine to draw up water: it is called a *swipe*. *Nomenclator*.

To SWITCH, v. To cut, as with a switch.

With his revengeful sword *switcht* after them that fled. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xviii, p. 1011.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson, for a similar use of the word.

SWITH, adv. Swift, or swiftly.

Hence *swyths* to Dr. Rat hye thee, then thou wert gone. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 47.

King Estmere threw the harp asyde,
And *swithe* he drew his brand.

Percy's Reliq., i, p. 75.

SWITHIN, ST. The old, and often revived superstition, that if it rains on St. Swithin's day (July 15) it will rain more or less for forty days following, is amply illustrated in Brand's *Popular Ant.*, i, p. 271, 4to ed., but it is not there mentioned, that Jonson introduces it in his comedy of *Every Man out of his Humour*:

Sord. O, here, *St. Swithin's*, the 15th day, variable weather, for the most part rain, good! for the most part rain; why it should rain forty days after now, more or less, it was a rule held before I was able to hold a plough. *Act i.*

St. Swithin is recorded in Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, on the 15th of July, but nothing is said of the rainy prodigy.

SWITZERS. Hired guards, attendant upon kings. How soon the brave Swiss began to hire themselves out to such service is uncertain; but it is plain that it was common in Shakespeare's time, since he gives such a guard to the king of Denmark:

Where are my *Switzers*? let them guard the door.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

Some place of gain, as clerk to the great band
Of marrow-bones, that people call the *Switzers*.

Fletch. Nob. Gent., iii, 1.

Why called "band of marrow bones,"
I know not. Is it a false print? and for what?

SWITZER'S KNOT. A transient fashion of tying the garters; which, probably, the French borrowed from the Swiss, and we from them.

But that a rook, by wearing a pyed feather,
The cable hatband, or the three-piled ruff,
A yard of shoe-tye, or the *Switzer's* knot
On his French garters, should affect a humour!
O, it is more than most ridiculous.

B. Jons. Induct. to Ev. Man out of H.

SWOOP, s. A sudden descent of a bird upon its prey. Johnson says, "I suppose from the sound." Rather from to sweep; and so thought H. Tooke. See T. J.

Oh hell-kite—all,—

What! all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop. *Macb.*, iv, 3.
If she gives out, she deals it in small parcels,
That she may take away all at one swoop.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 241.

The word, though uncommon, is not perhaps obsolete. Dryden has used it. Drayton applies the verb to *swoop*, to the sweeping motion of a river:

As she goes *swooping* by, to Swale-dale whence she springs. *Polyolb.*, xxviii, p. 1199.

†But now adaves, you may see throughout all those tracts divers in that kind verie violent and most ravenous men, such as goe *swooping* and flinging over all the courts and halls of justice.

Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

SWORD, SWEARING UPON. The singular mixture of religious and military fanaticism, which arose from the crusades, gave rise to the extraordinary custom of taking a solemn oath upon a sword. In a plain unenriched sword, the separation between the blade and the hilt was usually a straight transverse bar, which, suggesting the idea of a cross, added to the devotion which every true knight felt for his favorite weapon, and evidently led to this practice; of which the instances are too numerous to be collected. The sword, or the blade, were often mentioned in this ceremony, without reference to the cross.

Swear by this sword!

Thou wilt perform my bidding. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.
Either embracing other lovingly,
And swearing faith to either on his blade.

Spens. F. Q., V, viii, 14.

Swear by my sword!

Hamlet, i, 5.

Several times repeated.

And here upon my sword I make protest
For to relieve the poor, or die myself.

Pinner of Wakef., O. Pl., iii, 7.

Yet the cross of the sword is also mentioned frequently enough to illustrate the true bearing of the oath. Hence, of Glendower it is ludicrously said by Falstaff, that he

Swore the devil his true liegeman, upon the cross of a *Welsh hook* [a species of sword]. *1 Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

It is delineated in the notes on that passage.

So suffering him to rise, he made him swear
By his own sword, and by the *croasse* thereon.

Spens. F. Q., VI, i, 43.

By the cross of this sword and dagger, captain, you shall take it.

Dekker's Satiromastix, Or. of Drama, iii, p. 163.

Many more instances may be seen in Steevens's note on the preceding passage of *Hamlet*, but these are abundantly sufficient.

SWORD AND BUCKLER. As an epithet, expressive of military energy.
And that same *sword and buckler* prince of Wales.

1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.
This boy speaks *sword and buckler*; prithee yield, boy.
B. and Ft. Bonduca, iv, 2.

SWORN BROTHERS, properly and originally, meant such as were brothers in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry; though afterwards used with more laxness, as it still is, to imply common intimacy. As when Beatrice says of Benedict, that he has every month a new *sworn brother*. *Much Ado*, i, 1. Falstaff seems to have a more precise allusion, when he says of Shallow,

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been *sworn brother* to him. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Falstaff also proposes to Nym and Bardolph, that they shall be *all three sworn brothers* in the expedition to France. *Hen. V*, ii, 1.

In the French books of chivalry they are called *frères d'armes*. St. Palaye's account is to this effect: "But we see more marked associations between some knights, who become *brothers or companions* in arms [*frères ou compagnons d'armes*], as they were then called.—These fraternities of arms were contracted in various ways. Three knights, according to the romance of Lancelot du Lac, caused themselves to be let blood together, and mixed their blood. This kind of fraternity is not a romantic fiction, since M. Du Cange cites many similar examples from foreign histories." "If," continues he, "the mode was barbarous, the sentiment which arose out of it was far otherwise." *Mém. de Chevalerie*, Partie 3. See also Du Cange's 21st Dissertation subjoined to Joinville. Robert de Oily, and Roger de Ivery, are recorded as *sworn brothers* (*fratres jurati*) in the expedition of the Conqueror to England, and they shared the honours bestowed upon either of them.

SYEDGE, *s.* A mere mis-spelling of *siege*, in the sense of seat, or habitation.

Is it possible that, under such beautye and rare comelynesse, disloyaltie and treason may have they *syedge* and lodgyng? *Pal. of Pleas.*, ii, sign. Z 5 b.

SYKERLY. Certainly. See **SIKER**.

Tis min own deare neele Hodge, *sykerly* iwot.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 76.

A Chaucerian word.

SYLLABE, for syllable. Purely French. So written by Ben Jonson, in his English Grammar:

A *syllabe* is a part of a word that may of itself make a perfect sound. *Engl. Grammar*, ch. 6.

He uses it also in his poetry:

Jointing *syllables*, drowning letters,
Fastening vowels as with setters.
Against Rhyme, Underw., 48.

Again:

Still may *syllables* jar with time,
Still may reason war with rhyme. *Ibid.*

Horne Tooke has commended Jonson for his use of this word. It is still used by the unlearned in Scotland, and Dr. Jamieson gives two examples of it from good authors.

SYLLER, for silver. Still current in the Scottish dialect.

As bright as any *syller*,
Small, long, sharp at the poynt, and straight as any
pyller. *Gamm. Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 24.

†**TO SYMPATHY.** To sympathise.

Pleasures, that are not mans, as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathies* with beasts.
Muses Looking Glasse, 1638.

SYNNET. See **SENNET**.

SYBERS. Old spelling for Cyprus, a thin transparent cloth used for veils. See **CYPRUS**.

Sypers, swath bonds, &c. *Four Ps*, O. Pl., i, 64.

SYRENE. Merely an awkward spelling of **SERENE**, which see. This is undoubtedly intended by *syrens* in the following specimen from sir Fr. Kinaston, cited by Mr. Ellis:

With thy dear face it is not so,
Which if once overcast,
If thou rain down thy show'rs of woe,
They like the *syrens* [*serenes*] blast.
Specimens, vol. iii, p. 241.

The word *blast* determines the allusion.

T.

T. Beards cut to that shape. See in **STILETTO BEARD**. Taylor, the water-poet, celebrates all the forms of beards:

Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some stark
bare,
Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like,
That may, with whispering, a man's eyes out-spike:
Some with the hammer-cut, or Roman T.
Superbia Flagellum.

The T, in particular, is noticed here also :

Strokes his beard

Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
The Roman T, your T beard is the fashion,
And twifold doth express th' enamour'd courtier.
B. and Pl. Qu. of Corinth, iv, 1.

Thus, with the beard, one very great source of coxcombry was cut off.

TABARD, s. A coat, or vest, without sleeves, close before and behind, and open at the sides; formerly worn by nobles over their arms, to distinguish them in the field, but now only by heralds. *Tabard*, French.

Among the which [the inns in Southwark] the most ancient is the *Tabard*, so called of the signe, which (as we now terme it) is of a jacquit or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders.

Stowe's London, 2 l b.

He speaks of them as only worn by heralds in his days, but having been "a stately garment of old time." The word is now rather technical than obsolete.

The name of *tabarder* is still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars, whose original dress was a *tabard*. They are part of the foundation, which consists of, a provost, 16 fellows, 2 chaplains, 8 *tabarders*, 12 probationary scholars, and 2 clerks. *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* It appears from Du Cange, that *tubar* is Welsh; and that *tabardum*, low Latin, *tavardo*, Spanish, and *tabarro*, Italian, have all been made from it.

[The Tabard was also the sign of an inn in Gracechurch-street.]

†The carriers of Brayntree and Bocking in Essex doe lodge at the signe of the *Tabbard*, in Gracious-street, neere the Conduit; they doe come on Thursdaies and goe away on Fridaies.

Taylor's Carriers Cosmographie, 4to, Lond., 1637.

TABLES. The old name for backgammon; so called also in French; and in Latin, *tabularum lusus*.

This is the ape of form, monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

If tales are told of Leda be not fables,
Thou with thy husband dost play false at *tables*.

Har. Epigr., i, 79.

Man's life's a game at *tables*, and he may,
Mend his bad fortune by his wiser play.

Witts Recr., i, 250, repr. 1817.

This last example is from an epitaph, entirely made up of puns on backgammon.

Extended also to other games played with the same board and men. An

old backgammon board is delineated in the frontispiece to Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.

2. Also, the same as table-book; pocket tablets for containing memorandums:

And therefore will he wipe his *tables* clean,
And keep no tell-tale to his memory.

2 Hen. IV., iv, 1.

My *tables*, meet it is I set it down. *Hamlet*, i, 5.
In the midst of the sermon, pulls out his *tables* in haste, as if he feared to lose that note.

Hall, Char. of a Hypocr.

TABLE (in the language of palmistry or chiromancy), the whole collection of lines on the skin, within the hand.

Well [looking on his palm], if any man in Italy have a fairer *table*, which doth offer to swear upon a book, I shall have good fortune.

Merch. of Ven., ii, 2.

Mistress of a fairer *table*,
Hath not history nor fable.

B. Jons. Masque of Gips., vi, p. 88.

It occurs also before in the same masque, p. 80.

B. In good earnest, I do find written here, all my good fortune lies in your hand. W. You keep a very bad house then, you may see by the amalness of the *table*.

Middleton, Any Thing for a Q. Life.

†**To TABLE.** To sit at table.

All supper while, if they *table* together, he peereth and prieth into the platters to picke out dainty morsels to content her maw. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

TABLE-BOOK. The same as *table*; memorandum book.

What might you,

Or my dear majesty your queen here, think
If I had play'd the desk, or *table-book*. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.
I am sure her name was in my *table-book* once.

Hon. Whore, 2d part, O. Pl., iii, 377.

I have most of their jests here in my *table-book*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 10.

The most affecting circumstance relating to a *table-book*, that I at present recollect, is in the life of lady Jane Grey:

Sir John Gage, constable of the Tower, when he led her to execution, desired her to bestow on him some small present which he might keep, as a perpetual memorial of her: she gave him her *table-book*, where she had just written three sentences, on seeing her husband's dead body; one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English. The purport of them was, that human justice was against his body, but the divine mercy would be favourable to his soul; and that if her fault deserved punishment, her youth, at least, and her imprudence, were worthy of excuse, and that God and posterity, she trusted, would shew her favour. *Hume's Hist.*, iv, p. 392; and *Nichols's Progresses*, vol. iii, p. 15.

More modern authors have the word.

†**TABLE DORMANT.** An immoveable table.

But how come you to reckon so punctually? Did Ananias tell it upon the *table dormant*; what year of the persecution of the saints? I wonder you did not rather count it by the shekells, that's the more sanctified coyn. *Cleveland's Poems*, 1651.

TABLE-MEN, s. The men used in playing at tables, or backgammon;

but Decker uses it in contempt, as a name for affected coxcombs sitting at a table :

That all the painted *table-men* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Gul's Hornb.*, Introd.

He had just before alluded to their being painted.

TABLER, *s.* A person who boards others for hire. "Convictor." *E. Coles*.

But he now is come

To be the musick-master; *tabler* too

He is, or would be. *B. Jons. Epigr.*, vol. vi, p. 292.

Kersey has to *table*, to board, or entertain, or be entertained at one's table.

†**TABLING**. Board. A *tabling house* perhaps means a boarding house.

Ch. My daughter hath there already truly now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tabling*: after this ten poundes will follow another for her apparell. *Terence in English*, 1614.

Youth. They alledge, that there is none but common gamehouses and *tabling* houses that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their owne private houses. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

TABOURINE, *s.* Apparently a common side drum. French.

Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear,

Make mingle with your rattling *tabourines*.

Ant. and Cleop., iv, 8.

Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.

Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.

Trumpets, clerons, *tabourins*, and other minstrelsy.

Helyas, Kn. of Swanee, cited by Steev.

The *tambourine*, both of ancient and modern times, seems to be a different thing; having parchment on one side only, and played with the fingers.

See Spens. Shep. Kal., June, v. 59.

†**TABY**. Tabby; a sort of silk.

13 Oct. 1661. This day left off half-skirts, and put on a wastecoate, and my false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace. *Pepys' Diary*.

TACHE, or **TATCH**, *s.* A blot, spot, stain, or vice; *tache*, French.

First Jupiter that did usurp his father's throne,

Of whom even his adorers write evil *taches* many a one. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, B. xiii, p. 318.

It is a common *tache*, naturally given to all men, as well as priests, to watch well for their owne lucre.

Moria Enc. by Chaloner, P 3 b.

Used also for a loop, or catch. *Exod.*, xxvi, 6. See T. J.

†**TACHY**. Vicious; corrupt.

With no less furie in a throng

Away these *tachie* humors flung. *Wit and Drollery*.

TACK, *s.*, for taste. Perhaps from *tactus*, Latin.

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quar'er sends, Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, p. 1031.

†He told me, that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacks* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**To hold TACK**. To keep one at bay.

They hew his armour peece-meale from his backe, Yet still the valiant prince maintaines the fray, Though but halfe-harnest, yet he holds them *tacks*.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

Having thus made sure work with the English, they made young count Maurice their governor, who for five and twenty years together *held tack* with the Spaniard, and during those traverses of war was very fortunat.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

TAG. The common people; in the phrase *tag*, *rag*, and *bobtail*, in colloquial speech.

Will you hence

Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend

Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear

What they are us'd to bear. *Coriol.*, iii, 4.

This is, perhaps, the only instance of *tag*, without his companions, *rag* and *bobtail*, or at least one of them. See T. J. In Ozell's *Rabelais*, it is *shag*, *rag*, &c., iv, 221.

TAG-LOCK, *s.* I believe, an entangled lock.

His food the bread of sorrow, his cloathes the skinnes of his out-worne cattell, and *tag-locks* of his travell.

Lenton's Leas., Char. 14, of a *Carle*.

TAIL. It was a superstitious belief, according to Mr. Steevens, that a witch, transformed into any animal that ought to have a tail, was always deficient in that part. Hence he accounts for this passage of the witches in *Macbeth*:

But in a sieve I'll thither sail,

And like a rat, *without a tail*,

I'll do, I'll do, I'll do.

Act i, sc. 3.

†**TAIL-CASTLE**. The raised stern of a ship.

Puppis. . . . La poupe. The hind decke, or *taile castell*: the sterne. *Nomenclator*.

TAILOR. Many were the jests current at all times upon that unfortunate fraternity, owing, doubtless, to the effeminacy of their business, in using needles, thread, thimbles, &c. How old the sarcasm of nine tailors making a man may be, does not appear; but it is very old. It appears in Shakespeare, and his contemporaries. It was also imputed to them that they were immoderately fond of *rolls*, hot or cold.

I think one *tailor* would go near to beat all this company [puppets] with a hand bound behind him.

Lil. Aye, and eat them all too, an [if] they were in cake-bread. *B. Jons. Barth. F.*, act v.

As you are merely

A *tailor*, faithful, and apt to believe in gallants,

You are a companion at a ten-crown supper,

For cloth of bodkin, and may with one lark

Eat up *three manchets*.

Mass. Fatal Down., v, 1.

See **TAYLOR**.

Mr. Gifford points out other strong instances. Thus :

He'll sup them up, as easily as a *taylor*
Would do six hot loaves in a morning fasting.

Glaphorne, Wit in a Const.

R. I would take the wall of three times three *tailors*,
though in a morning, and at a baker's stall. *Nabbes.*

To TAKE. In the sense of to blast ; or to affect violently, as by witchcraft. Shakespeare says of Herne, the hunter, that

There he blasts the tree, and *takes* the cattle,
And makes milch kine yield blood, &c.

Merry W. W., iv, 4.

This has been well illustrated from Markham :

Of a horse that is taken. A horse that is bereft of his feeling, mooving, or styrring, is said to be *taken*, and in sooth so hee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease ; yet some farriers, not well understanding the ground of the disease, conster the word *taken* to be stricken by some planet or evil spirit, which is false. *Treatise on Horses*, chap. viii, ed. 1595.

Shakespeare has again :

Strike her young bones, ye *taking* airs, with lameness.

Lear, ii, 4.

Also in Hamlet, speaking of Christ-mas,

And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad ;
The nights are wholesome ; then no planets strike,
No fairy *takes*, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd, and so gracious is the time. Act i, sc. 1.

See STRIKE.

Come not near me,

For I am yet too *taking* for your company.

B. and Fl. False One, iv, 3.

He means *infectious*.

To TAKE, for to leap.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch.

K. John, v, 2.

Hunters still say, to *take* a hedge, or a gate, meaning, to leap over them.

To TAKE IN a place. 'To conquer, or, as we now say, to take it.

Is it not strange, Canidius,
He could so quickly cut th' Ionian sea,
And *take in* Toryne. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 7.

What a strong fort old Pimbluco had been !

How it held out ! how, last, 'twas *taken in*.

B. Jons. Underw., vol. vi, p. 413.

Nay, I care not

For all your railings ; they will batter walls,

And *take in* towns, as soon as trouble me.

B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev., iii, 1.

Also to apprehend, as a felon :

Who call'd me traitor, mountaineer, and swore
With his own single hand he'd *take us in*.

Cymb., iv, 2.

To subdue, more generally :

Do this, or this,

Take in that kingdom, and enfranchise this.

Ant. and Cleop., i, 1.

To TAKE KEEP. To take care. See KEEP.

To TAKE ON. To grieve violently ; rather vulgar than obsolete.

To TAKE ONE WITH YOU. To go

(as Dr. Johnson expresses it) no faster than the hearer can follow ; to be clear and explicit. This phrase is not yet quite disused ; but it is explained by Johnson in 1 Henry IV, ii, 4, on this passage :

I would your grace would *take me with you* ; whom means your grace ?

It is explained also by Mr. Gifford, in his Massinger, vol. ii, p. 488, iii, 66, iv, 310 ; by Reed, in O. Pl., v, 265, 338. It occurs again in Romeo and Juliet :

Soft, *take me with you*, *take me with you*, wife.

Act iii, sc. 5.

If it be unintelligible to any one, these references will be abundantly sufficient for illustration.

To TAKE ONE'S EASE IN ONE'S INN. A phrase for enjoying oneself, as if at home. See INN. "To take mine ease in mine inne," says Dr. Percy, "was an ancient proverb not very different in its application from that maxim, *every man's house is his castle* ; for *inne* originally signified a house, or habitation. When the word *inne* began to change its meaning, and to be used to signify a house of public entertainment, the proverb, still continuing in force, was applied in the latter sense ; or perhaps Falstaff [in the passage following] humorously puns upon the word *inne*, in order to represent the wrong done to him the more strongly." *Note on the following passage.*

Shall I not *take mine ease in mine inn*, but I shall have my pocket picked ?

1 Henry IV, iii, 3.

The beggar Irus that haunted the palace of Penelope, would *take his ease in his inne*, as well as the peers of Ithaca. *Greene's Farew. to Folly*, cited by Steevens.

See also the other examples quoted in the notes to the first example.

If I have got

A seat to sit at *ease here i' mine inn*,

To see the comedy.

B. Jons. New Inn, i, 3.

The disturbance of a man in the enjoyment of this privilege, called *hamsoken*, or *homesoken* (from *ham*, home, and *socne*, liberty, Saxon), was an offence punishable by our old law. The offence was called by the same name as the privilege. An old law book thus describes it : "*Hamsockne d'antient ordinance est peché mortelle, car droit est que chesun eit quiet*

en son hostel qui à luy est." *Mirr. de Justice.* See also the Law Dictionaries, Cowell, Blount, &c. *Hostel* is there exactly our *inne*.

To TAKE OUT. To copy.

Sweet Bianca,
Take me this work out. *Othello*, iii, 4.

He says soon after,

I like the work well, ere it be demanded
(As like enough it will) I'd have it copied. *Ibid.*

She intends

To take out other works, in a new sampler.

Middleton's Women bew. Wom.

Nicophanes gave his mind wholly to antique pictures,
partly to exemplify and take out their patterns.

Holland's Pliny, both cited by Steevens.

To TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE.

See PEPPER.

To TAKE TENT. To attend; to take notice, or care; *tent* being for attention. It is properly a Scottish phrase.

See ye take tent to this, and ken your mother.

B. Jons. Sad Shep., ii, 3.

It occurs again in the same imperfect drama, the dialect of which is in a great measure northern; the scene lying in Sherwood forest. Jonson uses it, however, in his own person:

And call to the high parliament

Of heav'n; where seraphim take tent

Of ordering all.

Ibid., *Underwoods*, I, vol. vii, 22.

To TAKE UP. To borrow money, or take commodities upon trust.

Yet thou art good for nothing but taking up.

All's W. that E. W., ii, 3.

When he adds, "and that thou art scarce worth," the intention is to play upon another sense of the words, that of taking from the ground.

And if a man is thorough with them, in honest taking up, then they must stand upon security!

2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

They will take up, I warrant you, where they may be trusted.

Decker's Northw. Hoe.

And now I can take up, at my pleasure. Can you take up ladies, sir? No, sir, excuse me, I meant money.

B. Jons. Epicæne, i, 4.

If he owe them money, that he may

Preserve his credit, let him, in policy, never

Appoint a day of payment; so they may hope still.

But if he be to take up more, his page

May attend them at the gate.

Massinger, Emp. of East, i, 1.

To take up a quarrel, to settle or make it up:

I. And how was that taken up?

C. Faith, we met and found the quarrel was upon the seventh cause.

As you like it, v, 4.

At last, to take up the quarrel, M. A. and M. R. S. set downe their order that he should not be called any more capitaine Ajax—and then to this second article they all agreed, not guiltie.

Apologie for Ajax, DD 1 b.

When two heirs quarrel,

The swordsmen of the city, shortly after

Appear in plush, for their grave consultations

In taking up the difference; some I know

Make a set living on't. *Massing. Guard.*, i, 1.

†To TAKE UP. To engage.

A certain traveller being benighted, resolved to take up with the next inn he came at, and it hapning to be in a market-town, he blunders into the inn, and enquires whether he might lodge there that night? The master of the house told him, that the next being a market-day, all their beds were taken up; and he had ne'er a room to spare neither, but one.

Newest Academy of Compliments.

Ar. Sirrah gaoler, see you send mistress Turn-key your wife to take us up whores enough: and be sure she let none of the young students of the law fore-stall the market.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

To stop.

The marquess on discourse about religion, said, that God was fain to deal with wicked men as men do with frisking jades in a pasture, that cannot take them up till they get them to a gate; so wicked men will not be taken up till the hour of death.

Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester, 1669.

†TAKER. A purveyor.

Pray God they have not taken him along;

He hath a perilous wit to be a cheat;

He'd quickly come to be his majesties taker.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

TALC, OIL OF. A nostrum, famous in its day as a cosmetic, probably because that mineral, when calcined, becomes very white, and was thought a fit substitute for ceruse. In Baptista Porta's Natural Magic, English translation, 1658, are three receipts for making it, under the title, "How to dissolve Talk for to beautifie Women." But they all consist of modes of calcining that mineral, with other fanciful additions. The last, indeed, directs how to make snails eat the powder of it!! A fourth receipt in B. x, ch. 19, fully directs the calcination, and then recommends to lay it in a moist place, "until it dissolve into oyl;" which might be till doomsday. But it might imbibe some moisture, to make it look more like oil. From the near similarity, and almost identical sound, of the word, Mr. Whalley supposed it to have been what the French call *tac*; but *tac* meant the disease which was to be cured, i. e., the rot in sheep, and the oil to be applied was *huile de cèdre* (Menage, in his Origines). The English receipts for making it prove also that he was mistaken. His note is on this passage:

With ten empirics in their chamber,

Lying for the spirit of amber;

That for the oil of talc dare spend,

More than citizens dare lend. Vol. vi, p. 317.

It is often mentioned by the dramatists, and generally with some satirical reflection on the ladies.

Talc was also called *Muscovy glass*:

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy glass*. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 88.

He should have brought me some fresh oil of *talc*, These ceruacs are common.

Marring, *City Mad.*, iv, 2.

She ne'er had, nor hath Any belief in madame Haud-see's bath, Or Turner's oil of *talc*. *B. Jons. Underw.*, p. 391.

Who

Do verily ascribe the German war, And the late persecutions, to curling, False teeth, and oil of *talc*.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, p. 393.

The quaint Dr. Whitlock puns upon it. Speaking of certain nostrums of quacking ladies, which, he says,

Shall cost them nothing but their mentioning of her at gossipings, funerals, at church before sermons, and the like opportunities of *tattle*; so that this famous water or powder—must purchase them oyle of *talke*, for which some women outdo the rarest chymist. *Zootomia*, p. 57.

Chambers derives *talc* from an Arabic word, descriptive of a sound state of body, and thus accounts for the allusion; but this is not satisfactory. In fact, it was a term borrowed by chemists from the old alchemical writers, and not understood. Their oil of *talc* was one of the fanciful names for their supposed grand elixir, or philosopher's stone, in a certain form. So it is explained by dom Pernety, who had searched much into such matters: "*Talc des philosophes*. Pierre des sages fixée au blanc. C'est en vain que l'on cherche à faire l'huile de *talc* avec le *talc* vulgaire. Les philosophes ne parlent que du leur, et c'est à ce dernier qu'il faut attribuer toutes les qualités desquelles les livres font tant d'éloges." *Diction. Mytho-hermetique*, at the word *Talc*. Of the chemists, who tried in vain to make it, he says in another part of his Dictionary, "Ils ont calciné, purifié, sublimé, &c., cette matière, et n'en ont jamais pu extraire cette huile précieuse," &c., at the word *Huile de Talc*.

†TALE. Reckoning.

But as things were I must either take or leave, and necessity made mee enter, where we gat eggs and ale by measure and by *tale*. *Taylor's Works*, 1630. If men were certayne by such fastynge that they should nat dye suddenly but have tyme of repentance,

and to be shrevyne and houselyde, they shalbe be the more rechelesse in their lyvinge, and the lesse *tale* yere for to doo amys in hope of amendemente in their dying. *Dives and Pauper*, 1493.

TALENT, and TALON, were frequently confounded, and sometimes punned upon.

If a *talent* be a claw, look how he claws him with a *talent*. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

No lady's supple hand

hath yet scir'd on thee

With her two numble *talents*.

B. and Fl. West. Hater, l.

The old editions read it so; the modern editors change it to *talons*, which is indeed the meaning, though written *talent*.

TALL, a. Valiant, warlike.

He is as *tall* a man as any in Illyria. *Twelfth N.*, i, 2.

No, by this hand, sir,

We fought like honest and *tall* men.

B. and Fl. Hum. Liens, i, 4.

It is even applied to the mind:

You do not twit me with my calling, neighbour?

No, surely; for I know your spirit to be *tall*.

Ibid., *Cupid's Revenge*, iv.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give,

Thy spirits are most *tall*.

Henry 7., ii, 1.

Employed also, in a general sense, for brave:

May both *tall* foreign forces in fight withstand, And of their foes may have the upper hand.

Mirr. Mag., p. 114.

Mercutio seems to ridicule it, as one of the affected fashionable terms of the age:

The pox of such antic, lipping, affecting fantasticoes, these new tuners of accents? By—a very good blade!—a very *tall* man! &c. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.

The usage was so common, that no less than seven references to examples of it occur in the Index to Reed's edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, besides those introduced in the notes.

TALL-BOYS, s. A cant term for cups or glasses, made longer or higher than common.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. *Ozell's Rabelais*, V, 211.

TALL-MEN, s. Dice loaded to come high throws, as low-men were to give low ones. The same as HIGH-MEN.

Heere's fullons and gourds, heere's *tall-men*, and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sign. 12.

†TALLEN. ? Same as TALL-BOY.

Charge the pottles and gallons,

And bring the hogshcad in;

We'll begin with a *tallen*,

A brimmer to the king.

The Courtier's Health, an old ballad.

TALLOW-CATCH. Explained by Johnson *tallow-keech*, that is, a lump of tallow, such as is prepared by the butcher for the chandler. "A *keech*

of tallow," says Dr. Percy, "is the fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word, in use now." It is certainly a strong confirmation of this explanation, that in 2 Hen. IV, ii, 1, Shakespeare speaks of "Goody *Keech*, the butcher's wife."

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-keech*.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

†**TALLWOOD.** Wood cut for billets.

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof, to be sold or sell, offer or put to saile any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

TAMINE, s. A sort of woollen cloth; probably the same that is now called *lammy*. Supposed to be from the French *estamine*.

The men were apparelled after their fashion: their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour.

Ozell's Rabelais, B. i, ch. 56.

The original is *estamet*, which Cotgrave interprets "cloth-rash;" but *estamine*, which is in fact synonymous, he renders, "the stuff *tamine*; also a strainer, searce, boulder, or boulding-cloth; so called because made (commonly) of a kind thereof."

To TANG. To sound loudly, like the pulsation of a bell, of which it is an imitation.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.

Twelfth N., ii, 5.

A TANG, s. A shrill sound like a bell.

But she had a tongue with a *tang*,
That would say to a sailor, go hang.

Old Ballad of Kate, *Ac. Compl.*, p. 165.

See T. J.

TANKARD-BEARER, s. One who fetched water from the conduits or pumps in the street. While London was imperfectly supplied with water, this very necessary office was performed by menial servants, or water-bearers; and in the families of tradesmen, by their apprentices. To the latter an allusion is clearly made in the following passage:

God send me quickly fatherless sonne, if I had not rather one of my sonnes were a *tanker-bearer*, that weares sometymes his *silke sleeves at the church on Sunday*, than a cosener that weares his satten hose at an ordenary on Fridaie.

Sir J. Har. on Plays, i, 227, ed. Park.

Wilt thou bear *tankards*, and may'st bear arms?

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 207.

As soon as I heard the messenger say my father must speak with me, I left my *tankard* to guard the conduit, and away came I.

Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 459.

These tankard-bearers, often assembling at the conduit in considerable numbers, were obliged to wait patiently each for his turn to draw the water:

To talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard bearer* at a conduit! Fie!

B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., i, 2.

†**TANSEY.** A favorite dish in the seventeenth century.

Where the host furnishes his guests with a collation out of his cloaths; a capon from his helmet, a *tansey* out of the lining of his cap, cream out of his scabbard, &c.

Key to the Rehearsal, 1704, p. 21.

A curious tansie, the new way.—Take about a dozen new-laid eggs, beat them up with three pints of cream, strain them thro' a coarse linen cloth, and put in of the strained juices of endive, spinage, sorrel, and tansie, of each three spoonfuls; half a grated nutmeg, four ounces of fine sugar, a little salt, and rose-water, put it, with a slight laying of butter under it, into a shallow pewter-dish, and bake it in a moderately heated oven; scrape over it loaf-sugar, sprinkle rose-water, and serve it up. *The Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

TANLING, s. One who is subject to the tanning influence of the sun; a diminutive from *tan*.

Hopeless

To have the courtesy your cradle promis'd,
But to be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter.

Cymb., iv, 4.

So the first folio. Some editions read *tantlings*, and Johnson had so entered the word in his Dictionary, and derived it accordingly; but this seems to be erroneous. See T. J. There is no more authority for *tantling*, than *tanling*, the derivation is more forced, and it suits the passage worse.

†**TANTIVY.** A mixture of haste and violence.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always, yea, yea. *Cleveland's Works*, Chap. 21. How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papimania.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

TANTOBLIN, s. A jocular name, of very uncertain derivation, for that substance which of old was not named without *save-reverence*.

I'll stick, my dear, to thee, and cling withall,
As fast as e'r *tantoblin* to a wall.

Gayton, Fest. N., p. 73.

See again p. 191. Grose has it *tantadlin*, in his Classical Dict.

†**TAP-HOUSE.** A beer-shop.

Shall men give reverence to a painted trunk,
That's nothing but all outside, and within
Their senses are with blacke damnation drunke,
Whose heart is Satans *tap-house*, or his inne
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†TAPE-PURLES. Fringes of tape.

Lo! And can you handle the bobbins well, good woman?

Make statute lace? you shall have my daughter
Pegg And mine, to make *tape-purles* can you do it.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1650.

TAPET, s. Carpet, or tapestry; from *tapes*, Latin.

So to their work they sit, and each doth chase
What story she will for her *tape* take.
Spruce Metopolmas, v. 275.

In the following passage it seems to
be used metaphorically for foliage, as
being the tapestry of the groves:

The mantles rent, wherein enwrapped beens
The gladsome groves, that now lay overthrowne,
The *tapets* torne, and every tree down blowne.
Sackville's Induct., St. 1st, *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 255.

TAPISHED, part. Hidden; from *tapi*, French. A hunting term. E. Coles has, "to *tappy*, as a deer, delitescere, se abacondere;" and Kersey, "*tapasant*, H. T. [i. e., hunting term] lurking or squatting."

When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush or brier,
Nor art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 2.

See UNTAPPICE.

TAP-LASH, s. A contemptuous name for bad small beer; the refuse of the *tap*.

What, must we then a muddy *taplash* swill,
Neglecting sack? *Witts Recreat.*, C 4 b, Ep. 25.
Whatever he drains from the four corners of the city,
goes in muddy *taplash* down gutter-lane.

To murder men with drinking, with such a deale of
complemental oratory, as off with your lap, wind up
your bottom, up with your *taplash*, and many more
eloquent phrases. *Taylor, Disc. by Sea*, p. 29 a.

Sometimes put metaphorically for
poor, washy arguments:

Bandied up and down by the school-men, in their
tap-lash disputes. *Bp Parker*, cited by Todd.

TAP-SHACKLED, part. Drunk, en- chained or disabled by the tap; appar- ently a cant term.

Being truly *tapp-shackled*, mistook the window for
the dure. *Healey's Disc. of New World*, p. 82.

TAPPES, MY LORD. Who this per- sonage was, remains to be discovered. Of great denomination, he may be my lord *Tappes* for his large titles. *Langue*, O. Pl., v, 202.

†TAR-BOX. One of the usual accom- paniments of a shepherd. The tar was used for anointing sores in the sheep. The shepherd himself was sometimes jocularly called tar-box.

And when he dyes he leaves no wrangling heyres
To law till all be spent, and nothing theirs.

Hook, *tar-box*, bottle, bag, pipe, dog, and all,
Shall breed no jarres in Westminster's great hall.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

Phil. Why then letts both go spend our litle store,
In the provision of due furniture:
A shepards hook, a *tarbox*, and a scrippe,
And hast unto those sheepe adorned hills.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

A sheep-hook then, with Patch his dog,
And *tar-box* by his side,

He, with his master, cheek by joll,
Unto old Gilian hy'd.

King Alfred and the Shepherd.

†TARDITY. Slowness; want of activity. *Tarditus* makes a man slow and heavic in all his actions. *Longinus on Painting*, 1596.

TARGE, s. A shield. Saxon, Erse, Welsh, Italian, and French. This word, though found in Milton, is hardly now retained in use. See Johnson.

His face forbew'd with wounds, and by his side
There hung his *targ* with gashes deepe and wide.
Sackv. Ind., *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 264.

TARLETON, RICHARD. An actor at the Red Bull in Bishopsgate-street, famous for playing the clown in the plays of Shakespeare and others, in which, says sir R. Baker, "he never had his match, nor ever will have." He played also the judge in a play of Henry V prior to that of Shakespeare. It appears that he also kept a tavern in Gracious [Grace-church] street, the sign of which was the Bell-Savage; and it has been discovered by curious inquirers, that the queen of Sheba was originally meant by that name, who is described in an old romance as,

Sibely savage,

Of all the world the fairest queene.

See the notes on Twelfth N., iii, 1.

He was dead before Jonson produced
his Bartholomew Fair:

What think you of this for a shew now? He will not
hear of this! I am an ass, I! and yet I kept the
stage in master Tarleton's time, I thank my stars.
Ho! an that man had liv'd to have play'd in Bartho-
lomew Fair, you should have seen him ha' come in,
and ha' been cozened i' the cloth quarter, so finely!

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Induct.

Part of Tarleton's humour, perhaps,
consisted in coining odd words, as
para-question:

Without all *paraquestions*, quoth Tarleton.

Clysses upon Ajax, sign. C.

Another jest of Tarleton's is told in
the same tract, sign. D 4, but it is not
very well worth repeating. It, how-
ever, represents Tarleton as performing
the office of a jester at the house of
sir Christopher Hatton. A book,

under the name of *Tarleton's Jest*s, was published in 1611, quarto.

†TARRAS. A not unusual old form of spelling *terrace*.

The ninth of the month was prefix for the marriage day, a *tarras* being erected betwixt the court and the next church, almost a quarter of a mile in length, covered with tapestry. *Wilson's James I.*

To TARRE ON. To set on, and encourage in an attack; particularly applied to setting on a dog, but metaphorically to other things.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.

K. John, iv, 1.
Faith, there has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them on to controversy. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tarre* the mastiffs on, as 'twere a bone. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

Attempts have been made to derive it from Greek and Saxon; but it comes more probably from setting on a *tarrier*.

In the following passage, it seems to be put for to *tarnish*, or obstruct. This must be quite a different word:

How they that would observe the course of starres,
To purge the vapours that our cleare sight *tarres*.
Har. Epigr., i, 68.

TARRIANCE, *s.* Abode; formed, by common analogy, from to tarry, but not in use.

I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Two Gent. Ver.*, ii, 7.
No longer *tarriance* with the rest would make,
But hasten to find Godfredo. *Fairf. Tasso*, v, 53.

TARTAR, *s.*, for Tartarus, the heathen hell.

Follow me. To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.
If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should, with his lion gait, walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty *Tartar* back. *Henry V.*, ii, 2.
He took Caduceus his snakie wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.
Spens. Mother Hub., v, 1294.

Tartary was often used for the same:

Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
And griesly fecnds of hell him terrifie.
Spens. Virgil's Gn., v, 543.
Let hell to them (as earth they wish to me)
Be darke and direful guerdon for their guilt,
And let the black tormenters of deepe *Tartary*
Upbraide them with this damned enterprise.
Troubles. Reign of K. John, 6 plays, ii, 265.

Thus Nash, in his *Pierce Penilesse*, addresses the devil, among other titles, by that of "Duke of *Tartary*." The objections of modern critics, therefore, to Spenser's use of it, in the same sense, in *F. Queen*, I, vii, 44, are very ill founded. See also in SUBTLE.

TARTARIAN, *s.* A Tartar, a cant word for a thief.

There's not a *Tartarian*,
Nor a carrier, shall breathe upon your geldings.
Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 254.
And if any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you,
I will, with both hands, nimbly lend a cast of my
office to him. *Wandering Jew*, p. 3.

To TASK. To occupy, or engage fully, as in a task.

Hath appointed
That he shall likewise shuffle her away,
While other sports are *tasking* of their minds.
Mer. W. W., iv, 6.

We would be resolv'd
Before we hear him, of some things of weight
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.
Hen. V., i, 2.

TASSEL, or TASSEL-GENTLE. The male of the goss-hawk, properly *tiercel*; supposed to be called *gentle* from its docile and tractable disposition. *Tiercelet*, French. The French Dictionaries give the same account of its etymology.

O for a falconer's voice,
To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 2.
Having far off espied a *tassel-gent*,
Which after her his nimble wings doth straine.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 49.

Massinger has it rightly, *tiercel*:

Then for an evening flight,
A *tiercel-gentle*, which I call, my masters,
As he were sent a messenger to the moon.
Guardian, i, 1.

It is impossible of a kyte or a cormorant to make a good sparhawk, or *tercel-gentle*.

Paint. Palace of Pleasure, II, sign. Y 3.
A goshawke or a *tercell* that shall flee to the view, to the toll, or to the heake, is to be taught in this manner. *Gentleman's Academie*, p. 12.

This species of hawk was no less commonly called a *falcon-gentle*. She is so called, says the *Gentleman's Recreation*, "for her familiar, courteous disposition." 8vo, p. 19.

The male is said to be called *tiercel*, because a third less than the female. But a passage is quoted, where it seems to be put for a female:

Your *tassel-gentle*, she's lur'd off and gone.
Decker's Match me in Lond.

TASSES, or TACES. Armour for the thighs. "Armatura femorum." *Coles*. Called in French *tassettes*, or *cuisarts*; in English *cuisse*s.

The legges were armed with greaves, and their thighs with *tasses*. *North's Plutarch*, 273 C.

†To TASTE. To feel. Old Fr. *taster*.
And he now began
To *taste* the bow, the sharp shaft took, tugg'd hard.
Chapm., Odys., xxi.

TATCHE, *s.* Blemish, fault; from *tache*, French.

It is a common *tatche*, naturally gevin to all men, as well as priests, to watche well for their own lucre.
Chaloner's Moria Euc., P 3 b.

See TACHE.

†TATTER. A ragged person.

What *tatter's* that that walks there.

Heywood's Royall King, 1637.

†TAW. The game of marbles.

Custom has indeed fix'd the poets in the schools, for the use of boys; but then one would think, that when they are arrived at man's estate, they should cease to play the child, and quit poetry and verse, as they do *taw* and chuck-farthing.

Gildon.

TAWDRY, *a.* A vulgar corruption of saint Audrey, or Auldrey, meaning saint Ethelreda. It implies, therefore, that the things so called had been bought at the fair of saint Audrey, where gay toys of all sorts were sold. This fair was held in the Isle of Ely (and probably at other places), on the day of the fair saint, which was the 17th of October. See Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, on that day. An old English historian makes saint Audrey die of a swelling in her throat, which she considered as a particular judgment, for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing fine necklaces. When dying she said, as he tells us, "Memini—cum adhuc juvencula essem, collum meum monilibus et auro ad vanam ostentationem onerari solitum. Quare plurimum debeo divinæ providentiæ, quod mea superbia tam levi pœna defungatur, nec ad majora tormenta reserver." The same author particularly describes the *tawdry* necklace: "Solent Angliæ nostræ mulieres torquem quendam, ex tenui et subtili serica confectum, collo gestare; quam Ethelredæ torquem appellamus (*tawdry lace* [more probably the necklace mentioned in the next article]), forsan in ejus quod diximus memoriam." *Nich. Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl. Anglicana, Sæc. Sept.*, p. 86.

The word *tawdry*, in its derivative sense of gay, or vulgarly showy, is still in use; but *tawdry lace* no longer means a specific kind.

Come, you promised me a *tawdry lace*, and a pair of sweet gloves.

Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

The primrose chaplet, *tawdry lace*, and ring.

Fl. Faithful Sheph., iv, 1.

Bind your fillets faste,

And gird your waste,

For more fluenss, with a *tawdry lace*.

Spens. Sh. K., Apr., 133.

TAWDRY, *s.* A necklace of a certain rural fashion.

Of which the Naiads and the blue Nereids make Them *tawdries* for their necks.

Drayt. Polyolb., ii, p. 686.

They curl their ivory fronts; and not the smallest

beck

But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck.

Ibid., iv, p. 727.

On the former passage a marginal note says, "a kind of necklace worn by country wenches."

To TAW. To beat and dress leather with alum; a process used with white leather, instead of bark. Metaphorically, to harden, or make tough, like white leather.

His knuckles knobb'd, his flesh deep dinted in,
With *tawed* hands and hard ytanned skin.

Mirr. for Mag., Sackv. Induction.

Allot has inserted these lines in his England's Parnassus, where the editor of the reprint has not understood the meaning of *tawed*.

For Ile make greatness quake, Ile *tawe* the hide
Of thick-skin'd Hugenes.

Marston's What you will, E 2.

Metaphorically, to torment:

They are not *tawed*, nor pluckt asunder with a
thousande thousand cares, wherwith other men are
oppressed.

Chaloner's Morie Enc., G 2.

Here it seems to be put for to *towe*, i. e., to draw along in the water:

Swans upon the streams to *taw* me,
Stags upon the land to draw me.

Drayt. Muse's Elysium, p. 1463.

†When he had been well *tawed* with rods, and compelled to confesse, he was banished into Britaine.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†They *taw'd* it faith, their gunnes would hit,
As sure as they had studied it.

Men Miracles, 1656, p. 45.

Probably, the same as TEW, q. v.

TAWNY. This colour was the usual livery of ecclesiastical apparitors, or sumners. Hence the bishop of Winchester (in 1 Hen. VI, i, 3) is said to be attended by men in *tawny* coats. So also the bishop of London.

It happened one day, bishop Elmer of London, meeting this bishop [Whitgift, then bishop of Worcester] with such an orderly troope of *tawny coats*, demaunded of him, "How he could keepe so many men?" he answered, "It was by reason he kept so few women."

Sir J. Har. Catal. of Bishops, vol. ii, p. 22, ed. Park.

It is alluded to also in Stowe's Chron., p. 822, fol. ed.

Though I was never a *tawny coat*, I have played the summoner's part.

Quotat. by Mr. Stowens.

In Middleton and Decker's Roaring Girl, Greenwit enters habited as a sumner, and, in the course of the scene, a woman says, alluding to him,

Husband, lay hold on yonder *tawny coat*.

O. Pl., vi, 99.

†To TAY. To take?

What are thes byrdes that so accorde,
That eche swete corde eche ere wooldes *tay*?
Truly, tru prechers of the Lord,
At whos swete cordes aryse I say.

MS. Poems, temp. Eliz.

TAYLOR (the old spelling of tailor).

Used as an exclamation. Dr. Johnson says he thinks he remembers *taylor*! to have been a customary exclamation when any one suddenly fell backward; and he concludes that it arose from their squatting at that time like a tailor on his shop-board. See his note on the following passage:

Sometime for three-foot stool [she] mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her bum, down topples she,
And, *taylor*, cries! and falls into a cough;
And then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Odd as it may seem, the exclamation, *taylor*! might perhaps be equivalent to thieves!

Theeving is now an occupation made,
Though men the name of *tailor* do it give.

Pasquil's *Night-cap*, p. 1, repr.

TAYLOR, *s.* A woman's tailor. Gowns, and other female articles of dress, were formerly made by tailors. Thus, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, Catherine's dress is brought in by her tailor:

Come, *taylor*, let us see those ornaments,
Lay forth the gown. *Tam. of Shr.*, iv, 3.

D. Are you not a *taylor*!

B. Yes. D. Where is my wedding gown?

B. I'll bring it to-morrow.

B. & Fl. *Two Nob. Kinsm.*, iv, 1.

Hee buyes his wife's gownes ready made, fearing (belike) some false measure from the *taylor*.

Clitus, *Char. of a Zealous Neighb.*, p. 189.

A chambermaid—is the obsequious pinner of her lady, and the true lover of her *taylor*, ever since the curious cutting of her last waste-coat.

Lenton's *Leas.*, ch. 8.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH. An actor in Shakespeare and Jonson's time. He is mentioned as eminent, in a Satire written in reply to Jonson's Farewel to the Stage:

Let Lowin cease, and *Taylor* scorn to touch
The loathed stage, for thou hast made it such.

What is known of him has been well collected by the diligence of Mr. G. Chalmers. *Proleg. to Sh.*, iii, 512, ed. Boswell; also *Apol. for Bel.*, p. 422—461. He addressed some complimentary verses to Massinger, on his play of the Roman Actor, in which the principal part, that of Roscius, was given to him. They are still

extant. See Gifford's Massinger, vol. i, p. clvi. He lived till 1654, but, from the ruin of the stage by the Puritans, died in great poverty. He is mentioned in the Parson's Wedding, by Killigrew, which was not published till 1663:

Who should I meet at the corner of the Piazza, but
Joseph Taylor! He tells me there is a new play at
the Fryers to-day, and I have bespoke a box.

Act v, sc. 1, O. Pl., xi, 504.

But, as the play was written at Bâle, in Switzerland, the author might not know of his death; or it might have been written much earlier. His name is signed, with that of Lowin, to a pathetic dedication of Fletcher's *Wild-goose Chase*, "To the honoured few, lovers of dramatic poetry;" in which their silenced state and consequent miseries are pleaded, modestly and simply, as entitling them to such patronage. It is still prefixed to the editions of that play.

†To TEACH. Proverbial phrase. We say now, "teach your grandmother to suck eggs," in the same sense.

You *teach* your good maister: teach your grandam to grope her duck.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 575.

TEACHY, rather TECHY. See that word.

TEADE, *s.* A torch; from *tæda*, Latin.

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The housling fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinkled wide,
At which a bushy *teade* a groom did light.

Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 37.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other spring
A burning *teade* about his head did move.

Ibid., *Mniopolmos*, v. 293.

The word occurs again in Spenser, but not in other authors.

To TEAR A CAT. To rant, and behave with violence; probably from a cruel act of that kind having been performed by some daring ruffian, to excite surprise and alarm.

I could play *Ercles* rarely, or a part to *tear a cat* in.

Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.

A bullying rogue in Middleton's *Roaring Girl*, takes the name of *Tear-cat*:

D. What's thy name, fellow soldier?

T. I am called by those who have seen my valour,
Tear-cat.

O. Pl., vi, 108.

I had rather heare two good jests, than a whole play
of such *tear-cat* thunder-claps.

Day's *Isle of Gulls*, Induction.

It seems to have been most frequently applied to theatrical ranting.

†TEAR-THROAT. As an *adj.* and *s.*

With gowts, consumptions, palsies, lethargies,
With apoplexies, quinzies, plurisies,
Cramps, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tisick
From which, to health men are restor'd by physicke.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The majesticall king of fishes, the heroicall most
magnificent herring, arm'd with white and red, keepes
his court in all this hurly-burly, not like a tyrannicall
teare-throat in open arms, but like wise Diogenes in
a barrell. *Ibid.*

†To TEATHER. To attach an animal
by a cord, that it cannot go beyond a
certain limit.

Which no doubt may be easily effected, if they doe
abridge themselves of all vain alluring lusts, and
teather their appetites within the narrow round plot
of diet, lest they ruine at randome, and breake into
the spacious fields of deadly luxury.

Optick Glasses of Humors, 1639.

TEATISH, or TETTISH. Peevish; per-
haps, from a child, who is peevish for
want of the breast.

Whate'er she says,
You must bear manly, Rowland, for her sickness
Has made her somewhat *teatish*.

B. J. Fl. Wom. Prize, v, 1.

Who will be troubled with a *tettish* girl,
It may be proud, and to that vice expenceful.

Ibid., *Pilgrim*, i, 1.

Burton has it *tetty*:

If they lose, though but a trifle, two or three games
at tables, or a dealing at cards for two-pence a game,
they are so cholerick and *tetty*, that no man may
speak with them.

Anat. of Mel., p. 119.

†TECHE, or TETCHE. A spot. See
TACHE.

What can the pope doe, or a wicked wretch,
Though he infected be with some foule *tech*.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 144.

Tetch, *s.* a fashion; also a stain.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

TECHY, TEACHY, or TETCHY, *a.*, in
all which ways it is spelt in some edi-
tions of Shakespeare, signifies froward,
fretful, easily offended, like a peevish
child. It is probably the same as
touchy, which is now used. Bailey's
Dictionary has *tech*, for touch, marked
as *old*. In Coles's Dictionary it is
again varied into *titchy*: "*Titchy*,
morosus, difficilis." "To be *titchy*,
asperis moribus esse." It is clear
that they are all of one origin.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy.

Rich. III, iv, 4.

I cannot come to Cressid, but by Pandar,
And he's as *techy* to be woo'd to woo,
As she is stubborn chaste against all sute.

Tro. & Cress., i, 1.

†To TED. To spread hay.

Alas, Callimachus, when wealth commeth into the
hands of youth before they can use it, then fall they
to all disorder that may be, *tedding* that with a forke
in one yeere, which was not gathered with a rake in
twenty.

Lyly's Euphuus.

Then Dick and Doll with fork and rake,
Trudge after him, the hay to make;
With bouncing Bess, and piping John,
Merry as crickets every one;

Tedding, turning, cocking, raking,
And such bus'ness in hay making,
The lads and lasses sweat and fry,
As they the grass do toss and dry. *Poor Robin*, 1746.

†TEDE. A torch. Lat. *tæda*. See
TEADE.

Bellama's bridall *tede* is lighted now.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 27.

To TEEND. To light, or burn; only
another form of *tine*. From *tinan*,
Saxon, *accendere*.

Wash your hands, or else the fire
Will not *teend* to your desire;
Unwash'd hands, ye maidens know,
Dead the fire, though ye blow.

Herrick, p. 310.

It is several times used by this poet:

Part must be kept, wherewith to *teend*

The Christmas log next yeare.

Hesp., p. 338.

On your psalties play

That sweet luck may

Come while the log is *teending*.

Ibid., p. 310.

See to TINE.

TEENE, *s.* Grief, misfortune; from
teonan, Saxon.

Eighty odd yeares of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.

Richard III, iv, 1.

Back to return to that great fairy queen,
And her to serve six yeares in warlike wise,

'Gainst that proud Paynim king that works her *teen*.

Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 18.

As fearing Limos, whose impetuous *teen*
Kept gentle rest from all to whom his cave
Yielded inclosure.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1.

Also for violence:

Seem'd as a shelter it had lending beene
Against cold winter's storms, and wreakful *teene*.

Ibid.

Yea nought could mollifie his raging *teene*,
But blood and vengeance 'gainst our royall queene.

Mirr. M., England's Eliza, p. 795.

Browne seems to use it for caprice,
though *violence* may do:

She both th' extremes hath felt of fortune's *teene*.

Brit. Past.

To TEENE, *v.* To allot, or bestow;
from *tion*, largiri, Saxon.

But both alike, when death hath both suppress,
Religious reverence doth burial *teen*.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 59.

†TEINE. A narrow thin plate of metal?

The ostrich carefully laies up the rakes,
The pitchforks-*teines*, the iron-pointed stakes.

Scots Philomythie, 1616.

†To TELL. To count out money. Money
told down, ready money.

Pecunia numerata, Cic. Argentum presentarium.
Plauto. Argent contant. Present monie: present
paiment: monie *downe told*.

Nomenclator.

TEMPTATIOUS. Tempting.

I, my liege, I. O, that *temptations* tongue.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., Fl.

This word does not often occur. I
have a note of an instance of it in Al.
Brome, but I cannot now find the
place. I believe it is still used by
incorrect speakers.

TEN BONES. The fingers. A very
odd cant phrase; but less odd than

the custom of swearing by them. Examples, however, are common.

By these ten bones, my lord [holding up his hands], he did speak to me in the garret one night.
2 Hen. VI, i, 4.

By these
Ten bones, I'll turn she ape, and untile a house,
But I will have it. *B. & Fl. Coxc., li, 1.*
I'll devil 'em, by these ten bones, I will.

Ibid., Woman's Prize, i, 3.
By these ten bones, sir, if these eyes and ears
Can hear and see. *Ibid., Mons. Thomas, iv, 2.*
Skurffe by his nine-bones swears, and well he may,
All know a fellow eate the tenth away.
Herrick, p. 209.

Ben Jonson leaves the bones to be supplied elliptically:

I swear by these ten,
You shall have it again. *Masque of Gips., vi, 84.*

TEN COMMANDMENTS. A similar term for the nails on the ten fingers; which, doubtless, led to the swearing by them, as by the real commandments.

Was 't I? yes, I it was, proud Frenchwoman:
Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my ten commandments in your face.
2 Hen. VI, i, 3.

Now ten tymes I beseeche hym that hye syttes,
Thy wives ten commandments may serch thy five
wyttes. *Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 92.*
Now, although I trembled, fearing she would set her
ten commandments in my face.
Lochrine, Sk. Suppl., ii, 242.

TEN GROATS, i. e., three and fourpence, was the customary fee to a priest, for performing the office of matrimony.

I'll take Petruchio
In 's shirt, with one ten groats, to pay the priest,
Before the best man living.
B. & Fl. Woman's Pr., i, 3.

It was also an attorney's fee, and is so still; though the double of it, six and eightpence, is now more common:

As fit as ten groats is for the hand of an attorney.
All's Well, ii, 2.

Shakespeare, who likes to play upon the words *royal* and *rial*, makes Richard II pun upon it in his misery. His groom salutes him, "Hail, *royal* prince!" to which he answers,

Thanks, noble peer!
The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear. Act v, sc. 5.
Meaning, that the value of royalty is diminished more than in the proportion of a *rial*, or fifteen shillings, with three and fourpence deducted. In a similar way he plays upon *face-royal*, in 2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

TEN IN THE HUNDRED, i. e., ten per cent. A current name for a usurer, from their commonly exacting such interest for their money, before the

legal limitation to five. The sarcastic epitaph upon old *John-a-Combe*, formerly attributed to Shakespeare, has this expression:

*Ten in the hundred lies here in-grav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten that his soul is not sav'd.*
Life of Shakesp.

It is right, however, to mention, that the best critics have latterly acquitted Shakespeare from the accusation of writing this coarse and vulgar satire, upon a man with whom he lived in intimacy; and who, as Mr. Malone has proved, remembered him with kindness in his will. It is differently given by Brathwaite, Aubrey, and Rowe; of whom the first, who lived in Shakespeare's time, does not mention him; and the others bring no valid evidence. Mr. Boswell has added fresh strength to their arguments, and has shown it to be probable, that R. Brathwaite himself was the author of the epitaph. See Boswell's Malone, vol. ii, p. 494—502. Aubrey's edition of the epitaph differs materially, in making Combe exact twelve per cent., instead of the ordinary rate of ten. In the 21st year of James the First, the legal rate was reduced to eight per cent., to which Jonson thus alludes:

You do not look upon me with that face
As you were wont, my goddess, bright *Pecunia*,
Although your grace be fallen off two in the hundred,
In vulgar estimation; yet am I
Your grace's servant still. *Staple of News, ii, 1.*

This is the speech of old Penny-boy, the canting miser.

Herrick also, upon Snare, a usurer:

Snare *ten i' th' hundred* calls his wife, and why?
She brings in much by carnal usury. *Hesper., p. 257.*

This jest of ten in the hundred, and a hundred to ten, was stale even in Shakespeare's days; it occurs in two different epitaphs published in or near his time, and in both without mention of him.

TENCH. The fish so called was supposed to have some healing quality in his touch, though by no means commended as wholesome food. Walton says, "I shall tell you next, for I hope I may be so bold, that the tench is *the physician of fishes*, for the pike especially; and that the pike, being

either sick or hurt, is cured by the touch of the tench. And it is observed, that the tyrant pike will not be a wolf to his physician, but forbears to devour him, though he be never so hungry." He adds, "This fish, that carries a natural balsam in him to cure both himself and others, loves yet to feed in very foul water, and among weeds." *Walton*, Part I, ch. xi. He also quotes Rondeletius for having seen a great cure done at Rome, "by applying a *tench* to the feet of a very sick man." *Ibid.* This explains the following obscure passage:

Where no spring commands,
And, intermingling its refreshing waves,
Is *tench* unto the mote, and *tencher* saves,
And keeps them medical.

H. Gayton's Art of Longevity.

"Is *tench* unto the mote," means,
"is salutary to the water." So Breton:

The princely carp, and medicinale *tench*,
In bottom of a pool themselves do trench. *Oronia.*

The physicians, however, held them to be unwholesome food, and Lovell quotes Dr. Cains, as calling them "good plasters, but bad nourishment. For being laied to the soles of the feet, they often draw away the ague." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 227. They are now much more frequently put into the stomach, than applied externally.

†TENDANT. An attendant.

His *tendants* round about,
Him, fainting, falling, carried in with care.

Virgil, by Piers, 1632.

Her *tendants* saw her fall'n upon her sword. *Ibid.*

TENDER-HEFTED, *a.* Moved, or heaving with tenderness. See HEFT. Both the quartos read *tender-hefted*, which might be defended, "giving tender *hefts*, or commands." A modern poet would have been contented with *tender-hearted*.

TENENT, *s.* A maxim, or opinion; now disused, *tenet* being substituted for it. The third person singular, for the third plural, of *teneo*.

His *tenent* is always singular and aloof from the vulgar as he can. *Barid's Microc.*, repr., p. 33.
For he holds that *tenent*, that we ought not to care for the morrow. *Pictures*, by Wye Saltonstall, E. 6.

Tenents is the word used by sir T. Brown in the title to his *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*. See T. J.

To TENT. To search, as a wound; from *tent*, a roll of lint employed in examining or purifying a deep wound. The verb, I believe, is not now in use; the substantive probably is, in the art of surgery.

'Tis a sore upon us
You cannot *tent* yourself. *Coriol.*, iii, 2.

I'll observe his looks,
I'll *tent* him to the quick, if he but blench,
I know my course. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

The substantive is rather obscurely used in the following passage:

Therein false struck, can take no greater wound,
Nor *tent* to bottom that. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.

That is, cannot receive a *tent* sufficient to reach the bottom of the wound.

†A *tent* to be put within the sore to keepe it open, penicillus. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1606, p. 304.

TENT, TO TAKE. See to, TAKE TENT.

†TENTATION. Temptation.

Thus lived this vertuous couple untill their deaths,
onely esteeming the service of God, and the avoiding
of worldly *temptations*, for their chiefe pleasure.

Westward for Smeltie, 1630.

TERCEL, *s.* The male of the goshawk.

See TASSEL. In the following passage, the *falcon* seems to be put for the female of the same species.

The *falcon*, as the *tercel*, for all the ducks in the river. *Tro. & Cræus*, iii, 2.

Meaning to say, that the female will be equal to the male.

TERLERIE-WHISKIN. Mere colloquial jargon, not worth inquiry. See B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Peatle, v, 3. Also WHISKIN.

TERM. The law terms were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. They were the harvest times of various dealers, particularly booksellers and authors, many of whom made it a rule to have some new work ready for every *term*. Decker disclaims this fashion:

It is not my ambition to be a man to print thus every *term*. *Ad prælum linguam ad prælum*. We should come to the press as we come to the field, seldom.

Gull's Hornet, to the Reader.

So Greene calls one of his pamphlets, among other titles, "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Muscalle to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People that come up to the *Term*." *Theeves falling out*, *Harl. Misc.*, viii, 382.

So important was the *term* to the trade of London and Westminster,

that an old pamphlet of 1608 bears this title: "Dead *Tearme*, or Westminster's Complaint for Long Vacations and Short *Termes*. Written in manner of a Dialogue, between the two Cityes, London and Westminster."

In fact, books were seldom published except in *term* time, witness these lines:

It is a frequent fashion in this nation,
To publish books in *term*-time, not vacation:
But I would have my reader thus much learne,
That Westminster's vacation is my *terme*.
Now some will say, the *terme* doth wondrous well,
To vend such fly-blown works as will not sell.
But mine's none such, with confidence I tell it,
'Twill vend itself, it needs no *terme* to sell it.

Honest Ghost; Verses prefixed.

TERMAGANT. Surely not derived from Saxon words, as Junius conjectured, and Percy, as well as Johnson after him, has said; but merely corrupted from the *Trivigante* of the Italians, or *Tervagant* of the French romancers. This *Trivigante* is derived, by a learned Italian, from Diana *Trivia*, whose lunar sacrifices, he says, were always preserved among the Scythians. *Quar. Rev.*, vol. xxi, p. 515. The crusaders, and those who celebrated them, confounded Mahometans with Pagans, and supposed Mahomet, or Mahound, to be one of their deities, and *Tervagant*, or *Termagant*, another. See Todd's note on the following passage of Spenser, and Ritson's on his Metrical Romances, vol. iii, p. 257, &c.

And often times by *Termagant* and Mahound swore.
F. Q., VI, vii, 47.

So in other old authors:

Mars or Minerva, Mahound, *Termagant*,
Or whosoe'er you are that fight against me.
Selimus, Emp. of Turks, C 4 b.
So help me Mahoun of might,
And *Termagant*, my god so bright.

Guy of Warw., P 3 b.

This imaginary personage was introduced into our old plays and moralities, and represented as of a most violent character, so that a ranting actor might always appear to advantage in it. Hence Hamlet says, of one too extravagant,

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *Termagant*.
Hamlet, iii, 2.

By gradual use the word came, as an adjective, to mean fiery and violent; as, "this hot *Termagant* Scot"

(1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4), and at last subsided, as a substantive, into the signification of a scolding woman; in which sense it still remains in use. A mighty change! See **TRIVIGANT**.

TERMER, s. A person, whether male or female, who resorted to London in term time only, for the sake of tricks to be practised, or intrigues to be carried on at that period.

Some of these boothalers are called *termers*, and they ply Westminster hall; Michaelmas term is their harvest, and they sweat in it harder than reapers or haymakers doe at their works in the heat of summer.

Decker's Belman, H 3.

Single plots, &c.—those are fit for the times and the *termers*. *Middlet. Roaring Girl*, Preface, O. Pl., vi, 5. Court ladies, eight; of which two great ones.

Country ladies, twelve; *termers* all.

Goblins, O. Pl., x, 152.

A punning poet has this epigram:

On Old Trudge, the Termer.

Thy practice hath small reason to expect
Good *termes*, that doth faire honesty neglect.

Bancroft's Epigrams, i, 176.

To TERRE. To strike to the earth; from *terra*. I have only found it in the following instance:

Lo heer my gage (he *terr'd* his glove) thou knowest
the victor's need. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 72.

†**TESHE.**

But return we to Misacmos' *teshe*, I long to hear his
conclusion. *Ulysses upon Ajax*, 1596.

†**TESSELED.** Tesselated.

For the wals glistered with red marble, and pargeting
of divers colours, yea all the house was paved with
checker and *tesselated* worke.

Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 1603.

TESTED, admits of three senses; and, as the word very rarely occurs, it is not easy to determine which is to be preferred, in reference to the following example. 1. Pure, brought to the test, assayed. 2. Stamped with a head (as *tester* is supposed to mean). 3. Left in legacies, by testators. The last interpretation seems to me the worst; the first, on the contrary, the best.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.

Meas. for Meas., ii, 2.

TESTERNE, TESTORN, TESTON, s.

All equivalent to *tester*, which is still used for the coin, sixpence; and all equally derived from *teste*, the old French for a head, from having a head stamped on it. *Teston*, from which all the rest are corrupted, was in fact originally a French silver coin, worth at first eighteen pence, but afterwards reduced to sixpence.

Takes up single *testons* upon oaths till dooms-day, falls under executions of three shillings, and enters into five-groat bonds.

B. Jons. Every M. out of H. ; Characters prefixed. Tales, at some tables, are as good as *testons*.

Cobler's Prophecy, sign. C, 4to, 1594. Ipocras, there then, here's a *teston* for you, you snake.

Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 283. Lo, what it is that makes white rags so deare, That men must give a *teston* for a queare.

Hall, Sat., li, 1. I think truly all the town would come and celebrate the communion to get a *testorne*; but will not come to receive the body and blood of Christ.

Latimer's Serm., fol. 179 b.
To TESTERNE, from the noun. A verb formed apparently in jest.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me, in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself.

Two Gent. of Verona, i, 1.
TETHER. The royal name *Tudor*. Intended, probably, to imitate the Welsh pronunciation.

And grafting of the white and red rose firm together, Was first that to the throne advanc'd the name of *Tether*.

Drayt. Polyolb., xvii, p. 977. He is speaking of Henry the Seventh. Selden, in his notes on this book, writes the name *Tyddour*. Mr. Yorke spells it *Tewdior*. *Royal Geneal. of Wales*, p. 30.

TETTISH, *a.* See **TEATISH**.

TEW, or **TEWGH**, *s.* A rope or chain by which vessels were drawn along.

D. The fool shall fish now for himself.
A. Be sure then His *tewgh* be tith and strong, and next no swearing, He'll catch no fish else. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., i, 3.*

Robertson's and Coles's Dictionaries give "*Tew*, catena ferrea." The spelling *tewgh* is quite arbitrary and unnecessary; and the word seems only another form of *tow*, flax, or hemp, which is exactly the Saxon *tow*.

†So when your plots be closely thus convey'd, And all your traines and *tew* in order laid.

Scots Philomythie, 1616.
To TEW. The same; to tow, or draw along a vessel.

The goodly river Lee he wisely did divide, By which the Dances had then their full-fraught navies *tew'd*.

Drayt. Polyolb., S. xii, p. 893. To *tew*, or *taw*, also meant to beat or dress hemp, with an engine for the purpose. See **UNTEW'D**, and **TAW**.

TEWKSBURY MUSTARD was famous very early. Shakespeare speaks only of its thickness, but others have celebrated its pungency.

His wit is as thick as *Tewksbury mustard*.

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4. If he be of the right stamp, and a true *Tewksbury* man, he is a choleric gentleman, and will bear no coals.

Allegorical Account of Mustard, in Cens. Lit., vii, 288.

TH'. As an abbreviation of the article *the*, was, in earlier times, often joined to the following word, beginning with a vowel, without any mark of elision; as *thend*, for the end. In the reign of Elizabeth it was gradually disused; but we find it occasionally. In the Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, as printed from the MS., we read,

My restless mind to laste exploit did haste,
Voide of regarde what might be *thevente*. *St. 158.*

There, however, it must be a fault of the copyist, for the verse requires the separation of the syllables. So also in the following:

Guise, who did lay *theigs* [the eggs] which I should hatche. *St. 159.*

The scribe was so used to these junctions, that he supposed them in places where they were not admissible. This legend was first published from a MS. in 1810, by Mr. Fry.

THAMPION, *s.* A corruption of *tampion*, means the wooden plug by which the mouth of a cannon is closed when it is not in use. *Tampon*, French. Lambard speaks of a piece charged with a stone instead of a *tampion*. *Diction. Topog. and Hist.* He should have said stopped, instead of *charged*.

THAN and **THEN** were often interchanged, as might happen to suit the poet's convenience, for rhyme, or through mere inadvertence.

P. Can prince's powre dispence with nature *than*?
C. To be a prince is more than be a man.

S. Daniel, p. 440. Whom by his name saluting, thus he gan;
"Haile, good sir Sergis, truest knight alive,
Well tride in all thy ladies troubles *than*,
When her that tyrant did of crown deprive."

Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 38.
Tha, or **than**, then, and **thonne**, for than, were also interchangeable in Saxon.

THARBOROUGH, *s.* A corruption of *third-borough*, a constable; an officer under the head-borough.

All the wise o' th' hundred,
Old Rasi Clench of Hampsted, petty constable,
In-and-In Medlay, cooper, of Islington,
And head-borough; with loud To-pan, the tinker,
And metal man of Belsize, the *third-borough*.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i, 1. I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*.
Love's L. L., i, 1.

The quarto corrupts it still further into *farborough*. But the language of the speaker, Costard, is intended to be full of ignorant mistakes; as

reprehend, for represent, in the same sentence. Minshew has it *thrid-borough*, and derives it accordingly.

THATCH'D-HEAD. One wearing the hair matted together, as the native Irish in times past. See GLIBB.

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou
Be whipp'd, and think it justice.

B. and Fl. Corcomb, act ii.

Said to a person who is taken for an Irishman. Soon after, he is called, "hobby-headed rascal," with the same allusion.

THEATRE. The theatres existing in London, at the time when *Randolph* wrote, are enumerated in the following whimsical passage of the *Muse's Looking Glass*. It is supposed to be the wish of a zealous puritan concerning them,

That the *Globe*,
Wherein, quoth he, reigns a whole world of vice,
Had been consum'd: the *Phoenix* burnt to ashes:
The *Fortune* whipt for a blind whore: *Black-fryars*,
He wonders how it scap'd demolishing
I' th' time of reformation: lastly, he wished
The *Bull* might cross the Thames, to the *Bear-garden*,
And there be soundly baited.

See O. Pl., ix, 175.

The *Globe* was on the Bankside, Southwark, where Shakespeare and his brethren performed; the *Phoenix* was in Drury-lane; the *Fortune* stood near Whitecross-street, and had been the property of Edw. Alleyn, who rebuilt it; *Black-friars* is supposed to have been in the same hands as the *Globe*; the *Red Bull* was at the upper end of St. John-street; the *Bear-Garden*, also called *Paris-Garden*, was in Southwark, near to the *Globe*. The *Hope* is here omitted.

†**THEAVE.** In the north of England this term is applied to a sheep three years old, but in Essex to an ewe of one year old. The latter is probably its meaning here.

Seaventy sower barren sheepe, ewes, and *theaves*.

MS. Inventory, 1658.

To THEE, or THE. To thrive; *thean*, proficere, Saxon.

But you, fair sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote yo *thee*, as well can wish your thought.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 33.

Thys lyketh me well, so mot I *the*.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 68.

Fye on him wretch,

An evil mought he *thee* for it, our Lord I beseech.

Gamm. Gerten, O. Pl., ii, 61.

Learn you that will *thee*,
This lesson of me.

Tusser's Huswifely Admonitions, p. 115, 4to, 1672.

It occurs often in the old English ballads; particularly in the phrase "so mote I *thee*." See Percy, ii, p. 88.

THEIR, pron. This is sometimes used separately, instead of theirs; as before observed in OUR.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.

Wither's Motto, C 3 b, repr.

Again:

And my esteeme I will not change for *their*,
Whose fortunes are ten thousand more a year.

Ibid., C 4.

Yet elsewhere he uses *theirs*:

And flung defiance against them and *theirs*,
In spite of all their gawdy servitors.

Ibid., E 6.

†**THEORBO.** A sort of lute.

You have put the *theorbo* into my hand, and I have played: you gave the musician the first encouragement; the musick returneth to you for patronage.

Quarles, Embl.

THEORIQUE, or THEORICK. Theory; opposed to *practique*, or practice.

The art and practic part of life

Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Hen. V.*, i, 1.
He had the whole *theorique* of war in the knot of his scarf.

All's Well, iv, 3.

Nor the division of a battle knows

More than a spinster; unless the bookish *theorick*,

Wherein the tongued consuls can propose

As masterly as he.

Othello, i, 1.

Theorick was used as late as by the *Tatler*. See T. J.

†**THEREFORE.** On that account, for that purpose.

Yet being condemned to death, and being kepte
therefore.

Sir T. More's Works, 1557.

†**THEREHENCE.** For thence.

For thither I doe resolve to goe once more by the grace of Christ, and *therehence* to take my passage by land into Christendome over renowned Greece.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

THERMES, or THARMES. The intestines of bullocks, or other animals; *thearm*, Saxon.

In oulde time, they made theyr bowe-stringes of bullox *thermes*.

Asch. Toxoph., p. 140.

THEWED, part. Educated, instructed in behaviour.

But he was wise, and weary of his will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part.

Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 26.

THEWES, in Shakespeare, seems to mean bulk, strength of limb, and the like.

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit, master Shallow.

2 Hen. IV., iii, 4.

Romans now

Have *thews*, and limbs, like to their ancestors.

Jul. Cas., i, 3.

So also in *Hamlet*, i, 3.

Only one passage has been pointed out, which employs the word at all in the sense of these passages of Shakespeare, as describing corporeal qualities, and that is in Turberville's translation of Ovid's Epistles:

What doest thou thinke indeede,
That doltish silly man
The *thewes* of Helen's passing forme
May judge or throughly scan. *Paris to Helen.*

The third and fourth folio of Shakespeare read "*sinews* and limbs," in the passage of Julius Cæsar; but, as that is only one passage out of three, it does not much assist the matter, nor can it be supposed the right reading.

In Spenser it means manners, qualities, dispositions. Johnson derives it, in this sense, from *theaw*, Saxon; in the former from *theow*, a thigh.

And straight delivered to a fairy knight,
To be up-brought in gentle *thewes* and martial might.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 3.

In this sense Ben Jonson evidently uses it:

This is no great man by his timber (as we say i' the forest), by his *thewes* he may.
Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 51.

Also Browne:

To whom the lady courteous semblance shewes,
And, pitting his estate, in sacred *thewes*
And letters, worthily ycleep'd divine,
Resolv'd t' instruct him. *Brit. Past., i, p. 136.*

Also Higin:

For never liv'd the matches of them twaine
In manhood, power, and martiall policie,
In vertuous *thewes*, and friendly constancie.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 384.

So also Thomas Heywood:

No lady living this good dame excels
In vertuous *thewes*, good graces, every thing.
Britain's Troy, B. i, 61.

It seems, therefore, that Shakespeare is somewhat peculiar in his use of it.

THICK, s. A thicket, or close bush.

No other service, satyr, but thy watch
About these *thicks*, lest harmless people catch
Mischief or sad mischance. *Fl. Faithful Shep., v, 5.*
Which when that warrior heard, dismounting straight
From his tall steed, he rusht into the *thick*,
And soon arrived where that sad pourtraiet
Of death and dolours lay, halfe dead, halfe quick.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 39.

Spenser has it in other places. It is common with Drayton too:

And through the cumb'rous *thicks* as fearfully he
makes,
He with his branched head the tender saplings shakes.
Polyolb., xiii, p. 917.

THICK-SKIN. Implied coarse, vulgar, unpolished.

What wouldst thou have, boor? what, *thick-skin*?
Merry W. W., iv, 5.
The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

That he, so foul a *thick-skin*, should so fair lady catch.
Warner, Alb. Engl., vi, 30.

So *thick-skin'd*:

What, are these *thick-skin'd*, heavy-purs'd, gorbellied
churles mad? *The Weakest goeth to the W., B 3.*

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage from Holland's Pliny, which accounts for the usage:

Men also who are *thick-skinned*, be more grosse of
sense and understanding. *Vol. i, p. 346.*

A THING DONE, &c., &c. A game of society, exemplified at length in all but the quarto edition of Jonson's Cynthia's Revels. It consisted in supposing *something* done, without knowing what. Then, one person was to say who did it; a 2d, with what; 3, where; 4, when; 5, why; 6, what was the consequence; 7, who would have done it better. Then, after all, another person named the thing done. Thus the sport consisted in the unexpected and ridiculous combinations which it occasioned. A more modern sport, called *Consequences*, bears the greatest resemblance to it. See Cynthia's Revels, act iv.

A THING OF NOTHING, or OF NOUGHT. A common phrase to express anything very worthless.

The king is a *thing of nothing*. *Hamlet, iv, 2.*

This has been thought worthy of notice, as the reading had been doubted.

Shall then that thing that honours thee,
How miserable a thing soever, yet a thing still,
And though a *thing of nothing*, thy thing ever.
B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut., iv, 6.

Even so I thought,
I wist that it was some such *thing of nought*.
New Customs, O. Pl., i, 267.

Other examples are given in the notes on the passage of Hamlet.

To THINK SCORN. To disdain; to feel an offence, mixed with contempt. It was once considered as an expression of great force, especially when heightened by the epithet *foul*; as in queen Elizabeth's celebrated and magnanimous speech at Tilbury:

And I think *foul scorn*, that Spain, or Parma, or any
prince in Europe, should dare to invade the borders
of my realm.

See Hume's Hist., ch. xlii, note (BB).

Their blood *thinks scorn*,
Till it fly out, and shew them princes born.
Cymb., iv, 4.

Esteeming myselfe born to rule, and *thinking foule
scorne*, willingly to submit myselfe to be ruled.
Pemb. Arc., p. 37.

THIRD, or **THRID**, for thread, occurs not uncommonly in old writers. This is the origin of the old readings in the following passage:

For I
Have given you here a *third* of my own life,
Or that for which I live. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

Taking *third* in the common meaning, of a *third* part, it would be no great compliment from Prospero to his daughter; not so much as Horace paid to his friend Mæcenas, "*animæ dimidium meæ*;" and it has been remarked, that Desdemona is called the *half* of Brabantio's soul, which was a similar case of father and daughter. But take it for *thread*, or constituent fibre, all is right. Thus:

And when the sisters shall decree
To cut in twaine the twisted *third* of life.

Mucedorus, sig. c 3.

For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
In centre of her web that spreadeth round,
If the least fly but touch the smallest *third*,
She feels it instantly. *Lingua*, iv, 6.

In the reprint, O. Pl., v, p. 206, it is *thread*; in the first edition of 1607, it is *thred*; but in that of 1617, it is *third*, as quoted by Mr. Steevens. In that of 1622, it is *threed*. *Thrid* also occurs still later, and Pope has used to *thrid*, for to thread, in *Rape of Lock*, ii, 139.

THIRD-BOROUGH, s. An under constable. The term is not obsolete, though used only in few places.

I know my remedy, I must go fetch the *third-borough*.
Induct. to Tam. of Shrew.

With loud To-pan, the tinker,
And metal man of Belsize, the *third-borough*.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i, 1.

The office of *third-borough* is the same with that of constable, except in places where are both; in which case the former is little more than the constable's assistant. *Ritson*.

See **THAR-BOROUGH**.

To THIRL, v. The same as *thrill*; to pierce, or penetrate. "To *thirl*, terebro." *Coles*. It is the right form, as the Saxon word is *thirlian*.

The fond desire, that we in glorie set,
Doth *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 495.

In the following passage it seems rather to be put for hurl:

These —

—— who deem'd themselves in skies to dwell,
She [Fortune] *thirleth* down to dread the gulfs of
gastly hell. *Ibid.*, p. 477.

†As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram
had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

THIRTEEN PENCE HALFPENNY was considered as the hangman's wages very early in the 17th century. How much sooner, I have not noticed.

'Sfoot, what a witty rogue was this to leave this fair
thirteen pence halfpenny, and this old halter, intimating aptly,

Had the hangman met us there, by these presages,
Here had been his work, and here *his wages*.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 357.

If I shold, he could not hang me for't; 'tis not worth
thirteen pence halfpenny.

J. Day's Humour out of Breath, sign. F 3.

Hanging is, perhaps, the only thing that has not risen in price in this long period.

THIRTY-ONE. The trifling game so called, was known in old times.

Well, was it fit for a servant to use his master so;
being perhaps (for ought I see) *two and thirty*—a pip out.

Tam. of Shrew, i, 2.

Brought him thirty apples in a dish, and gave them
to his man to carry to his master, it is like he gave
one to his man for his labour, to *make up the game*,
and so there was *thirty-one*. *Latim. Serm.*, fol. 65.

He is discarded for a gamester, at all games but *one*
and *thirty*. *Earle's Microc.*, p. 62, Bliss's ed.

The game was familiar within my memory, but chiefly among children; it was very like the French game of *vingt-un*, only a longer reckoning.

THIRTY-POUND KNIGHTS. James I became the subject of much ridicule, not quite unmerited, for putting honours to sale. He created the order of baronet, which he disposed of for a sum of money; and it seems that he sold common knighthood as low as *thirty pounds*, or at least it was so reported.

Farewell, farewell; we will not know you for shaming
of you. I ken the man well; he is one of my *thirty-*
pound knights. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 261.

Hence, a historian says,

At this time, *knights* swarmed in every corner; the
sword ranged about, and men bowed in obedience to
it, more in peace than in war.

A. Wilson, Hist. of Gr. Br., p. 5 (1653).

THO, for than. A remnant of the older language.

Tho, wrapping up her wreathed stern around,
Lept fierce upon his shield, and her huge train
All suddenly about his body wound.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 18.

It occurs in this author very frequently.

For rest, and peace, and wealth abounding *thoe*,
Made me forget my justice, late well used.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 73.

But his young soldiers were much daunted *tho*,
To see the tearfull engines of the foe.

Sylv. Du Bart., p. 400, ed. 1621.

THOLE, s. Not properly an old word, but an affected Latinism; the dome, cupola, or keystone, of a vaulted roof.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Caesar returns in triumph.

Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 482.

Si qua ipse meis venalibus auxi,
Suspendive *tholo*, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi.

Virg. Æn., ix, 406.

THONG, s. A leathern strap; an implement used by sharpers, in the cheating game of fast and loose.

A short knife, and a *thong*. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

See **FAST AND LOOSE**.

But the reading of *thong* is only a conjectural substitution; the original editions have *throng*, which is doubtless right; meaning "a short knife to cut purses, and a *throng*, or a crowd, to give an opportunity for using it." So in *Lear*, when the fool is satirically reciting things not likely to happen, he says, among others,

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, nor no poor knight,
When slanders do not live in tongues,
Nor cutpurses come not to *throngs*.

Lear, iii, 2.

Shakespeare often uses *throng*, for crowd.

THONG, or TONG CASTLE, in Kent. The origin of its name, as derived from *thwang*, Saxon, is thus told by Lambarde:

Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon captaines, among other devises (practised for their owne establishment and securitie) begged of king Vortigern so muche land to fortifie upon, as the hyde of a beast (cut into *thonges*) might incompasse.

Perambulation, p. 243 (ed. 1596).

It is thus alluded to in the *Mayor of Quinborough*:

A fair and fortunate constellation reign'd
When we set foot here, for from his first gift,
(Which to a king's unbounded eyes seem'd nothing)
The compass of a hide, I have erected
A strong and spacious castle.

O. Pl., xi, p. 126.

Vortigern afterwards names the castle, from this circumstance:

And now, my lord,
You that have so conceitedly gone beyond me,
And made so large use of a slender gift,
Which we ne'er minded; I commend your thrift,
And that your building may, to all ages,
Carry the stamp and impress of your wit,
It shall be called *Thong Castle*.

O. Pl., xi, 138.

The remains of this castle are, or were, near Bapchild, on the London road, and near Tenham. There is another *Thong*, near Gravesend. The same story had been told of Doncaster, falsely deriving that name from *Tong-caster*; but this fable Lambarde rejects, and maintains that it belongs to *Tong Castle*, in Kent. Some applied it to *Thong Castle*, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire; but the whole tale seems

a fabrication from the old history of Dido, *Virg. Æn.*, i, 369. See Hasted's *Kent*, vol. ii, p. 601.

†**THOROUGH-GATE**. A thoroughfare.

D. That corner is no *thorow gate*.

Terence in English, 1614.

THORP, s. A village. See Coles. From *thorp*, or *throp*, Saxon.

Such were the shepherds, to all goodness bent,
About whose *thorps*, that night, curs'd Limos went.

Brit. Past., ii, p. 86.

Within a little *thorp* I stayd at last.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 32.

See **DORP**, which is either a corruption of this, or formed from some kindred dialect. *Dorp* is the old Tentonic, and *dorf*, the modern German.

†**To THRAG**. To cut down timber.

Fell, or cutte downe, or to *thragge*. Succido.

Huloet's Abecedarium, 1552.

THRAVE, s. Twelve or twenty-four sheaves of corn, now more commonly called a *shock*, except in the northern counties, where the old word remains. *Thraf*, Saxon. Metaphorically, for an indefinite number of anything.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.

Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

See **THREAVE**.

THREAD AND THRUM. An expression borrowed from weaving, the *thread* being the substance of the warp; the *thrum*, the small tuft beyond, where it is tied. Hence, metaphorically, the good and bad together.

Cut *thread and thrum*,

Quail, crush, conclude, and quell.

Mids. N. Dream, v, 1.

Thou who wilt not love, doe this,
Learne of me what woman is,
Something made of *thred and thrumme*,
A meere botch of all and some.

Herrick's Poems, p. 84.

THREAVE, s. The same as **THRAVE**; a number of sheaves set up together. Saxon. The number, it seems, varies from 12 to 24; but it has been often used, metaphorically, for an indefinite number or collection of any objects. Of people,

Gallants, men and women,

And of all sorts, tag, rag, been seen to flock here
In *threaves*, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogden.

B. Jons. Alch., v, 2.

Of very various things:

Thou art now free, my sweet Ab., come, gi' me a
threave of kisses.

Jones's Atrasta, 1635, sign. G 1.

Of pansy, pink, and primrose leaves,

Most curiously laid on in *threaves*.

Drayt. Muse's Elys., p. 1508.

As when from heards of neate,
Whole *threares* of bores and mungrils chace.
Chapman, Hom. Il., xi, p. 152.

†THREE - CORNERED - TREE. The gallows.

And from the fruit of the *three corner'd tree*,
Vertue and goodness still deliver me.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

THREE CRANES IN THE VINTRY.

A house of resort, in the lower part of Queen-street, Cheapside, used by costermongers (*i. e.*, dealers in apples) and some lower persons. See CRANES.

†THREE-FARTHINGS. The three-farthing pieces in the reign of Elizabeth were made of silver and very thin, and these often became cracked in circulation.

My face so thin
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, "Look where *three-farthings*
goes."
K. John, ii, 2.
He values me at a *crack'd three-farthings*, for aught I see.
B. Jons. Every Man in his Humour, ii, 1.

THREE-MAN SONG. A song for three voices; as a catch, glee, madrigal, &c. Shakespeare calls the persons who could bear a part in such music, "three-man-song men,"

The shearers, *three-man-song* men all, and very good ones, but they are most of them means and basses.
Winter's Tale, iv, 2.

When those triumvirs set that *three-man's song*,
Which stablished in Rome that hellish trinity,
That all the towne and all the world did wrong.
Har. Epig., iii, 35.
The merriments that passed in Eyre's house—with two merry *three-men's songs*.
Shoemaker's Holiday, 4to, Pref.

A *six-man song* occurs in the Tournament of Tottenham; meaning a song in six parts:

In every corner of the house
Was melody delicious,
For to here precious,
Of *six men's song*.
Percy's Reliq., ii, p. 24, 3d ed.

It is as a kind of parody on this phrase, that Shakespeare uses the term "three-man beetle." See BEETLE.

†THREEPENNY - PLANET. An unpropitious planet.

Some ships run through many a storme with much danger, and yet are so unlucky, that they never make a good voyage; some men (being borne under a *threepenny planet*) can neither by paines, watching, labour, or any industry, be worth a groat.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

THREE PIGEONS AT BRENTFORD.

An inn, formerly the resort of low people, sharpers, &c.

Thou'rt admirably suited for the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*; I'll swear, I knew thee not.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 51

He knew her not, because she was so well disguised; a thing much practised by those who frequented that house.

We will turn our course
To Brainford, westward. * * *
My bird o' the night, we'll tickle it at the *Three Pigeons*,
When we have all, and may unlock the trunks,
And say, this 's mine, and thine, &c.
B. Jons. Alchem., v, 4.

This house, after the dispersion of the players, by the civil wars, was kept by Lowin the original Falstaff, then grown old, and, like many of his brethren, very poor:

Lowin, in his latter days, kept an inn, the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*, where he died very old—and his poverty was as great as his age.
Dialogue of Plays, &c., O. Pl., xii, 346.

See LOWIN.

THREE-PILE. The finest and most costly kind of velvet; worn, therefore, only by persons of wealth and consequence. It alludes to something in the construction of the velvet.

I have serv'd prince Florizel, and in my time wore *three-pile*.
Wind. Tale, iv, 2.

It seems to have been thought that there was a threefold accumulation of the outer substance, or pile:

I'll wear
My wits to the *third pile*, but all shall be clear.
Mad World, O. Pl., v, 823.

Hence Shakespeare gives the name of *Three-pile* to a mercer (Meas. for Meas., iv, 3), as dealing in that commodity.

THREE-PIL'D, *a.* Refined, approaching or pretending to perfection; metaphorically, from the *three-pile* velvet.

Thou art a *three-pil'd* piece, I'll warrant thee.
Meas. for Meas., i, 2.

Or exaggerated, high-flown:

Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

More literally, persons who wear fine velvet:

And for you, sir, who tender gentle blood
Runs in your note, and makes you snuff at all
But *three-pil'd* people. *B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, iii, 1.*
Three hundred *three-pil'ds* more,—
The better haft o' th' town live gloriously.
Ibid., Wit without Money, act ii.

THRENE, *s.* Complaint, lamentation; from *θρήνος*, Gr.

Whereupon it made this *threnos*,
To the phoenix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love,
As chorus to their tragic scene.
Shakesp. Pass. Pilgr., xx.

Then follows an ode inscribed *Threnos*. Dr. Farmer discovered a publication by J. Heywood, entitled *David's*

Threanes. These lines also are quoted :

Of verses, *threanes*, and epitaphs,
Full fraught with tears of teene.

Kendal's Poems, 1677.

Mr. Todd has introduced the word into Johnson, and given several examples from bishops King and Taylor.

To THREPE, v. To chide, or censure; from *threapian*, for *threagian*, Saxon. See Lye. In the Glossary to Chaucer, it is interpreted to call.

My sooes they bray so lowde,
And eke *threpe* on so fast,
Buckeled to do me scath,
So is their malice bent.

Ps. 55, by Lord Surrey, *Nug. Ant.*, ii, 368, ed. Park.

It seems to have been used by bishop Fisher in the sense of to complain :

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgotten them.

Sermons, cited by Todd.

In the Cheshire dialect it means to maintain with violence. *Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.* But in the more northern dialects it still signifies to blame, or rebuke. *Ray* and *Grose*. In the Scottish it seems to resemble the Cheshire. See Jamieson.

THRID. See **THIRD**.

THRILL, s. A hole, or cavity. See **NOSE-THRILL**. See also T. J.

THRIST, s. Put for *thirst* by Spenser; Chaucer has *thrust*, in which he has found imitators; but *thrist* is peculiar to Spenser :

Who shall him rew, that swimming in the maine,
Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?

F. Q., II, vi, 17.

THRISTY, for thirsty. By the same author.

With greedy eye

He sought all round about, his *thristy* blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *F. Q.*, I, v, 16.

So in other places. See **THRUST**.

†THROATY. Guttural.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a rime of certain hard *throaty* words which I was taught lately, and they are accounted the difficultst in all the whole Castilian language, insomuch that he who is able to pronounce them, is accounted Buen Romanista, a good speaker of Spanish.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To THRONG. To press, or crowd; still used in Staffordshire, &c.

Here one being *throng'd* bears back.

Shakesp. Poems, Suppl., i, p. 553.

It occurs several times in the authorised version of the New Testament; as, "much people followed him, and *thronged* him." *Mark*, v, 24; *Luke*, viii, 45, &c.

THROSTLE, s. A thrush; properly the missel-thrush, but often used with latitude for any of the genus.

The *throstle* with his note so true,

The wren with little quill.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1.

He is every man in no man; if a *throstle* sing, he falls straight a capering.

Merck. Ven., i, 2.

THROSTLE-COCK. The male thrush.

The *throstle-cock*, by breaking of the day,
Chants to his sweet full many a lovely lacy.

Drayt. Sheph. Gerl.

The ouzel and the *throstle-cock*, chief musicke of our Maye.

Ibid.

These names are still current in some counties.

†To go THROUGH-STITCH. To go through with. A phrase taken from the work of the tailor, and in very common use.

Achever. To atchieve; to end, finish, conclude (fully); to dispatch, effect, performe (thoroughly); to perfect, consummat, accomplish, go *through-stitch* with.

Cotgrave.

O. *Still*. Mas he saies true son; but what's the remedy?

Still. None at all father, now wee are in, wee must goe *through stitch*.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

The taylers hell, who indeed are accounted the best bread men in the ship, and such as goe *through stitch* with what they take in hand.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

If any taylor have the itch,
Your black-smith's water, as black as pitch,
Will make his fingers go *thorough-stitch*.

Which nobody can deny.

Rump Songs.

For when a man has once undertaken a business, let him go *thorow stitch* with it.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†THROUGHLY, for thoroughly. "Abruve: watered, wet *thoroughly*." *Cotgrave*.

THRUM, s. The tufted part beyond the tie, at the end of the warp, in weaving; or any collection or tuft of short thread.

O fates, come, come,

Cut thread and *thrum*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, v, 1.

†A child and dead? alas! how could it come?

Surely thy thread of life was but a *thrum*.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

To THRUM. To cover with small tufts, like the *thrum* of the loom.

Brave Thespian maidens, at whose charming layes
Each moss-*thrum'd* mountain bends, each current playes.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 2.

THRUM'D-HAT. A hat, composed of the weaver's tufts or *thrums*, or of very coarse cloth. See Minshew.

There's her *thrum-hat*, and her muffler too.

Merry W. W., iv, 2.

So also *thrum'd-cap* :

Every head, when it stood bare and uncovered, looked like a butter-box's [Dutchman's] noul, having his *thrum'd cap* on.

Decker's Gull's Hornb., chap. iii.

THRUMMING OF CAPS. Setting on the tufts or thrums upon a coarse cap. In the following instance, it is

applied to a man setting his beard in order :

Bel. Let me set my beard up.

How has Pinac perform'd ?

Mir. He has won already.

He stands not *thrumming* of caps thus.

Fletch. Wild-Goose Chase, ii, 3.

Or it might mean playing with his hat or cap like a person *thrumming* an instrument; which is a theatrical symptom of irresolution. But the former explanation is confirmed by this line of Quarles :

Are we born to *thrum* caps, or pick strawe ?

Judgm. & Mercy.

We meet also with *thrummed* hosen and stockings. See T. J.

†And on her head a *thrummy* cap she had.

Chalkhill's Thecalma & Clearchus, p. 82.

THRUST, for thirst. So used by Chaucer; though the Saxon is *thyrst*. So also lord Surrey :

My soul in God hath more desirous trust

Than hath the watchman looking for the day,

By the relief to quench of sleep the *thrust*.

Version of Psalm, 130.

So Higgins :

If needs in twaine you part this empire must,

I see what discord after may betide,

How empire makes men guiltlesse blood to *thrust*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 176.

See **THRIST**.

THUMB-NAIL. The custom of draining the glass upon the *thumb-nail*, after drinking off the liquor, is explained in **SUPERNACULUM**. Sometimes also the glass was made to ring against the nail.

THUMB-RING. Grave personages used to wear a plain broad gold ring on the thumb; as aldermen, &c.

I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-ring*.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

He wears a hoop-ring on his *thumb*; he has

Of *gravidad* a dose, full in his face.

Witts Recreat., Epig. 623.

An alderman—I may say to you, he has no more wit than the rest of the bench, and that lies in his *thumb-ring*.

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639.

†**THUMB**. A *thumb* under the girdle, indicated gravity of demeanour.

Of all men wee count a melancholicke man the very sponge of all sad humours, the aqua-fortis of merry company, a *thumbe* under the girdle, the contemplative slumberer, that sleeps waking, &c.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

They admire their old customs even to the eating of red herring and going wet shod. They call the *thumb* under the girdle gravity, and because they can hardly smell at all, their posy's are under their girdles.

Overbury's Characters.

THUNDER-CRACK, *s.*, for a clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*

Of tyrant's threats.

Daniel, to the Countess of Cumb., p. 62.

Not a very dignified or poetical term, certainly; but I think it occurs elsewhere.

†Yet every reall heav'nly *thundercracks*

This caitle in such feare and terror strake.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

THUNDER-STONE, *s.* The same as thunder-bolt; both formed upon an erroneous fancy, that the destruction occasioned by lightning, was effected by some solid body. The fossils called *telemnites*, were supposed to be the stones in question, and were named accordingly :

And thus unbraced, Casca, as you see,

Have bar'd my bosom to the *thunder-stone*.

Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

So in the beautiful dirge in *Cymbeline*, so beautifully set by a loved and revered relation of mine :

Fear no more the lightning-flash,

Nor th' ail-dreaded *thunder-stone*.

Cymb., iv, 2.

Chapman has :

Though I sink beneath

The fate of being shot to hell, by Jove's fell *thunder-stone*.

Iliad, xv.

†**THURLEPOLE**. Some large fish, perhaps only another name for the porpoise.

Abstaine from daily eating of much olde beefe, or olde mutton, hard cheese, hares flesh, bores flesh, venison, salt fish, coleworts, beanes, and peason, very course bread, great fishes of the sea, as *thurle-pole*, or porpise, and stourgion, and other of like natures.

Castell of Health, 1595.

THUSSOCK, **TUSSOCK**, and **TUS-SUCK**, *s.* A tuft of loose hair; or a tuft of any sort. Johnson, on the latter word, supposes it a diminutive of *tuz*; but that is hardly an acknowledged word.

Though we have not expresse mention in Scripture, against such laying out of the haire in *thussokes* and tufts, yet we have in Scripture expresse mention *de tortis crinibus*, of writhen haire that is for the nonce forced to curl.

Latimer, Serm., 107 b.

Todd conjectures the word *tuz*, which he exemplifies from Dryden, to be made from the French *tasse*; and he produces the word *tussy*, from Donne. The words clearly existed, but from what source they came, may be doubted.

†**THWART**. Cross; transverse. *Thart-over*, contrary.

Longurii. . . . Perches longues. Long and *thwart* peeces of timber layd or nailed across.

Nomenclator, 1585.

And for fiftene long dayes and nights, the *thwart-over* and crosse north and easterly winde blew us nothing but lengthening of our sorrowes and delaying of our comforts.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TIAL, s. A tie. This word stands in the following passage, though *tie* might do as well. It has been thought corrupt, being no where else found.

Nor to contract with such can be a *tial*.

Fletch. W. Goose Ch., ii, 1.

TIB. The ace of trumps, in the game of glee; as *Tom* was the knave, &c. "Monas triumphatrix." *Cambridge Dict.*, 1693.

The welcomest thing to Mrs. Abigail, except *Tib* and *Tom* in the stock. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 390.

The ace is called *Tib*, the knave *Tom*, the four of trumps *Tiddy*, &c. *Compl. Gamester*, p. 76.

See **GLEEK**. Also *Wit's Interp.*, p. 365, ed. 1671.

Tib was also a common name for a low or ordinary woman. So the *Cambridge Dictionary*, above cited: "*Tib*, a poor sorry woman; muliercula impura." See *Tib's rush*, in **RUSH-RINGS**.

Tib and *Tom* were usually joined in familiar poetry:

Kitt and Kate

There will waite,

Tibb and *Tom* will take their pleasure.

Old Song, Tizall Poetry, p. 180.

So in **Poor Robin** for 1689:

A great destruction at Islington, Newington, and the parts adjacent, made of custards, cheese-cakes, flawns, fools, plumb-cakes, stew'd prunes, and bottle-ale.

When *Tib* and *Tom*, upon a holy-day,

Make fair assault on such good things as they.

Descr. of Summer.

Hence, doubtless, these familiar names were transferred to those two cards at glee.

TIBERT, or TYBERT. A name for a cat. Shakespeare considers *Tybalt* as the same; whence some of the insulting jests of Mercutio, who calls *Tybalt* "ratcatcher," and "king of cats." *Romeo and Jul.*, iii, 1.

Cats there lay divers — —

But 'mongst those *tiberts*, who do you think there was?

B. Jons. Epigr., vol. vi, 288.

Then the king called for *sir Tibert*, the cat, and said to him, *Sir Tibert*, you shall go to Reynard, and summon him the second time.

Reyn. the Fox, ch. vi.

TICK. A game, classed among the rural sports.

At hood-wink, barley-break, at *tick*, or prison-base.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxx, p. 1225.

†**TICK**, for credit, is a word at least as old as the seventeenth century. See **TICKET**.

I confess my *tick* is not good, and I never desire to game for more than I have about me.

Sedley, The Mulberry Garden, 1668.

Reduc'd to want, he in due time fell sick,

Was fain to die, and be interr'd on *tick*.

Oldham's Poems, 1683, p. 174.

†**To TICK.** To fondle?

Unto her repaire

Where her flocks are feeding.

Sit and *tick* and toy,

Till set be the sunne.

England's Helicon, 1614.

TICKET, among other things, a tradesman's bill; hence taking things to be put into a bill, was taking them on *ticket*, since corrupted into *tick*.

No matter whether in landing you have money or no; you may swim in twentie of their boates over the river upon *ticket*.

Decker's Gul's Hornb., ch. vi, p. 145.

Yon courtier is mad to take up silks and velvets

On *ticket* for his mistresse, and your citizen

Is mad to trust him. *Colgr. English Treasury*, p. 184.

TICKLE, a. Tottering, slight, easily overthrown, inconstant. Hence our modern *ticklish*.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off.

Meas. for Meas., i, 3.

The state of Normandy

Stands on a *tickle* point.

Hen. IV, ii, 1.

The wide world's accidents are apt to change,

And *tickle* Fortune stays not in a place.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 249.

My only comfort left, my only joy,

I will not hazard on so *tickle* ground.

Sylvester's Maiden's Blush, p. 840, ed. 1621.

Otherwise how *tickle* their state is that now triumph, upon what a twist they hang, that are now in honour.

Euph. & his Engl., i, 2.

†Of *tickle* credit ne had bin the mischief.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 421.

TICK-TACK, s. A game in the tables; by the description the same, or nearly so, as *trick-trac*.

By certain bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at *tick-take*).

Sir J. Har. on Bp. Barlow, Nuga Ant., ii, 144, ed. Park.

Sir John intends a pun upon the word; which is in some degree authorised by the following example:

This is the plain game of *tick-tack*, which is so called from *touch and take*, for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss. *Compl. Gamester*, p. 113.

Where is a detailed account of the game. But it is clearly derived from *tric-trac*, which Menage says was anciently pronounced *tic-tac*; and still is, according to him, by the Germans. *Origines in voc.*

TIDDY. The four of trumps at the game of glee. *Compl. Gamester*. See in **TIB**.

TIDE, for time.

He keeps his *tides* well.

Timon Ath., i, 2.

And far much better feare had bin than malice at that *tyde*.

Warner, Alb. Engl., ii, 11, p. 54.

Tide was also scrupulously used by the Puritans, in composition, instead of the popish word *mass*, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus,

for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said *Christ-tide*, *Hallow-tide*, *Lamb-tide*. Luckily Whitsuntide was rightly named to their hands. Thus the sanctified Ananias corrects Subtle for saying Christmas :

Christ-tide, I pray you. *Alchemist*, iii, 1.

They had other modes of avoiding the abomination of popish words. Thus, a *Christmas pie* they termed "a nativity pie." *B. Jons. Fox*, i, 1.

TIDY, or TYDY, s. A sort of singing bird.

And of these chaunting fowls, the goldfinch not behind,

That hath so many sorts descending from her kind.

The *tydy* for her notes as delicate as they.

Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 915.

The delicacy of its notes being mentioned, it is probable that the bird intended is the golden-crested wren, or *motacilla regulus*, which Montague says is called in Devonshire the *Tidley* goldfinch. Now, as there is no place named Tidley, it is probable that he should have said *tidy*. Its song is said to be peculiarly melodious. [It is usually considered to be the titmouse.]

†**TIE-DOG.** A fierce dog, which it was necessary to tie up.

I know the villain is both rough and grim;

But as a *tie-dog* I will muzzle him.

Death of R. Earl of Huntingdon, 1601.

†**TIFF.** Poor beer.

Weep O ye barrels, let your drippings fall
In trickling streams, make wast more prodigal,
Then when our beer was good, that John may float
To Stix in beer, and lift up Charons boat,
With wholesom waves; and as the conduits ran
With claret, at the coronation,
So let your channels flow with single *tiff*.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

†**TIGH.** A chain for dragging.

A chaine called a *tigh* to drawe with, catena tractoria.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 80.

TIHY, TIIEE, or TEHEE. An imitative expression for the act of laughing, or tittering; such as the rhetoricians call *onomatopœia*.

Sigh no more, aye me I die,
But dance and sing and *tihy* cry.

Old Madrig. v. in Cens. Lit., x, 367.

But when the hobby-horse did wihy,

Then all the wenches gave a *tihy*.

Cobbe, in Br. Pop. Antiq., vol. i, 207.

When Mr. Mason wrote in the epistle to sir W. Chambers,

And all the maids of honour cry'd *tehee*,

it was generally thought a new coinage of the then unknown author;

but, to *te-hee* is used in *Hudibras* for to laugh, and occurs even in Chaucer as an interjection. See T. J.

TIKE, or TYKE. A northern word for a common sort of dog. *Great tike!* is still a frequent term of reproach in Lancashire and Yorkshire. "Properly one of a larger or common breed, as a mastiff, shepherd's dog, &c." *Jamieson, Scott. Dict.*

Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,

Or bob-tail *tike*, or trundle-tail,

Tom will make him weep and wail.

Lear, iii, 6.

Base *tike*, calls thou me host?

Hen. V., ii, 1.

Kersey, Bailey, and others, explain *tike* to mean a small bullock, or heifer; but I never found it so used. They also put it for what we now call a *tick*; a small insect that infests sheep, dogs, &c. It has been derived from *tijk*, Runic.

TILLER, s. A steel bow, or cross bow. It appears commonly to have had this name among sportsmen. "Arcus cornu; præsertim arcus brachio chalybeo instructus." *Skinner, Etymol.* He adds a conjecture that it may be *quasi, steeler*; but qu.?

Let no game,

Or anything that tendeth to the same,

Be ever more remember'd, thou fair killer,

For whom I sat me down, and brake my *tiller*.

B. & Pl. Kn. of B. Pestle, i, 1.

Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a *tiller*.

Fletch. Philaster, ii, 1.

Bring out the cat-hounds; I'll make you take a tree, then with my *tiller* bring down your gib-ship.

B. & Pl. Scornf. L., v, 1.

Theobald mentioned another sense, which belonged indeed to the word, but not in these passages; that of "a stand; a small tree left in a wood for growth, till it is felleable." This sense of it is found in Evelyn on Forest Trees. See T. J.

TILLY-VALLY. A sort of exclamation of contempt, the origin of which is not very clear. Mr. Steevens derives it from *titivilitium*, Latin, which is possible. Mr. Douce gives a French derivation, which even his authority does not reconcile to my mind.

Tilly vally, by Crise, tapster, Ile fese you anone.

6 Pl., vol. i, p. 161.

Am I not consanguinious? am I not of her blood?

Tilly valloy, lady.

Twelfth N., ii, 3.

The Hostess corrupts it to *tilly-fally*, in 2 Hen. IV:

Tilly-fally, Sir John! never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors.

Act ii, sc. 5.

We read, in the life of sir Thomas More, that his wife, who was a loquacious troublesome woman, was much addicted to the use of this expression; of which two remarkable instances are given. One when sir T. had resigned the seals, when she said,

Tillie rallie, tillie rallie, what will you do, Mr. More, will you sit and make goatings in the ashes?

Life of M., 4to, p. 127.

The other, when he was in prison in the Tower, where, when he asked, "Is not this house as near heaven as mine own?" she answered, after her custom, "*Tillie vallie, tillie vallie.*" Both these are inserted in the introductory papers to Dibdin's edition of the Utopia, p. xv, xvi.

In an old song by Skelton, inserted by sir John Hawkins, and beginning "Ah, beshrew you, by my fay," we find,

Avent, avent, [avaunt] my popinjay,
What will you do? nothing but play?

Tully vally, straw.

Hist. Mus., iii, p. 3.

TIMBER-WAITS. A corruption of *timbrel-waits*, players on timbrels. *Popul. Antiq.* vol. i, p. 340, n. See **WAITS**.

TIME OF DAY, to give the, to salute at meeting. To give good wishes according to the time of day, whether morning or evening.

While our's was blurted at, and held a malkin

Not worth *the time of day.* *Pericl. Suppl., ii, 115.*

That is, not worth a good-morrow, or common salutation; or good den, if it was evening.

TIMELESS, a. Untimely.

Who wrought it with the king, and who performed
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Rich. II., iv, 1.*
Poison I see has been his *timeless* end.

Rom. & Jul., v, 5.

After earle Robert's *timeless* buriall.

Death of Rob. Earl of Huntingdon, sign. D 2.

Whose *timeless* death,

At sea, left her a virgin and a widow.

Shirley, Card., i, p. 1.

†**TIMIST.** A time-server.

A *timist* is a noun adjective of the present tense. He hath no more of a conscience then feare, and his religion is not his but the princes. Hee reverenceth a courtiers servants servant. Is first his owne slave, and then whosoever looketh big; when he gives he curseth, and when he selles he worships.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

TINCT, abbreviation of tincture. Stain, or dye; *tint* seems now entirely to have superseded it, though *tinct* is found in Milton and Dryden. Johnson quotes several instances of the verb also. From *teinct*, old French.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul,
And there I see such black and grained spots
As will not leave their *tinct*. *Hamlet, iii, 4.*

That is, "as will not leave their stain or colour." In the following passage, it seems to be used for *tincture*, or elixir, a chemical preparation capable of transmuting metals. Shakespeare supposes Plutus, the god of wealth, to be possessed of it, and certainly he was the likeliest person to have it:

Plutus himself,

That knows the *tinct*, and multiplying medicine,
Hath not in nature's mystery more science,

Than I have in this ring.

All's Well, v, 3.

To **TINE**, or **TIND**. To kindle, or burn. This word, though employed by Milton and Dryden, is now out of use. *Tinan*, Saxon. See Johnson. *Tinder* manifestly comes from this.

Strifefull Atin, in their stubborn mind,

Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*.

Spens. P. Q.

I do not see why any other sense should be given to the word in the following passage, though commentators have explained it by *smart*, &c. The inward pain and inflammation of a wound is naturally and commonly called burning.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,

That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.

Spens. P. Q., II, xi, 21.

In the following it is used metaphorically, for raged, or burned with wrath:

Yet often stain'd with blood, of many a band

Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand.

Ibid., IV, xi, 38.

Unless it means that the blood *tined*, i. e., burned or smoked upon the strand.

†If my puft life be out, give leave to *tine*

My shameless snuff at that bright lamp of thine.

Quarles's Emblems.

†**TINE.** A moment, or brief space of time.

Freendes, I perceyve the ants tale (more false then fine),

Makth you your owne shadowes to dread, as it weare,

To prosede in war: but stey a litle *tine*;

Lift up your hartes all, and each one lend one care.

Heywood's Spider and Flye, 1556.

†**TINKARD.** The name of a particular class of beggars.

A *tinkard* leaveth his bag a-sweating at the ale-house, which they terme their bowring in, and in the meane season goeth abrode a begging.

The Fraternitie of Vacabondes, 1575.

†**TINTAMAR.** A great noise, a confusion. Fr.

This kingdom, since the young king hath taken the scepter into his own hands, doth flourish very much with quietnes and commerce; nor is there any motion

or the least *tintamar* of trouble in any part of the country, which is rare in France.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

This made them word it high, and raise such a *tintamarre*, as invited me to descend to know the cause of that disorder.

History of Francion, 1655.

TIP-CAT. A game something like trap-ball, only played with an instrument called a *cat*, instead of a ball. See **CAT**. The game is fully described, and the different modes of playing it, by Strutt, in his *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 101. The *cat-stick* was also called *trap-stick*. [The game under this name is still in use.]

TIP-TOE. One of the affected customs, ridiculed by our old dramatists, is that of walking *tip-toe* in the streets, &c., as if afraid of picking up dirt, even when the ways were quite clean. Palamon, passing a general ridicule upon such affectations, says,

What canon is there,
That does command my rapier from my hip,
To dangle 't in my hand; or to go *tip-toe*
Before the street be full?

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kins., i, 2.

With the ball of his foot the ground he may not feel,
But he must tread upon his *toe and heel*.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 484.

TIPPET; TO TURN TIPPET. To make a complete change; but what is the origin of the phrase is not clear. Often used to a maid becoming a wife.

A saint,
Another Bridget, one that for a face
Would put down Vesta;
You to *turn tippet*! *B. Jons. Case is Altered*, Act iii.

But here it is said to a man:

Ye stand now
As if y' had worried sheep. You must *turn tippet*,
And suddenly, and truly, and discreetly,
Put on the shape of order and humanity.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night *turn tippet*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own.

Merry D. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 283.

This is, doubtless, the right reading; of which I was not aware at the word **LIPPIT**. It is, however, *lippit*, in two old editions of this play, that of 1631 and 1655. But see Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Jonson.

TIPVAES. Probably only a misprint for *tiptoes*.

If my man be trusty,
My spiteful dames, I'll pipe ye such a hunts-up,
Shall make ye dance a *tipvacs*.

B. and Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii, 1.

To TIRE. A term in falconry; from *tirer*, French, to drag or pull. The hawk was said to tire on her prey,

when it was thrown to her, and she began to pull at it, and tear it. It was applied also to other birds of prey; to seize eagerly with the beak.

And like an empty eagle,
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.

3 Hen. VI, i, 1.

And th' eagle *tyering* on Prometheus.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 299.

Even as an emptie eagle, sharpe by fast,
Tires with her beake on feather, flesh, and bone.

Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 406.

Most erroneously explained by conjecture, in *Heliconia*, vol. iii, p. 624, on the above passage as cited by Allot.

And let
His own [Jove's] gaunt eagle fly at him to *tire*.

B. Jons. Cataline, iii, 3.

Ye dregs of baseness, vultures among men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits.

B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., Act ii.

Hence, metaphorically, for being eagerly engaged upon any object:

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
Whom now thou *tir'st* on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.
Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*, when we encountered.

Cymb., iii, 4.

Timon of Ath., iii, 6.

The usage here seems rather affected; but it evidently means that his thoughts were tossing the subject about with eagerness.

TIRE, *s.* was formerly used, as *tier* at present, for row, or rank, of things or persons.

The shaking palsey and St. Fraunce's fire,
Such one was wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire*.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 35.

See Johnson, who exemplifies the same from Raleigh, Milton, and Arbuthnot.

TIRE was also employed in the sense of head-dress; probably contracted from attire: whence a milliner, or cap-maker, was called a *tire-woman*. Hence too sir John Falstaff, speaking of the various head-dresses that would become Mrs. Ford, says,

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow, that would become the *ship-tire*, the *tire-valiant*, or any other *tire* of Venetian admittance.

Merry W. W., iii, 3.

That is, any fanciful head-dress worn by the celebrated beauties of Venice, or approved by them.

In the sense of head-dress, it occurs in Beaumont's translation of Ovid's *Remedy of Love*:

Such a confusion of disordered things,
In boddice, jewels, *tires*, wires, lawns, and rings.

A few lines before he uses *tiring*, for dress :

And men are even as mad in their desiring,
That often times love women for their *tiring*.

Tire when written instead of *tier*, in the sense of rank, line, or arrangement, was also pronounced *teer*. See T. J.

TIR'D, for *attir'd*.

She speaks as she goes *tir'd*, in cobweb lawne, light, thin.
B. Jons. *Ev. Man out of H.*, ii, 3.
Not I, with one so mad, so basely *tir'd*.

Tum. of Shr., 6 pl., i, 183.

†TIRE - WOMAN. A woman who arranged ladies' head-dresses; a milliner. See **TIRE**.

Æmi. For the rest, Ile spend it upon my selfe in bravery: there shall not be a new fashion, but Ile have it. Ile looke after nothing else; your house shall be a mart for all trades. Ile keepe twenty continually at worke for me; as taylors, perfumers, painters, apothecaries, coach-makers, sempsters, and *tire-women*. Besides embroyderers, and pensions for intelligencers. *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

†TIRING-ROOM. A retiring room.

Up, 'tis the golden jubilee of the year,
The stars are all withdrawn from each glad sphear
Within the *tyring-rooms* of heaven, unlesse
Some few that peep to spy our happinesse,
Whiles Phœbus, tugging up Olympus crow,
Smoaks his bright teem along on the Gram Paw.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 208.

TIRRA-LIRRA. A fanciful combination of sounds, intended to imitate the note of the lark; borrowed from the French *tire-lire*, meaning the same.

The lark, that *tirra lirra* chants. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.

Browne makes it *teery-lerry* :

The larke that many morues herself makes merry,
With the shrill chanting of her *teery lerry*.
Brit. Past., B. I, song iv, p. 140.

It occurs in Dubartas :

La gentille aloüette, avec son *tire lire*,
Tire lire, a liré, et tire-lirant tire. 1 Week, B. 5.

This is childish enough; but Sylvester has preferred a jargon of his own, which is too foolish to quote.

This also has been referred to :

Let Philomela sing, let Progne chide,
Let *tyry-tyry-leerers* upward flie.
Cited by Malone, in loc.

TIRRIT. A fanciful word, perhaps corrupted from *terror*, put into the mouth of the Hostess in Henry IV.

Here's a goodly tumult; I'll forswear keeping house,
before I'll be in these *tirrirs* and frights,
2 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

It was clearly meant as a ridiculous word, by being given to Mrs. Quickly.

TITH, *a*. Seemingly put for tight, or strong.

This is n't so strongly built; but she's good mettle,
Of a good stirring strain too: she goes *tith*, sir.
B. & Pl. *Loyal Subj.*, iii, 4.

Then take a widow,
A good stanch wench, that's *tith*.
Ibid., *Mons. Thomas*, ii, 2.

It appears, from the allusions, to be a nautical term. We find it here applied directly to a ship :

H'as a ship to venture
His fame and credit in, which if he man not
With more continual labour than a gally
To make her *tith*; either she grows a tumbrel,
Not worth the cloth she wears; or springs more leaks
Than all the fame of his posterity
Can ever stop again. *Ibid.*, *Woman's Pr.*, iii, 5.

Here, to an iron chain used for drawing a boat :

Be sure then
His tewgh be *tith* and strong.
Ibid., *Mons. Thomas*, i, 3.

See **TEW**.

†To TITUBATE. To stumble. *Downfall of R. Earl of Huntington*, 1601.

†TITTERY-TU. A cant term for some description of riotous people, like the roaring-boys. No doubt a corruption of *Tityre, tu*.

There were many other sorts of ling sent to the navy, which (to avoyd prolixitie) I will but name, as quarrelling, was for the dyet of some of the noble science, some for roaring boyes, and rough-hewd *tittery-lues*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TITTIMOUSE. The titmouse.

The ringdove, redbrest, and the *tittimouse*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TO, the particle, was sometimes used for "compared with."

There is no woe *to* his correction,
Nor *to* his service, no such joy on earth.
Two Gent. Verona, ii, 4.

There is no comfort in the world
To women that are kind. *Malone's Note*.

Often it was omitted, where we should now insert it as a sign of the infinitive :

Being mechanical, you ought not [*to*] walk
Upon a labouring day, without the sign
Of your profession. *Jul. Cesar*, i, 1.

Also after some verbs :

And now, Octavius,
Listen great things. *Ibid.*, iv, 2.
That this infernal brand that turns me cinders.
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iv, 1, beg.

To had sometimes an augmentative sense when prefixed; something as *be* has since had. Thus, instead of all *be-torne*, or all *be-pinched*, they said all *to-torne*, and all *to-pinched*. *All* was generally prefixed. See **ALL**. But sometimes *all* is omitted.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *to-pinch* the unclean knight.
Merry W. W., iv, 4.

See Mr. Tyrwhitt on *to*, in his Glossary to Chaucer.

Sometimes it was *all-to-be* :

She has been with my lady,
Who kist her, *all-to-be-kist* her, twice or thrice.
B. Jons. *Magn. Lady.*, v, 2.

And at last come home lame,
And *all-to-be-laden* with miracles.

Ibid., act i, Chorus.
Done her villainie, and after *all-to-be-scratched* her
face. *Ferrex and Porr. to Reader*, O. Pl., i, 105.

TOAD-STONE. It was currently supposed, in the time of Shakespeare, that every toad had a stone contained within its head, which was a sovereign remedy for many disorders. This was called the toad-stone, of which we have the following account: "A toad-stone, called *crapandina*, [probably *crapaudina*] touching any part envenomed, hurt, or stung, with rat, spider, waspe, or any other venomous beast, ceases the paine or swelling thereof." *Lupton's 1000 Notable Things*. He quotes Læv. Lemnius. Johnstone relates a long and marvellous tale of the finding a toad-stone, and its virtues, from an author called Grateriano. *Wonderful Things*, iv, 25.

Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the *load*, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

As you like it, ii, 1.

Were you enamour'd on his copper rings,
His saffron jewel, with the *load-stone* in't?

B. Jons. Fox, ii, 5.

The foule *load* hath a faire *stone* in his head.

Lyly's Euphues, D 4 b.

So venomous was the *toad* imagined, that Thomas Lupton tells a tale, for which he quotes Mizaldus, (whoever he was) of two lovers who both died suddenly from rubbing their teeth with the leaves of sage, at the root of which "was a great *toade* found, which infected the same with his venomous breath." *1000 Notable Things*, No. 1. Yet the poor toad is just as harmless as the frog. Newts and slow-worms were equally slandered.

†**TOATING.** Prominent, said of a nose.
See **TOTING.**

The *toating* nose is a monstrous thing;
That's he that did the bottle bring.

Wit Restor'd, 1658.

TOBACCO. It has been thought worthy of remark, that Shakespeare never once mentions this plant, the use of which was become so prevalent in his time (see Steevens's Note on 2 Hen. IV, iii, 2), and which is so often introduced by Ben Jonson, and his other contemporaries. The great

adversary of *tobacco*, Sylvester, (next to the king, whom he probably wished to conciliate by it,) enumerates the four principal forms of tobacco then used, and suggests that they should be heavily taxed, to check the consumption.

Or at the least impose so deep a tax
On all these *ball, leaf, cane*, and *pudding* packs,
On seller, or on buyer, or on both,
That from henceforth the commons shall be loath,
(Unwilling wise) with that grave Greeke, to buy
Smoak and repentance, at a price so hie.

Tobacco Batter'd, near the end.

Tobacco, however, had those who sung its praises with great zeal. One ballad-maker celebrated its supposed triumph over both ale and sack:

Though many men crack,
Some of ale, some of sack,
And think they have reason to do it;
Tobacco hath more,
That will never give o'er,
The honour they do unto it.
Tobacco engages,
Both sexes, all ages,
The poor as well as the wealthy;
From the court to the cottage,
From childhood to dotage,
Both those that are sick, and the healthy.

With much more to the same tune.
See *Wit's Recreations, Fancies and Fantasticks*, p. 422, repr.

TOD, *s.*, means a fox in the following passage.

Or strew *Tod's* hairs, or with their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to doff the simpler sheep.

B. Jons. Sad Shepherd, i, 4.

So in his masque of Pan's Anniversary:

Driv'st hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
And other vermin from the flock. *Sub fin.*
It is Scotch, and the only name there
generally current for the animal:

Birds ha'e their nests, and *tods* ha'e their den.

Sir D. Lyndsay.

Mr. G. Chalmers thinks it is from their bushy tail. See Jamieson.

TOD OF WOOL. A certain quantity, viz., twenty-eight pounds, or two stone; the price of wool is, therefore, ascertained by the Clown in the *Winter's Tale*:

Every *tod* yields a pound and one odd shilling.

Act iv, sc. 2.

Minshew (1617) derives it from *todderen*, Flemish, to knit together. It has been said also to come from *tod*, Saxon, which would be more probable; but that no such word occurs in the best dictionaries and vocabularies.

It seems that hay was also reckoned

by *tods*, unless the following passage is only a license of the author :

A hundred crowns for a good *tod of hay*,
Or a fine hollow tree that would contain me.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iii, 4.

Possibly the authors wrote "*tod of ivy*," which would make the speaker compare himself to an owl. The clouds are here compared to wool :

By those soft *tods of wool*,
With which the air is full :

By all those tinctures there,
That paint the hemisphere. *Herrick*, p. 303.

Tod of ivy, which is often mentioned, means a thick tuft or bush of it. *Tod*, seems to have signified generally a bush. Gouldman's Latin Dictionary says, "*Tod*, see *bush*." So also Holioke.

At length within the *ivie todde*
(There shrowded was the little god)
I heard a busie bustling.

Spens. Shep. Kal., March, v. 67.

There valiant and approved men of Britain,
Like boading owls, creep into *tods of ivy*,
And hoot their fears to one another nightly.

B. & Fl. Bonduca, i, 1.

The owle, till then, 'tis thought full well could sing,
And tune her voyce to every bubling spring,
But when she heard these plaints, then forth she yode,
Out of the covert of an *ivy tod*.

Browne, Brit. P., i, 87.

Ivie tod is also in Spenser. See Johnson.

Michael van Owle, how dost thou?
In what dark barn, or *tod of aged ivy*,
Hast thou lyen hid? *B. & Fl. Rule a Wife*, iv, 3.

It was the usual term for the haunt of an owl :

The bat then serv'd the owle—
—that in her *todd* did stand.

Warn. Alb. Engl., vii, 37.

So, soon after,

Your ladyship, dame Owle,
Did call me to your *todd*. P. 183.

In the following lines, *rod* is erroneously put for *tod*, in the edition of Browne's Pastorals, published in 1627 :

The owle till then 'tis thought full well could sing,
And tune her voyce to every bubling spring;
But when she heard those plaints, then forth she yode
Out of the covert of an *ivy tod*,
And hollowing for aide, so strain'd her throat,
That since she cleane forgot her former noat.

Brit. Past., i, 4, p. 87.

The error is repeated in the English Poets, 8vo, vol. vi, p. 256.

Mr. Weber quotes the following lines as still popular; but I never met with them elsewhere :

How Cain in the land of Nod,
When the rascal was all alone,
Like an owl in an *ivy tod*,

Built a city as big as Roan. Vol. ii, p. 495.

To TOD, v. To make up the quantity of a *tod of wool*. Evidently a rustic

word, and said, by Dr. Farmer, to be still in use.

Let me see, every eleventh weather *tods*—fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to?

Winter's Tale, iv, 2.

TODDER, s. Probably, for the haunt of a toad, *quasi* toader; but I know not any instance of the word, except this :

The soil, that late the owner did enrich,

Lies now a leystall or a common ditch,

Where in their *todder* loathly paddocks breed.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1583.

TODERER, s. Possibly, a dealer in wool, or mutton; from the *tod* of wool: but this is only a conjecture.

I'll come among you, you goatish blooded *toderers*, as gum into taffeta, to fret, to fret.

Marston's Malc., O. Pl., iv, 17.

TOFORE, for before. Exactly from the Saxon. Heretofore is, therefore, before what is here.

Farewell Lavinia, my noble sister,
O that thou wert as thou *tofore* hast been.

Titus Andr., iii, 1.

Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been said.

Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Tofore great men were glad of poets, now
I, not the worst, am covetous of thee.

B. Jons. Epigr., 43.

And better teach tyrant's deserved hate,
Than any tyrant's death *tofore* or late.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 442.

Some editors have printed it, in Jonson, &c., as if it was an abbreviation of heretofore (*'tofore*), but this is not proper.

It meant also, in the presence of :

With jolly plumes their crests adorn'd they have,
And all *tofore* their chieftain muster'd been.

Fairf. Tasso, i.

And stood *tofore* my face. *Turberv. Ovid, Ep.*, L 5 b.

See above, GOD TO FORE.

† To TO-FRUSCHE. To dash to pieces.

The monstrous king that resculesse to flying people
cride.

Who, lying all *to-frusched* thus.

Warner's Albions England, 1592.

TOGE, s. A gown; from the Latin *toga*. This, as well as TOGED, is given to Shakespeare on modern conjecture only. The first folio makes Coriolanus say,

Why in this woolvish *tongue* should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, &c.

Act ii, sc. 2.

This is nonsense; but standing in it, seems to imply that it was something worn. The second folio, to make sense, reads,

Why in this wolvisch gowne.

Hence it has been conjectured, that the original expression of Shakespeare was *woolvish toge*; which the first edition corrupted into *tongue*,

the second translated into *gown*. That this is probable, cannot be denied; but still, the words *toge*, and *toged*, do not ever decidedly appear in Shakespeare. See WOLVISH.

TOGED, *part.* Gowned; from the Latin word *toga*. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Othello*, i, 1.

All the old folios, however, read *tongued*; which, after all, *may* be right. So the word rests on conjecture only.

TOKEN, *s.* A small coin, struck by private individuals, to pass for a farthing, before the government struck such pieces. We, who have lately seen local and private tokens, as substitutes for silver coins, and before that in copper for pence and two-pences, cannot wonder at the practice. "A token [farthing] quadrans. Nobody now will trust you for a token; *quadrantem nemo jam tibi credet.*" *Coles' Dict.*

See a fine hobby-horse for your young master; cost you but a *token* a week, his provender.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 1.

Afterwards, in the same play, we read of a *token's-worth*, the value of a token:

Buy a *token's-worth* of great pins, to fasten yourself to my shoulder. *Ibid.*, iii, 4.

2. A *token* signified also a spot on the body, denoting the infection of the plague. "A plague *token*, *macula pestilens.*" *Coles' Dict.*

For the lord's *tokens* on you both I see.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

Like the fearful *tokens* of the plague,
Are mere forerunners of their ends.

B. & Fl. Valentin., iv, 4.

Hence Shakespeare speaks of "the *token'd* pestilence:"

Æn. How appears the sight?

Sc. On our side like the *token'd* pestilence

Where death is sure. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 8.

When the *tokens* had appeared on any of the inhabitants, the house was shut up, and *Lord have mercy upon us* written or printed upon the door:

Write *Lord have mercy on us* on those three;

They are infected, in their hearts it lies;

They have the plague, and caught it at your eyes.

Love's L. L., loc. cit.

TOKIN, for the French word *tocsin*. An alarm bell; possibly a misprint for toksin.

The alarm is stricken up, the *tokin* rings out for life, and no voice is heard but *tue, tue*; kill, kill.

Wonderful Years, 1603. *Morgan's Phæn.*, p. 39.

To TOLE, or **TOLL**. To draw, or pull; *tol*, Saxon. Hence to *toll* a bell, meant no more originally than to *pull* it. Dr. Johnson, who gave but one example of *tole*, and that from Locke, considered it as a provincial word; but it occurs, not unfrequently, in earlier authors. It is, however, chiefly in the metaphorical sense of *drawing on* by enticement; and so it was used by Locke. See Todd on this word, and in *toll*. *T. J.* The example from Locke is this:

Whatever you observe him to be more frightened at than he should, you be sure to *tole* him on by insensible degrees, till he at last, quitting his fears, masters the difficulty, and comes off with applause.

Of Education, § 115.

That same old humble-bee *toles* the young one forth
To sweetmeats after kind.

B. & Fl. Wit at sea, W., act iv.

A dog is *toll'd* with a bone.

Jos. Mede, Disc., 36, p. 191, fol.

Seeks out the bull, and planted face to face,
Curvets, runs, whistles, waves, and *toles* him on.

Fanshaw's Lusiad, i, 88.

Here dwelt Orandra, so the witch was hight,
And hither had she *toal'd* him by a slight.

Chalkhill's Thealma & Clearchus, p. 99.

So Coles: "*Tolled on*, illectus, pellectus." *Lat. Dict.* See also the examples in *T. J.*

To TOLL. To take toll, to collect.

When like the bee, *tolling* from every flower

The virtuous sweets;

Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouth with honey. *2 Hen. IV.*, iv, 4.

†**TOLL-DISH**. The bowl in which the miller took his toll or fee for grinding people's corn.

The millers *tolle-dish* also must be according to the standard.

Now millers are to take for the *tolle* but the twentieth part, or 24 part, according to the strength of their water, and custome of the realm.

Dallan's Countrey Justice, 1690.

Before we could take sight of the city, our sight was taken from us, by the vesperian forerunners, so as we were muffled, and had neere lost our selves in a mill poole (for there lay our way), had not that miraculously-honest *toll-dishing* miller directed us over that deep swift current. *MS. Lansd.*, 213.

TOM. The knave of trumps, at the game of gleeck. See **TIB**, and **TIDDY**, *supra*.

Tom, the knave, is nine, and *tidie*, the four of trumps, is four; that is to say, you are to have two apiece of the other two gamesters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 365.

Here let me add, that much the completest account of *gleeck* is found in that whimsical book; to which I had long ago made references, but had not at my command when I printed the articles on **TIB**, and **TIDDY**. I

now use Mr. Freeling's copy, through his kindness.

TOM PIPER. One of the personages making up a morris dance.

So have I scene
Tom Piper stand upon our village greene,
Backt with the Maypole, while a gentle crew,
In gentle motion, circularly threw
Themselves about him.

Browne, *Brit. Past.*, Part ii, p. 42.

Myself above Tom Piper to advance,
Which so bestirs him at the morrice dance
For penny wage. Drayt. *Ecl.*, iii, p. 1393.

TONCOMBER, Saint. Mentioned with a saint Tronion, in the old mystery of the Four Ps, but neither saint has been further traced.

At saynt Toncomber, and saynt Tronion,
At saynt Bothulph, and saynt Anne of Buckston.
O. Pl., i, 50.

TONE, for the one. A contraction; but often used with the article *the*, as if it meant *one* only.

And that with force, with cunning, nor with paine,
The *tone* of them could make the other yield.
Har. *Ariost.*, i, 18.

And where the *tone* gives place,
There still the other presseth in his place. *Ibid.*, ii, 9.
So was Licaon made a wolfe; and Jove became a
bull,

The *tone* for using crueltie, the tother for his trull.
Golding's *Ovid*, Pref., sign. A 7.

As far from want, as far from vaine expence;
Tone doth enforce, the other doth entice.
Sir Ph. Sidney, in the Notes to Har. *Ariosto*, B. xi.

Its frequent correlative is *tother*, a word of similar origin, which is still in use.

†**TONGUE.** *To put one's tongue in his purse*, to silence him.

So muche the bettyr, and yow so muche the wurs,
That ye may now put *your loong in your purs*.
Heywood's *Wit and Folly*, p. 11.

†**TONGUE-POWDER.** Phrase.

Lingua bellat: hee layes it on with *tong-powder*.
Withals' *Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 582.

TONSWORD, s. Perhaps, a single-handed sword; from *ton*, for the one. I have found it only in the fantastic letter of Laneham, where he describes captain Cox, as being,

Very cunning in fens, and az hardy az Gawin, for his
tonsword hangs at his tablz eend.

Kenilw. *Illustr.*, p. 22.

It is repeated in the next page, where the captain is described as "floorish-ing with hiz *tonswoord*."

TOO BLAME. Merely an incorrectness in orthography, for *to blame*. I doubted, for some time, whether it had not some peculiar force; but finding *too* written for *to*, in various modes of application, I was satisfied

that this composition had no more meaning.

But these weak wither'd saplins are *too blame*.
Dut. of *Suff.*, G 3 b.

In faith, my lord, you are *too wilful blame*.
1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

"Too wilful blame," is, however, anomalous, and is not easily resolved into "wilfully to blame;" which it appears to signify.

Blush and confess that you be *too too blame*.
Har. *Ep.*, i, 84.

This may mean, "too much to blame."

Not spared *too* report. Gasc. *Epist.*, ii.

Too is sometimes doubled for the sake of emphasis alone:

Adding further, that he was *too too* evill, that coulde
not speake well.

Holinsh. *Hist. of Irel.*, F 6 b, col. 2 b.
A lesson *too too* hard for living clay.

This is common. [The true character of the phrase *too-too* was first pointed out by Mr. Halliwell, in a communication to the Shakespeare Society's Papers, vol. i, p. 39.]

To TOOT. To pry, or search, [to spy]; of uncertain origin. For the conjectures on it, see T. J.

Nor *toot* in cheap-side baskets earne and late.
Hall, *Sat.*, iv, 2.

For birds in bushes *tooting*.
Spens. *Shep. Kal.*, March, 66.

Marking, spying, looking, *tooting*, watching, like subtle, crafty, and sleight fellowes.
Latimer, *Serm.*, fol. 88.

In the older authors, contemporary with Chaucer, it was *tote*, and Fairfax copies them:

Nor durst Orcano view the soldan's face,
But still upon the ground did pore and *tote*.

Fairf. *Tasso*, x, 56.
Scorns to let Hippocrates himself stand *tooting* on his urinal. Decker's *Gul's Hornb.*, p. 59, Dr. Nott's ed.

The learned editor says, he is not clear that this is not the sense. It seems to me quite clear that it is. The tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells were used formerly to hunt out customers on the road, at their arrival, and hence they were called *tooters*. They are now, I believe, above such practices. It was a cant term with other persons, as with *sumners*. See Harl. Misc., v, 409.

'To *toot* was also used, and still is, as an imitative word, to express the sound made upon a musical instrument:

That foule musicke which a horne maketh, being
touted in. Chalon. *Moria Eccl.*, H b.

Hence the "*tooting* horne," quoted by Johnson from Howell, but not explained.

†How fair Narcissus, *tooting* on his shade,
Reproves disdain, and tells how form doth vade.
The Arraignment of Paris, i, 5.

†TOOTH-BLANCH. Tooth-powder.

Dentifricium, tooth-powder, tooth sope, or *tooth-blanch*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

TOOTHPICKS appear to have been first brought into use in Italy; whence the travellers who had visited that country, particularly wished to exhibit that symbol of gentility.

Now your traveller,
He, and his *tooth-pick*, at my worship's mess.
K. John, i, 1.
To have all *tooth-picks* brought unto an office,
There scaled; and such as counterfeit them mulcted.
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iv, 2.

The equipment of a fine gentleman is thus described by Massinger:

I have all that's requisite
To the making up of a signior. My spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and pained hose,
My case of *tooth-picks*, and my silver fork,
To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.
Gr. Duke of Flor., act iii.

They were even worn, at one time, as an ornament in the hat:

Richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the brooch
and *tooth-pick*, which wear not now.
All's Well that Ends, &c., i, 1.

See PICK-TOOTH, which was sometimes used.

†TOOTH-RAKE. A toothpick.

Dentiscalpium, Martiali. Instrumentum exesis dentibus eradendis nitidandisque accommodum, ὀδοντοξύτης, Polluci, ὀδοντόγλυφον, ὀδοντογλύφισ, fit autem vel e metallo, vel lentisci ligno, vel præcuspidatis calamis. Curedent. A tooth-scraper, or *tooth-rake*.
Nomenclator.

†TOOTHSOME. Tasty.

Dulce, Cicer. Amaro contrarium, quod manifesta voluptate linguam imbuat. γλυκὺν, γλυκερὸν, Homero. Doux. Sweete: delicious: *toothsome*: not bitter.
Nomenclator.

†TOP. A method of cheating at dice, called *the top*, was in vogue about the year 1709. It is mentioned and described in an advertisement prefixed to the Tatler, No. 68. See TOPPING.

†TOP. Chief.

His brother sovereign was his *top* murder; nothing remain'd after that unless it were his lady mother.
Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 38.

†To TOP. To dress the head.

Always pruning, always cropping?
Is her brightness still obscur'd?
Ever dressing, ever *topping*?
Always curing, never cur'd?

Quarles's Emblems.

†To TOP OFF. To drink at a draught.

Its no heinous offence (believe me) for a young man to hunt harlots, to *toppe* of a canne roundly: its no great fault to breake open dores.

Terence in English, 1614.

TOPLESS, *a.* Supreme, having no superior; originally, having no top.

Sometimes, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on.
Tro. & Cress., i, 3.

Who did betwixt them hoise
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height.
Chapman's Iliad, cited by Johnson.

Loud fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the *topless* Apenine.
B. & Fl. Bonduca, iii, 2.

The first folio reads, very absurdly, *Perinine*, for *Apenine*, or *Apennine*, as it should be.

Other examples are given by the commentators.

To TOPPICE, or TAPPICE. To hide, or take shelter. An old term in hunting; said to be from the French, but, on inquiry, I cannot find such a word. See TAPISHED.

Like a ranger,
May *toppice* where he likes. *Lady Alimony*, F 1 b.
The word receives some further change in the Scottish dialect, where it becomes *tapis*:

Are the actions of the most part of men much differing from the exercise of the spider, that pitcheth toyla and is *tapist*, to prey on the smaller creatures?
Drummond's Cypress Grove, p. 119.

See also Jamieson.

TOPPING THE DICE. An art practised by sharpers at ordinaries, and thus described:

That is, when they take up both dice, and seem to put them in the box, and shaking the box, you would think them both there, by reason of the rattling occasioned with the screwing of the box, whereas one of them is at the top of the box, between his two forefingers, or secured by thrusting a forefinger into the box.
Complete Gamester (1681), p. 11.

To TOPPLE, *v. n.* To fall by being top-heavy; or, actively, to throw down head-foremost. Shakespeare uses it both ways.

1. Neutrally:

Though castles *topple* on their warder's heads.
Macb., iv, 1.

2. Actively:

And *topples* down
Steeple, and moss-grown tow'ra. *1 Hen. IV*, iii, 1.
I have not found it in other authors; but Mr. Todd has given an example of it, as an active verb, from bishop Hall. See T. J.

TOPSIDE-TURVEY. I find this in an old play, and it seems to afford a better origin of the still common expression *topsy-turvy*, than Skinner's conjecture of *top in turf*. *Turvey*, indeed, still wants explanation. See Johnson.

When thwarting destiny, at Africk walls,
Ded *topside-turvey* turn their common-wealth.
Coruelia, O. Pl., ii, p. 301.

Examples of *topsy-turvy* are common enough.

†**TO TOPWRITE.** To proclaim.

Mot. Nad be, none pleassunce is me ylast,
This white *topwrite*ik nay much years, I wis
My fire yreken is in ashen cold,
I can no whit of dalance.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

TOR, s. A tower, or a steep hill; the Saxon word *tor*, had both those senses.

This Camalet, some time a famous towre or castle, standeth at the south end of the church of South Gadbury, the same is situate on a very high *tor*, or hill.
Stowe's Annals (1592), sign. D 6.

The name still remains in very remote parts of the country; as Glastonbury *Tor*, in Somersetshire, and Mam *Tor*, in Derbyshire; both spoken of by Fuller, under *Maim*, or *Mam Tor*:

Tor is a hill ascending steep, as Glastonbury *Tor*.

Worthies, Derbyshire.

Mam Tor is generally supposed to mean the mother-hill, as being superior to the rest; but Fuller derives it in a more fanciful way. It has been celebrated as the fifth wonder of the Peak, and in that capacity is sung by the Peakish poet, C. Cotton:

This haughty mountain by indulgent fame
Prefer'd t' a wonder, *Mam-Tor* has to name.
Tor in that country jargon's uncouth sense
Expressing any craggy eminence,
From *tower*; but then why *Mam*, I can't surmise,
Unless because, mother to that [which] does rise
Out of her ruins.
Wonders of Peaks.

This conjecture agrees with that suggested by Fuller. This mountain is one mile and a half north-east of Elden Hole, and one mile west of Castleton.

TORCH-BEARER. As masking was practised chiefly by night, *torch-bearers* appear to have been constant attendants upon it.

We have not made good preparation.

B. We have not spoke as yet of *torchbearers*.

Merch. Ven., ii, 4.

This was for a mask.

He is just like a *torch-bearer* to maskers; he wears good cloaths, and is ranked in good company, but he doth nothing.
Decker & Webster. Westw. Ho.
Yes, he may slip in for a *torch-bearer*, so he melt not too fast, that he will last till the masque be done.

B. Jons. Masque of Christm., vi, p. 4.

They are mentioned also in the stage-directions to another masque, p. 132.

TORPENT, a., instead of torpid. Exemplified in T. J. from H. More's Song of the Soul; and from Evelyn. I have not met with other examples.

TORT, s. Wrong. A French word.

'Gainst him that had them long oppress'd with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged *tort*.

Spens. P. Q., i, xii, 4.

Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 30.

Exemplified also from bishop Hall. See T. J.

TORTIOUS, a. Injurious; from *tort*.

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged

By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereaved of right.

Spens. P. Q., ii, 5, 18.

TORTIVE, a. Twisted, turned aside.

And divert his grain

Tortive, and errant from his course of growth.

Pro. & Crass., i, 2.

Peculiar to this passage, as far as we at present know.

TORUPPE. Probably a blunder, for *interrupt*. The speaker is in liquor, and says, "This wine so intoxicate my braine, that to be hanged by and bye I cannot speake plaine."

When there were not so many capitious fellows as

now,

That would *toruppe* men for every trifell, I wot not

how.

Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, p. 321.

TOSSING. Very obscurely used in the two following passages.

My goodly *tossing* sporiar's needle chawe lost ich wot

not where.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 38.

Dart ladles, *tossing* irons,

And tongs like thunder-bolts.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, ii, 5.

From these two passages united, Mr. Reed was inclined to think (O. Pl., xii, 377) that *tossing* sometimes meant *sharp*; but I know not of any authority for it. Being here joined with ladles and tongs, perhaps *tossing* irons may mean pokers; but the *tossing* needle is still obscure.

†**TOTER.** Apparently, a long and outstanding nose. *Shirley's Duke's Mistress*, iv, 1.

TOTTER'D, for tattered. The word appears to have been so pronounced for a long time.

And wound our *totter'd* colours clearly up.

K. John, v, 4.

So the old editions read, where the moderns have *tattered*.

O, would my blood drop out from every vein,

As doth this water from my *totter'd* robe.

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 409.

Whose garment was so *totter'd*, that it was casie to

number every thred.

Lyly's Endimion, v, 1.

Many other examples are cited by the commentators.

TOTTY, a. Tottering, unsteady. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

For yet his noule was *tolly* of the must
Which he was treading in the wine-fat's tea.

Spens. F. Q., VII, on *Mutabilities*, Stanz. 89.

So also in his Shepherd's Kal. for February.

TOUCH, *s.*, was often used for any costly marble; but was properly the *basanites* of the Greeks, a very hard black granite, such as that on which the Adulitic inscription, and that from Rosetta, now in the British Museum, are inscribed. See a note on the *basanite*, or *touch*, in dean Vincent's Commerce of the Ancients, vol. ii, p. 534, note 17. It obtained its name from being used as a test for gold, thence called *touch-stone*.

Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of *touch* or marble. *B. Jons. Forest.*, B. ii, 2.

With alabaster, *tuck*, and porphyry adorn'd.

Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 954.

He built this house of *tutch* and alabaster.

Har. Ariost., xliii, 14.

Harington describes a lady with a straw hat, in these magnificent metaphors:

Ambitious straw that so high placed is.

What architect this work so strangely matcht?

An ivory house, doores, wals, and windowes *tuck*,

A gilded roof, with straw all over-thatcht.

Where shall pearl bide when place of straw is such?

Epigr., iv, 91.

Allot, in England's Parnassus, cites these lines from Harington's Ariosto:

The porch was all of porphyrie and *tutch*,

In which the sumptuous building raised was.

Ariost., xlii, 68.

On this the editor of the reprint, my friend Park, says in a note, "a misprint perhaps for *such*." He will now see that the reading was very correct. It was often written *tuck*, or *tutch*, as above.

Touch, was therefore used also for test, meaning touch-stone.

Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the *touch*,

To try if you be current gold again.

Not now used. See Johnson, *Touch*, Nos. 5 and 6. Hence, probably, the phrase *true as touch*, completely true:

Though *true as touch*, though daughter of a king.

Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 2.

To *keep touch*, to be steady to appointment. Johnson, No. 16. Both are now disused. See under KEEP.

It being impossible to make satisfaction

To my so many creditors, all deserving,

I can *keep touch* with none. *Mass. Bashf. Lover*, v, 3.

But will the dainty domine, the schoolmaster,

Keep touch, d' ye think? *B. & Fl. Two Noble K.*, ii, 3.

†TOUCHER. A skilful archer; one who always touches the mark.

Mammon well follow'd; Cupid bravely led;

Both *touchers*; equal fortune makes a dead:

No reed can measure where the conquest lies;

Take my advice; compound, and share the prize.

Quarles's Emblems.

†TOUCH-BOX. A tar-box?

Then with a *tuckbox* of transalpine tarre,

Turning thrice round, and stirring not a jot.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TOUGHT. Tight.

In which extremity I thought it fit

To put in use a stratagem of wit,

Which was, eight bullocks bladders we had bought

Puft stifly full with wind, bound fast and *tought*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TOURNEY. A tournament.

In revels, jasta, and *turnies* he spent more,

Then five of his fore-fathers did before.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TOUZE. Some article of dress worn by the Irish.

There are other fashion boores, who weare white linnen breeches as close as Irish *touzes*, but so long, that they are turned up at the shooe in a role like a maides sleeves at the hand, but what these fellows want in the bignesse of their hose, they have in dublets, for their sleeves are as big as breeches, and the bodies great enough to hold a kinderkin of beere and a barrell of butter.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TOWARD, or TOWARDS. In a state of preparation, going towards a conclusion.

What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste,

Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day?

Ham., i, 1.

We have a trifling foolish banquet *towards*.

Rom. & Jul., i, 5.

Here's a voyage *towards* that will make us all.

Middleton's Phœnix.

†TOWER. The lofty dressing of the ladies' hair which came into fashion late in the 17th century.

Should I adorn my head with curls and *towers*,

When a poor skipper's cap does cover yours?

Orid Travestie, 1681, p. 63.

Good. Thou talk'st high, Jack.

Tru. Not so high as the ladies *toors*. I tell thee, Ned Goodfeild, 'tis a frightful thing to see some women, that pass for beauties in due time and place, undress'd: I do not mean naked; but only their face without the *toor*, shades, locks, hollows, bullies, and some transitory patches.

Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

Lov. D' you mean her, madam, with the great black *toor*, and face all spotted, with the flow'r'd-suttin petticoat laced up almost as high as—

Ibid.

†TOWN. To come to town, to become common.

This first was court-like, nowe 'tis come to *towne*;

'Tis comon growne with every country clowne.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†TOWN-BULL. It was formerly the custom to keep a bull for the common use of the town.

This piece of officer, this nasty patch,

(Whose understanding sleepes out many a watch)

Ran like a *towne bull*, roaring up and downe,

Saying that we had meant to fire the *towne*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TOWN-TOP. See **PARISH-TOP.**

†**TOWZER.** A sort of ship.

And now the Belgians, having lost their Archithalassus, and some three or four more of their biggest *towzers*, made all the sail they could to their own coasts, and the palatine was glad he was rid of 'em so.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†**TOXED.** This word occurs twice in Heywood's *Philocothonista*, 1635, in the sense of *intoxicated*. We also find *toxing*, p. 29, intoxicating.

To TOZE, or TOSE. To pull, or pluck.

"To loosen by pulling." *Wilkins, Univ. Lang.* Coles renders it by *carpo, vellico*. A term used in the dressing of wool, equivalent to *tease*, and made like it from *tæsan*, Saxon. Capell says, "A word proper to carders, signifying to pull or draw out their wool." He adds a conjecture, that it might come from *tozzare*, Italian, to pull or break in pieces; which would be probable, were it not much more so that the word is originally English, or rather Saxon, and *tease*, *tose*, and *towse*, only different forms of it.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *tose* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?

Winter's Tale, iv, 3.

To touse is doubtless the same word, a little more changed:

For still impetuous vicissitude
Towseth the world.

Marst. Malc., act iv, O. Pl., iv, 86.

To TRACT, for to trace, or track.

Well did he *tract* his steps, as he did ryde,
Yet would not neare approach in danger's eye.

Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 3.

He saw the way all dyde

With streames of bloud, which *tracting* by the traile,
Ere long they came. *Ibid.*, VI, vii, 17.

†Neither may any man *tract* his waies, or trie his secrets.
The Devil Conjur'd, 1596.

†**TRACTIVE.** An attractive.

Acad. This is a subtle *tractive* when thanks may be felt and scene. *Returns from Pernassus*, 1606.

†**TRADE.**

The utter part of the wheele, called the *trade*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 79.

TRADE, s. Current use, frequency of resort; as traffic sometimes, at present. A road of much traffic, *i. e.*, frequent resort.

Or I'll be buried in the king's highway,
Some way of common *trade*.

Rich II, iii, 3.

Labour, employment:

Long did I serve this lady,
Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win her.

Massing. Very Wom.

In Spenser, for tread, or footstep; perhaps, only for the rhyme:

As shepheard's curre that in darke evening's shade,
Hath tracted forth some salvage beast's *trade*.

F. Q., II, vi, 39.

†**TRADUCT.** A translation.

It is with languages as 'tis with liquors, which by transfusion use to take wind from one vessell to another, so things translated into another tongue lose of their primitive vigor and strength, unless a paraphrasticall version be permitted, and then the *traduct* may exceed the originall.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

TRAIN, s. Artifice, stratagem.

Devilish Macbeth

By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me
Into his power. *Macb.*, iii, 4.

But subtil Archimag, that Una sought

By *traynes* into new troubles to have taste.

Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 24.

And more perchance, by treason and by *train*,
To murder us they secretly consent.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 86.

Because thou entrappst ladies by *traines*.

Lyly's Galathea, iv, 2.

TRAMMEL. A contrivance by which horses were taught to pace or amble, that is, to move the legs on the same side together, which is not natural to them. The word is still common in metaphorical use; as, to move in *trammels*, to be confined and embarrassed.

To TRAMMEL. To confine, and tie up.

If th' assassination

Could *trammel* up the consequence.

Macb., i, 7.

The mode of *tramelling* a horse to teach him to amble, is exactly described in G. Markham's *Way to Wealth*, p. 48, the amount of which is this, that having strong pieces of girth web, and proper straps and buckles, you are to fasten them.

One to his neer fore-leg, and his neer hinder-leg, the other to his farre fore-leg and his farre hinder leg, which is call'd among horsemen *trameling*: with these you shall let him walk in some inclosed piece of ground, till he can so perfectly go in the same, that when at any time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truly; then you shall take him backe and ride him with the same *trammels*, at least three or foure times a day, till you find that he is so perfect, that no way can be so rough and uneven as to compel him to alter his stroke, [or] to go unuimibly.

This, he says, is the only certain and true way to make a horse amble, though many others are pretended.

Trammel is the name also for a peculiar kind of net. Spenser uses it in this sense, *F. Q.*, II, ii, 15. See Todd's edition.

†Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,
Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these?

Thy thriving sport will ne'er be spent; no need
To fear, when ev'ry cork's a world, thou'lt speed.

Quarles's Emblems.

†**TRAMMELET.** A snare, applied to a woman's hair.

Or like Aurora when with pearl she sets
Her long dishevel'd rose-crown'd *trammellets*.
Wills Recreations, 1666.

TRAMELLER, s. A person who used a trammel-net.

The net is love's right worthily supported,
Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth,
Like *trameillers* this god and goddess sported,
To take each soul that in their walks abideth.
An Old-fashioned Love, 1694, E b.

†**TRAMPLER.** A lawyer.

The *trampler* is in haste, O cleave the way,
Takes fees with both hands cause he cannot stay,
No matter wheth'r the cause be right or wrong,
So hee be paid for letting out his tongue.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

TRANECT, s. A word occurring only once, and that in a speech relating to the passage between Padua and Venice. It seems to imply some place from which the public boat was used to set out. There are four sluices leading from the Brenta into the Lagano of Venice, at the last of which there might be *trains*, or *tranetto*, a machine to draw the boat through the pass, and this might be rendered by some English writer *tranect*.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
Unto the *tranect*, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice. *Merc'h. Ven., iii, 4.*

There is no pretence to change the word, which is found in all the old copies; but Rowe substituted *traject*, which was long followed by other editors. Some old book of travels may perhaps elucidate the subject, but I have not succeeded in the search.

To TRANSMEW, from *transmuer*, French. To change, or metamorphose; to transmute.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.
Spens. P. Q., I, vii, 26.

Spenser often uses it.

†**To TRANSMISS.** To transmit.

Reg. Any reversions yet? nothing *transmiss'd*?
Rime. No gleanings, James? no trencher analcra?
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1661.

†**To TRANSMUTATE.** To change.

Here fortune her faire face first *transmuted*.
Virgil, by Ficcus, 1632.

†**TRANSPORTATION.** Transport.

She did bite her lips in pronouncing the words softly
to herself, sometimes she would smile, and her eyes
would sparkle with a sudden *transportation*.
History of Francion, 1655.

†**TRAPPING.** One of the methods of

cheating practised among the London thieves.

And last for their art of *trapping*. This is mystery that they commonly manage either by the assistance of a pregnant whore, or by the help of some letters, or papers, that they pick out of your pocket, that gives them an inlet into your affairs.

Country Gentleman's Fide Mercur.

To TRASH. A word formerly obscure, from the extreme rareness of its known examples. We had, in fact, only two passages, in which we could be certain of the reading; one in the *Tempest*, and another in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Bonduca*: for in *Othello* the reading is merely conjectural, as the oldest editions have *trace*. In the *Tempest*, from being joined with *overtopping*, it has been supposed to allude to lopping of trees; but if we examine the context, no such violent measure seems there suggested. Prospero says that his brother, having the care of government deputed to him, became

Perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them, whom to advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Temp., I, 2.*

It stands, therefore, opposed only to *advance*, and seems to mean no more than that those who were too forward, he *kept back*,—did not advance. To cut them off, would have been a measure to create alarm. Now this is exactly what it means in *Bonduca*. I did not fly so fast, says Caratach, because the boy Hengo *trashed*, or stopped, me:

I fled too,
But not so fast; your jewel had been lost then, [*i. e.*
if I had done so.]
Young Hengo there, he *trashed* me, Nennius.
Bonduca, I, 1.

That is, he checked or stopped my flight. I conceive, therefore, that it is a hunting term, for checking or stopping the dogs, when too forward; but the only confirmation of it which I have yet found, is in Markham's *Country Contentments*; where, speaking of the huntsman's implements, he mentions *trashes*, with couples, liams, and collars; whence we may suppose *trash* to have been some kind of strap, or implement to restrain them:

Above this lower room shall be your huntsman's lodgings, wherein he shall also keep his couples,

liams, collars, *trashcs*, boxes, and pots, with salves, and oyntments. B. I, ch. i. p. 16.

Warton says, that to *trash* is a hunting term in the north, and perhaps elsewhere, and signifies to correct, or rate. He claims also *overtopping* for the hunters; which, if proved, would have great force. See his note on the passage of Othello. His proof is, perhaps, rather slight; but if it should happen to be right, we shall then understand clearly the two passages where the word certainly occurs. In the one case the over-forward were checked; in the other, the flight of the brave soldier was restrained: and the probability of the conjecture in Othello is strengthened; for there it is actually joined with "quick-hunting," or *overtopping*, getting before the pack:

If this poor trash of Venice [Roderigo] whom I *trash*
For his quick-hunting, bear the putting on.

Othello, ii, 1.

Trace, the old reading, has no apparent sense; and the unusual repetition of *trash*, in different senses, may have been the very thing which led to the alteration; the scribe, or printer, thinking that it could not be right. The difficulty arising from the want of examples is now removed; for in Todd's edition of Johnson, four examples are given from prose writers, in which to *trash* undeniably means to check the pace or progress of any one. "To *trash*, or overslow." *Hammond*. "Fore-slowed and *trashed*." *Id*. These passages afford a full confirmation of the sense here asserted. See T. J.

TRASHING, in the following passage, seems to mean dashing, or making a flourish:

A guarded lacky to run before it, and py'd liveries to come *trashing* after it. *Puritan*, iv, 1, *Suppl.*, ii, 603.

†TRAVERS. A barrier, or a sliding door, or moveable screen.

At the approach of the countesse into the greate chamber, the hoboyes played untill the roome was marshaled, which once ordered, a *travers* slyded away.

Marston's Masque at Ashby Castle, MS.

Item. We will that our said son be in his chamber, and for all night livery to be set, the *travers* drawn anon upon eight of the clock, and all persons from thence then to be avoided, except such as shall be deputed and appointed to give their attendance upon him all night; and that they enforce themselves to make him merry and joyous towards his bed.

Letters and Ordinances, 1473.

Then the heraulte proclaymed that the *traverses* and chayers of the champions should bee removed. *Hall*.

†TRAVERSE. Cross, athwart.

Thine's the right mettall, thine's still big with sense,
And stands as square as a good conscience.
No *traverse* lines, all written like a man.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†TRAVERSE. Perhaps for *traverse*.

The fabricke was a mountaine with two descents, and severed with two *traverses*.

The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

To TRAUNT, or TRANT. To traffic in an itinerary manner, like a pedlar. Bailey, and some others, confine it to the carrying of fish; but it is alleged to have been general.

And had some *traunting* merchant to his sire,
That traffick'd both by water and by fire.

Hall's Satires, IV, ii.

TRAUNTERS, *s*. Persons who so traffic; from the verb. Blount describes them thus:

Riparii,—those that bring fish from the sea-side in Wales to the midland. Elsewhere called *ripiers*.

Glossographia.

TRAY-TRIP, or TREA-TRIP. An old game, undoubtedly played with dice; and probably in the tables. Some commentators, however, have fancied that it resembled the game called *hop-sotch*, or *Scotch-hop*; but this seems to rest merely upon unauthorized conjecture.

Shall I play my freedom at *tra-trip*, and become thy bond-slave?

Twelfth N., ii, 6.

It is not likely that a great stake should be played for at a childish game of activity. In the *Scornful Lady of Beaumont and Fletcher*, the Chaplain complains that the Butler had broken his head, and being asked the reason, says, for

Reproving him at *tra-trip*, sir, for swearing.

Act ii, sc. 1.

This clearly intimates the effect of adverse luck. It is joined with *mum-chance*, which was also a game at dice; though, perhaps, sometimes played with cards:

Nor play with costar-mongers at *mum-chance*, *tray-trip*.

B. Jons. Alch., v, 4.

The following is decisive, as to both games:

But, leaving cards, let's go to dice awhile,
To passage, *treitrippe*, *hazarde*, or *mumchance*.

Machivell's Dogs, sign. B.

Success in it depended upon throwing a *trois*:

And *trip* without a *troys* makes had-I-wist,
To sit and mourne among the sleeper's ranke. *Id*.

TREACHER, s. Traitor; hence the word treachery.

Fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers, by spherical predominance. *Lear*, i, 2.
No knight, but *treachour*, full of false despoight.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

Your wife, an honest woman,
Is meat twice sod to you, sir; O, you *treachour*.

B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., v, 10.

Play not two parts,

Treacher and coward both. *B. and Fl. Rolls*, iii, 1.

TREACHETOUR, s. A traitor. In Chaucer, *tregetour* means a juggler, which Mr. Tyrwhitt derives from *treget*, deceit, or imposture, a word several times used by Chaucer, as well as its derivative, *tregetry*. See his note on C. T., v. 11453. Whence *treget* is derived, he doubts; but probably its real origin was *tresgier*, magic, or juggling: which we find in Roquefort, a work not published in Mr. Tyrwhitt's time.

Abide, ye caytive *treachetours* untrew.

Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 7.

He has it also elsewhere. See T. J.

†**TREACLE-WATER.** Triacle, corrupted into treacle, was a favorite name for a universal antidote, and many mixtures were announced for this purpose. The word was derived from the Greek *θηριακὰ*. *Treacle-waters* were in great repute in the seventeenth century, and were made variously, as will be seen from the following receipts. The addition of treacle probably arose from a misinterpretation of the name.

To distil treacle water.—Take one ounce of harts-horn shaved, and boil it in three pints of carduus water till it come to a quart, then take the roots of elecampane, gentian, cypress, tormentil, and of citron rinds, of each one ounce, burage, bugloss, rosemary flowers, of each two ounces, then take a pound of the best old treacle, and dissolve it in six pints of white-wine, and three pints of rose-water, so infuse all together, and distil it.

The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676, p. 12.
Treacle water.—Take three ounces of Venice treacle, and mingle it in a quart of spirits of wine, set it in horse-dung 4 or 5 daies, then still it in ashes or sand twice over; after take the bottom which is left in the still, and put to it a pint of spirit of wine, and set it in the dung till the tincture be clean out of it, and strain the clear tincture out of it, and set it on the fire till it become to be a thick consistence; it must be kept with a soft fire. And so the like with saffron.

Ibid.

To make treacle-water, good in surfeits, &c.—Take the husks of green-walnuts, four handfuls; of the juice of rue, carduus, marigolds and balm, of each a pint; green perasitis roots, one pound; angelica and masterwort, of each half a pound; the leaves of scordium four handfuls; old Venice-treacle and mithridate, of each eight ounces; six quarts of canary; of vinegar three quarts, and of lime-juice one quart: which being two days digested in a bath in a close vessel, distill them in sand, &c. *The Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

TREAGUE, s. A truce, or cessation of arms; *treuga*, German, or *tregua*, Italian.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile.

Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 83.

†**TREASE.** Perhaps only a corruption of *trees*.

It hedged was with honysuckles,

Or periclimenum:

Well myxed with small cornus *trease*,

Swete bryer, and ligustrum.

A Poessie in Forme of a Vision, 1563.

†**To TREASURE.** To enrich.

Heere every acre of mens lands were measur'd:
And by a heavy taxe the king was *treasur'd*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**TREASUROUS.** To be treasured.

Goddess full of grace,

And *treasurous* angel t' all the human race.

Chapm., Hom. Hymn to Earth.

†**To TREAT.** To entreat.

Now here's a friend doth to thy fame confesse,
Thy wit were greater if thy worke were lesse.
He from thy labour *treats* thee to give o're,
And then thy ease and wit will be much more.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

At last he headlong made

To us to shore, with wofull *treats* and teares.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1639.

But none of all her *treats* or bitter teares

Remove his thoughts.

Ibid.

†**TREAT.** An entertainment; a party.

Now applied only to a child's party.

Fine *treats* and balls she is invited to,
And he, good man, consents that she shall go.

The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, 1706.

TREE-GESE. A name given to barnacles, from their supposed metamorphosis, which is nowhere more minutely described in verse than by Drayton:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil, (in many a slimy lake,
Their roots so deeply soak'd,) send from their stocky
bough

A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese*
grow

Call'd barnacles by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then, by the fluxure nurst,
Still great and greater thrive, until you well may see
Them turn'd to perfect fowls, when dropping from
the tree

Into the merey pond, which under them doth lie,
Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks do fly;
Which well our ancients did among our wonders
place.

Polyolt., xxvii, p. 1190.

See BARNACLE.

TREEN. Trees; the old plural of *tree*.

The wrathfull winter, hastning on apace,
With blustering blasts had all ybar'd the *treens*.

Sackv. Induct., *Mirr. Mag.*, 255.

The king's pavillion was the grassy green,
Under safe shelter of the shady *treen*.

Hall, Satires, III, i.

Erminia's steed the while his mistress bore,
Through forests thick among the shady *treen*.

Fairf. Tasso, vii, 1.

TREEN, a. Wooden; made of the matter of a tree. "*Piscina*,—a great vat, or *treene* vessel, containing hot

or colde water to bath in." *Ab. Fleming, Nomencl.*, p. 194, b.

So left her where she now is turned to *treen* mould.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 39.

So likewise in I, vii, 26.

Well, after this bride cam thear by too and too, a dozen damzels for bride-maids: that for favor, attyre, for facion and cleanlines, were az meete for such a bride, az a *treen* ladi for a porige pot.

Lancham's Letter, Kenilw. Ill., p. 18.

After treating of birch wine, Evelyn says,

To shew our reader yet that these are no novel experiments, we are to know, that a large tract of the world almost altogether subsists on these *treen* liquors; especially that of the date, which, being grown to about seven or eight foot in height, they wound, as we have taught, for the sap, which they call Toddy, a very famous drink in the East Indies.

On Forest Trees, Chap. 16.

By *treen* liquors, he evidently means, such as are drawn from trees.

†At homely boorde his quiet soode, his drinkes in *treene* bee tane,

When oft the proude in cuppes of gold, with wine receive their bane.

Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

†TREMBLERS. The name of a religious sect.

As thus I strol'd along the street,
Such gangs and parcels did I meet
Of these quaint primitive dissemblers,
In old queen Bess's days call'd *Tremblers*;
For their sham shaking, and their shivering,
When the kind spirit was endeavouring,
With flint of faith, and steel of grace,
To strike a light. *Hudibras Redivivus*.

To TRENCH. To cut, or carve; *trancher*, French.

This weak impress of love is like a figure
Trenched in ice. *Two Gent. Ver.*, iii, 2.

Safe in a ditch he hides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.
Macb., iii, 4.

The word is still used in its literal sense of "to cut a trench."

Also to entrench, or incroach:

I must once more make bold, sir,
To *trench* upon your patience.
Mass. Great D. of Flo., v, 1.

Madam, I am bold
To *trench* so far upon your privacy.
Id., *Bashf. Lover*, i, 1.

Perhaps this word is hardly yet disused, in any of its senses.

TRENCHANT, *a.* Cutting, sharp.

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy *trenchant* sword. *Tim. of Ath.*, iv, 8.
And either champion drew his *trenchant* blade.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 53.

Spenser uses the more antiquated form, *trenchand*:

And with his *trenchand* blade her boldly kept
From turning back. *F. Q.*, I, i, 17.

TRENCHER, *s.* A wooden platter, long used instead of metallic, china, or earthen plates. It was even considered as a stride of luxury, when trenchers were often changed in one

meal. In the Saturnian age, it is said,

The Venetian carved not his meat with a silver pitchfork, neither did the sweet-toothed Englishman shift a dozen of *trenchers* at one meal.

Decker's Gul's H. B., ch. i.

And with an humble chaplain it was expressly stipulated, says bishop Hall, "that he never change his *trencher* twice." The term, a good *trencher-man*, was then equivalent to a *hearty feeder*.

[To lick the trencher, to act the parasite.]

†A fellow that can licke his lordes or his ladies *trencher* in one smooth tale or merrie lye, and picke their purses in another.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 263.

TRENCHMORE, *s.* A kind of lively tune, in triple time, to which it was usual to dance in a rough and boisterous manner; in fact, a kind of romping dance, like the cushion-dance, with which it was classed: or the more modern country bumpkin. [It was properly the name of the dance, which was not always performed to one tune.] In the Rehearsal, the Sun, Moon, and the Earth are said to dance the hey to the tune of *trenchmore*. In the Appendix to sir John Hawkins's History of Music (No. 14), a tune of this name is given, from Playford's Dancing Master (1698).

All the windows i' the town dance a new *trenchmore*.
B. & Fl. Island Pr., v, p. 355.

I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 454.

At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures, then the corantoës, and the galliards, and this kept up with ceremony; and at length to *trenchmore* and the cushion-dance.

Selden's Table-talk.

Metaphorically, for the freaks of madmen:

Here lie such youths
Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iv, 3.

†Nimble-heel'd mariners (like so many dancers) capring in the pompes and vanities of this sinful world, sometimes a morisco, or *trenchmore* of forty miles long, to the tune of Dusty my deare, Dirty come thou to me, Dun out of the mire, or I wale in woe and plunge in paine: all these dances have no other musicke. *Taylor's Navy of Land Ships*, 1627.

To TRENCHMORE. To dance to the tune so called.

Will seeme to wonder at a weathercock,
Trenchmore with apes, play musick to an owle.
Marston, Satires, B. I, ii.

To TREND, *v. n.* To turn in an oblique direction; a nautical term, chiefly applied to the direction of a coast, which occurs still in the journals of

seamen. Dr. Johnson supposes it corrupted from *tend*; but this may be doubted. He quotes Dryden for it. But in the following passage it seems to mean merely flowing on:

As a stream descending
From his fair head to sea, becomes in *trending*
More pleasant. *G. Trinks's Belides*, p. 2.

To TREND, *v. a.* To bend, or cause to turn.

Not farre beneath, i' the valley as she *trends*
Her silver stream. *Brown's Brit. Past.*, II, iii, p. 110.

†TRENDLE. A hoop; the hoop of a wheel.

Whirls with a whiff the sails of swelling clout,
The sails doo swing the winged shaft about,
The shaft the wheel, the wheel the *trendle* turns,
And that the stone which grinds the flowry corns.

A cracknel or cake made like a *trendle*, or writen like a rope *Du Bartas*.
Nomenclator.

TRENTALL, *s.* A collection of thirty masses, said on thirty different days, for the repose of a person deceased. A term common in popish times. From *trentel*, or *trantel*, old French. "*Trentel pro officio triginta missarum dixerunt Galli.*" *Du Cange*.

Their diriges, their *trentalls*, and their shrifts.
Sp. Math. Hubb., 453.

By dirges, *trentalls*, masses, pray'rs, and vows.
Har Ariosto, xxxvii, 52.

And satisfy, with *trentals*, dirges, prayers,
Th' offended spirit of the wronged king.
Marlow, Lust's Dom., act v; *Anc. Dr.*, I, 172.

The *trentals* were, in fact, the same as the MONTH'S-MINDS, as we learn on the authority of bishop Fleetwood:

Tricennalia were called *trentals*, from *trigintalia*, and in English a month's-mind, because the service lasted a month, or 30 days, in which they said so many masses. *Chron. Preciosum*, p. 133, ed. 1707.

See also Du Cange, in *Tricenarium*.

Herrick seems to use it for a mere dirge, or elegy:

I'll sing no more of death, or shall the grave
No more my dirges and my *trentals* have.

†For legacies, *trentalls*, with scallacely meays,
Wherby ye have made the people very assays.

†TRESK.

And send forth winter in her rustie weeds,
To waile my betomnings,
While Idia *trask* doe tune my country reeds
Unto my groanings.

†To TRESS. To curl.

No, otherwise love, if thou it dost behold in two
faire eyes, or in the *tressed* lockes, oh, how it pleaseth,
seemes, and doth allure.

†TREST. Trusty.

So shall you finde me, in this love of new,
To be as faithfull, secret, *trest*, and true. *Du Bartas*.

TRIBULATION. A name probably

assumed by a puritanical society, meeting on Tower Hill.

Youths that no audience but the *tribulation* of Tower-hill, or the limbe of Lame-house, their dear brothers, are able to endure. *Hen. VIII*, v, 2.

Tribulation was sometimes taken as a Christian name, by those wise teachers:

Nor call yourselves
By names of *Tribulation*, Persecution,
Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected
By the whole family or wood of you.

Tribulation is, indeed, the name given to the puritan in that play.

TRICE, *s.* A very small portion; probably from *trice*, trifles. Johnson conjectures from *trait*, French; but that is too remote. It is now only used in the familiar phrase "in a *trice*;" but not as in the following passage:

Should, in this *trice* of time,
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many folds of favour. *Learn*, I, 1.

Mr. Todd says, "I should rather suppose from *thrice*, or while one can count three;" a very good guess, which he corroborates from Gower. See T. J.

TRICK, *s.* Character, peculiarity.

In our heart's table; heart, too capable
Of every line and *trick* of his sweet favour.
He hath a *trick* of *Cœur-de-lion's* face. *John*, I, 1.

Shakespeare applies it to peculiarity of sound:

The *trick* of that voice, I do well remember;
Is 't not the king? *Learn*, iv, 6.

To TRICK. To dress out, or adorn.

Which they *trick* up with new-tuned oaths.
Henry V, iii, 6.

Common in Shakespeare, and many other authors, and perhaps hardly worth notice here.

TRICKE, *s.* The same as *trickety*, neat, elegant.

The same reason I finde true in two bowes that I
have, wherof the one is quicke of cuts, *tricks*, and
trimme both for pleasure and profite: the other is a
luggre, slow of cuts, &c. *Dechem, Topogr.*, p. 6.

TRICKING, *s.* Dress, or ornament.

Go get us properties,
And *trickings* for our faunes. *Merry W. W.*, iv, 6.

Tricking is still used by heralds, to signify those delineations of arms, in which the colours are distinguished by their technical marks, without any colour laid on. So Jonson:

You can blazon the rest, signior?
O, ay, I have it in writing here, o' purpose, it
Cost me two shillings the *tricking*.

TRICKSEY. Neat, adroit, elegant.

My *tricksy* spirit. *Temp.*, v, 1.

And I do know
A many fools, that stand in better place,
Garnisht like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Merck. Ven.*, iii, 5.
Marry, indeed there is a *tricksy* girl.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 239.

†**TRICOTEE.** A name of a dance.

Faith, if his dancing be no better then his singing,
the dancing-bears shall dance the *tricotees* with him
for a wager. *Flecknoe's Damoiselles à la Mode*, 1667.

†**TRIDENTAL.** One who carries a trident, applied to Neptune.

The white-mouth'd water now usurps the shore,
And scorns the pow'r of her *trident* guide.
Quarles's Emblems.

†**To TRIDGE.** To labour.

Besides the serjeants wife must have a stroake,
At the poore teate, some outside she must soake,
Although she *tridge* for't, whil'st good fortunes fall.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**TRIFOOT.** A three-legged stool?

Every man is not borne to make a monument for the
cuckoo; to send a *trifoote* home alone; to drive sheepe
before they have them, or to trundle cheeses downe
a hill. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

TRIG, s. A coxcomb, apparently. *Trig, adj.*, means, in Scotland, and the north of England, neat, fine.

It is my humour: you are a pimp and a *trig*,
And an Amadis de Gaul, or a don Quixote.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 1.

†**To TRIG.** To trudge; to go in a hurry.

Pant. And then to comfort him,
(Nay I'll tell all, because hee angers mee,)
After such fearefull apparitions
Hee *triggs* it to Romilia's.
A. Wilson's Inconstant Lady.

As they rode on the road,
And as fast as they could *trig*,
Strike up your hearts, says Johnston,
We'll have a merry jig.
The three Merry Butchers, a ballad.

†**To TRIG.** To stop.

Yet I have heard some serjeants have beene mild,
And us'd their prisoner like a Christians child;
Nip'd him in private, never *trig'd* his way,
As bandogs carrion, but faire went away,
Follow'd aloofe, shew'd himsele kinde and meeke,
And lodg'd him in his owne house for a weeke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

He sweetly guides the nimble lyrick feet,
And makes the thundring epicks aptly meet,
Charm'd by his numbers waves forget to land,
Times wheels are *trig'd*, and brib'd to make a stand.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

TRIGON, or triangle. A term in the old judicial astrology. They called it a *fiery trigon*, when the three upper planets met in a fiery sign; which was thought to denote rage and contention.

P. Hen. Saturn and Venus this year in conjunction!
What says the almanack to that?

Po. And look whether the *fiery trigon*, his man
[Bardolph], be not lipping to his master's old tables!
2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Now the warring planet was expected in person, and
the *fiery trigon* seemed to give the alarm.

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererog.
Affirm'd the *trigons*, chopp'd and changed.
Hudib., II, iii, 1. 905.

Dr. Nash, on this line, gives us more learning upon the subject: "The twelve signs in astrology," says he, "are divided into four *trigons*, or triplicities, each denominated from the connatural element: so they are three fiery, three airy, three watery, and three earthly. [He should rather have said, "So there are three fiery signs, three airy," &c.]

Fiery.—Aries, Leo, Sagittarius.

Airy.—Gemini, Libra, Aquarius.

Watery.—Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces.

Earthly.—Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus.

Thus, when the three superior planets met in Aries, Leo, or Sagittarius, they formed a *fiery trigon*; when in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, a *watery* one:

The astronomers tell of a *watery trigon*; that great inundations of waters forshew insurrection of people, and dounfal of princes: but as long as *Virgo* [Q. Eliz.] is in the ascendent with us, we need fear of nothing.

Sir J. Har. on the Church, Nug. Ant., ii, p. 38, ed. Park.

TRILLIBUB, s. A sort of cant expression for anything very trifling.

I hope my guts will hold, and that's e'en all
A gentleman can look for of such *trillibubs*.

Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

Mr. Gifford also quotes Shirley for it:

But I forgive thee, and forget thy tricks
And *trillibubs*. *Hyde Park.*

As words of this low stamp are peculiarly liable to corruption, we meet with the variations of *trollibubs* and *trullibubs*; acknowledged by the *classical* capt. Grose, under the elegant phrase "tripes and *trullibubs*." To this form of the word, Fielding's Parson *Trulliber* doubtless owed his name.

To TRIM. To dress, metaphorically to beat; as we say a dressing for a beating. Sometimes indelicately applied to a female:

An she would be cool'd, sir, let the soldiers *trim* her.
B. & Fl. False One, ii, 3.

This is more fully illustrated in the reprint of Chapman's *May-day*, p. 95. *Ancient Drama*, vol. iv. See **UNTRIMMED**.

Used also adverbially; neatly:

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so *trim*.
Rom. and Jul., ii, 1.

TRIM, adj. Neat, elegant.

What a loss our ladies will have of these *trim* vanities.
Hen. VIII., i, 3.

†Their fronts or partes which are in sight, being smooth and *trim* on both sides, their naturall substance remaineth rough and unhewne, to stuffe and fill up the middest of a wall, &c. *Nomenclator.*

†TRIM, *s.* Order, disposition.The horrid *trims* of war.*B. and Fl.*And took them in the *trim*

Of an encounter.

Chapm., Il., v, 565.

TRINAL TRIPLICITIES. Another astrological term, sufficiently explained in a former article.

He sees

The pow'rful planets, how, in their degrees,
In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;
And how the signs, in their *triplicities*,
By sympathizing in their *trine* consents
With those inferior forming elements, &c.

Drayton, Man in the Moone, p. 1338.

So *trine*, &c. It was, however, employed by Spenser to express the Trinity, which Milton more accurately styled *trinal Unity*. See T. J.

TRINDLE-TAIL. A corruption of *trundle-tail*, or *curly-tail*.

She

Is not mad yet, she knows that *trindle-tail* too well.*B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., v, 3.*

Faith, sir, he went away with a flea in 's ear,
Like a poor cur, clapping his *trindle tail*
Between his legs.

Id., Love's Curs, iii, 3.

TRINE, *a.* Triangular.

Why I saw this, and could have told you too
That he beholds her with a *trine* aspect
Here out of Sagittary.

Id., Rollo, iv, 2.

Where the curious in the old astrology may see many other terms, which I have not thought worth explaining.

†TRINE. A trio; the Trinity.

Salem his habitation was of yore,
In Sion men his glory did adore.
Th' Eternall *Trine*, and *Trine* Eternall One
In Jury then was called on alone.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TRINIDADO. Tobacco.

Thine heire (perhaps) wil feast with his sweet punk,
And dice, and drabb, and ev'ry day be drunk,
Carowsing Indian *Trinidado* smoake.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TRIP, *s.* Tripping; skipping.

More fine in *trip*, then foote of running roe,
More pleasant then the field of flowring grasse.

England's Helicon, 1614.

TRIPLE. Oddly used by Shakespeare for a third, or one of three.

Chiefly one,

He had me store up, as a *triple eye*,

Safer than mine own two.

*All's W., ii, 1.*The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd

Into a strumpet's fool.

Ant. & Cleop., i, 1.

†TRIPLE-TRINE. Nine; the Muses.

The arts his actors, and the *triple-trine*;

Who his rich language gildes, and graceth fine.

Du Bartas.

TRIPOLY, TO COME FROM. To vault and tumble with activity. It was, I believe, first applied to the tricks of an ape, or monkey, which might be supposed to come from that part of the world. *To come aloft*, meant the same.

I protest, sir John, you come as high from Tripoli as I do every whit.

Ben Jons. Epicane, v, 1.

Can come from Tripoly, leap stools, and wink,

Do all that 'longs to th' anarchy of drink.

Ibid., Epigr., 116.

Get up to that window there, and presently—

— Like a most compleat gentleman, come from Tripoly.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iv, 2.

†TRIST. A secret meeting.

George Douglas caused a *trist* to be set between him and the cardinal, and four lords; at the which *trist* he and the cardinal agreed finally, without the queen's advice, or any of the lords being with her.

Letter dated September, 1543.

TRIVANT, *s.*, for truant. An idler, a loiterer.

Thou art a trifier, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow.*Burton, Anat. Mel., Pref., p. 10.*

No other instance of this word has been found.

TRIVIAL, *a.* Initiatory; pedantically used, in allusion to the *trivium*, or first three sciences taught in the schools, viz., grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The higher set, consisting of astrology, geometry, arithmetic, and music, constituted the *quadrivium*. Our common word *trivial* is not so derived; but comes from the classical sense of *trivialis*.

Whose deep-seene skill

Hath three times construed either Flaccus o'er,
And thrice rehears'd them in his *trivial* floor.

Hall, Satires, iv, 6.

TRIVIGANT. The same as Termagant; *Trivigante*, Italian. A supposed deity of the Mahometans, whom our early writers seem to have confounded with pagans. See TERMAGAUNT.

Then curst he as he had bin raging mad,

Blaspheming *Tryvigant* and Mahomet,

And all the gods ador'd in Turks profession.

Har. Ariost., xii, 44.

This is exactly from the Italian:

Bestemmiando Macone et *Trivigante*. *Ariost., xii, 59.*

In the Jeu de S. Nicolas, by Jean Bodel, one of the personages is "*Ter-vagant*, l'un des dieux prétendus des Mahométans." *Fabliaux*, T. ii, p. 131. After much dispute about the origin of the word (see Ritson's *Metr. Rom.*, iii, 257, &c.), it seems to be most probable, that the Italian *Trivigante* is the earliest word, and that the French *Tervagant*, and the English *Termagant*, are both corrupted from it. Percy thinks the French *Tervagant*, a corruption of our *Termagant* (*Reliques*, i, p. 78), which might be thought possible; but as the Italian *Trivigante* cannot be so

accounted for, we must look for the origin in that.

TRIUMPH, s. A trump at cards; *triomphe*, French, from which the present word, trump, is corrupted.

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 12.
Except the four knaves, entertain'd for the guards,
The kings and queens that triumph in the cards.

B. Jons. Masque of Fort. Isles, vol. vi, p. 194.

2. A triumph meant also a public show or exhibition; such as a masque, pageant, procession. Lord Bacon, describing the parts of a palace, says, of the different sides,

The one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Essay 45.*

See T. J., and the notes on 'Two Gent. Ver.', last scene.

Triumph is once mentioned, as if it had been the name of a theatre; but, no such being recorded, we must suppose it to mean only public spectacles. See T. J.

An you stage me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't; your tabernacles, varlets, your globes, and your triumphs. *B. Jons. Poetast.*, iii, 1.

TROJAN. Supposed to have been a cant term for a thief.

Tut! there are other Trojans that thou dreamst not of, the which, for sport's sake, are content to do the profession some grace. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

Dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's fatal web. *Hen. V*, v, 1.
So in other passages.

It was, however, a familiar name for any equal, or inferior:

By your leave, gallants, I come to speak with a young lady, as they say, the old Trojan's daughter of this house. *Ford's Love's Melanch.*, iv, 2.

Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend Trojan. *B. & Fl. Night Walker*, ii, 1.

TROL-MY-DAMES. The name of a game; a corruption of the French name *trou madame*. It had several familiar names in English, among which is *pigeon-holes*, being played with a board, at one end of which are a number of arches, like pigeon-holes, into which small balls are to be bowled. It was also called *trunks*, according to Cotgrave in *Trou*.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *trol-my-dames*. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.

The ladies, gentle-women, wyves, maydes, if the weather be not agreeable, may have in the ende of a bench, eleven holes made—the pastime *troule* is *madame* is termed.

Jones on Buckstone Bathes, cited by Dr. Farmer.

Sometimes called pigeon-holes:

Three pence I lost at nine-pins; but I got
Six tokens towards that at pigeon-holes.

Antipodes, cited by Steevens.

I am sure you cannot but hear, what quicksands
He finds out; as dice, cards, pigeon-holes.

Rowley's New Wonder, i, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 238.

TRONAGE. A toll for the weighing of wool in the market; also the act of weighing it.

Next unto this stockes is the parish church of St. Mary Wollichurch, so called of a beame placed there, even in the churchyard (as it seemeth), for the same was thereof called Wool church-haw, of the *tronage*, or weighing of woole there used.

Stowe's Survey, p. 178, ed. 1599.

The beam, above mentioned, was the *trone*, Du Cange explains *trona*: "Statera publica, seu trutina, apud Scotos et Anglos." It consisted, says Dr. Jamieson, of two horizontal bars, crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a pillar, for weighing heavy wares. Such an instrument, he adds, "still remains in some towns;" probably of Scotland. See Jamieson.

Coles says, "*Tronage*, vectigal pro ponderatione mercium." The principal churches in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other towns, are called *tron-churches*, from being situated near the public weighing place for the market.

TROSSERS. Trowsers, long breeches. The word was corrupted to *strossers*, *strouces*, *trouses*, &c.

O you hobby-headed rascal! I'll have you flead, and trossers made of thy skin to tumble in.

B. & Fl. Corc., act ii.

Strossers was the original reading in the following passage:

You rode like a kerne of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait trossers. *Hen. V*, iii, 7.

It is suggested, and I believe rightly, that "strait trossers," in this place, were merely figurative, meaning the bare legs. It appears also that the Irish trowsers were usually strait, or close-sitting.

Of the other garments of the Irish, namely, of their little coats and strait breeches, called *trouses*, I have little worth notice to deliver.

Ware's Antiq. of Irel., cit. by Malone.

So also, in a passage quoted from Bulwer's Pedigree of the English Gallant. In another place it is said of the Irish,

Their *trosses*, commonly spelt *trossers*, were long pantaloons, exactly fitted to the shape.

See Somers' Tracts, vol. i. They are mentioned also by Ford, Heywood, and others. It seems, therefore, that the modern word *trowsers* is a corruption.

"The *Italians'* close *strosser*," is in Gul's Horn. B., p. 40., repr.

TROT, AN OLD TROT. A name of ridicule and contempt for a decrepit old woman. The word, it seems, is originally German. See T. J.

Or an old *trot*, with ne'er a tooth in her head, though she have as many diseases as two and fifty horses.

Tem. Shr., i, 2.

The old *trot* sits groning, with alas and alas.

Gamm. Gurlon, O. Pl., ii, 8.

He got

Assurance to be wedded to the old deformed *trot*.

Warner, Alb. Engl., ii, p. 47.

TROTH. Truth, faith, fidelity. See Johnson. The same word, in fact, as truth.

Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,
Study to break it, and not break my *troth*.

Low's L. L., i, 1.

It is now so little known and understood, by the common people at least, that it is to be regretted that the words, "and thereto I plight thee my *troth*," in the ceremonial of marriage, are not changed for, "and to this I pledge thee my faith," or some other equivalent phrase, which the persons who repeat them might be sure to understand.

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. The passing of a solemn vow, whether of marriage, or friendship.

As rank as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight*.

Wint. Tale, i, 2.

Also the person so united:

Nay, and to him, my *troth-plight* and my friend.

Heywood, Engl. Tras., & 1.

Used also participially, for *troth-plighted*; united as above mentioned.

This your son-in-law,

And son unto the king, who, heav'n directing,

Is *troth-plight* to your daughter

Wint. Tale, v, 2.

And certainly she did you wrong, for you were *troth-plight* to her.

Hen. V, ii, 1.

†**TROUBLE-TOWNS.** People, such as drunkards, who annoy the inhabitants of a town. This rare compound occurs in I Would and Would Not, 4to., 1614.

TROUBLOUS, s. Troublesome, full of troubles.

Then, masters, look to see a *troubulous* world.

Rich. III, ii, 2.

The *troubulous* storm yet therewith was not ceased.

Misc. for Mag., p. 366.

To TROUL, TROWL, or TROLL. To push about a vessel in drinking.

Then doth she *troule* to mee the bowle.

Gamm. Gurl., O. Pl., ii, 21.

When we were young, we could have *troid* it off;

Drank down a Dutchman. *Marst Parantaster*, act v.

Also to put about the song, in a like jovial manner:

Let us be jornd; will you *trowl* the catch

You taught me but whilero.

Tempest, iii, 2.

If he read this with patience, I'll *trowl* ballads.

B. Jons. Ro. Man in H.

Faith, you shall hear me *trowl* it, after my fashion.

Cubler's Prophecy, 1694.

†**TROUNCHMAN.** Perhaps for *trouchman*, an interpreter. Dyce, Peele's Works, ii, 201, thinks it may be an error for *trunchion man*.

To TROW. To think, to trust; longest used in the phrase *I trow*. Supposed to be derived from the Gothic.

'Twas no need, I *trow*, to bid me trudge.

Rom. & Jul., i, 2.

But it was otherwise used before:

Trow'st thou that e'er I look upon the world.

2 Hen. VI, ii, 4.

It occurs in the authorised translation of St. Luke: "Doth he thank that servant?—I *trow* not." Chap. xvii, v. 9.

If thou be Tyb, as I *trow* sure thou be.

Gamm. Gurl., O. Pl., ii, 11.

Is it not, *trow* ye, to assemble aid,

And levy arms against your lawful king.

Edm. II, O. Pl., ii, 372.

TRUCHMAN, French. An interpreter; derived, by corruption, from *drago-man*. For various corruptions of the word (originally *δραγουμανος* in barbarous Greek), see Du Cange in *Dragumanus*. Our word is more immediately from the French, *trucheman*.

And after, by the tongue,

Her *truchman*, she reports the mind's each throw.

B. Jons. Art. Poetry, vii, 173.

The earle, though he could reasonably well speake French, would not speake one French word, but all English, whether he asked any question, or answered it, it was all done by *truchmen*.

Pattenk., III, xxiii, p. 237.

Seld speaketh love, but sighes his secret paines;

Teares are his *truch-men*, words do make him tremble.

R. Greene, in Allot's Parn., Art. *Tears*.

In a quotation from king James, in the same work, *trunchman* is printed for *truchman*, which the worthy editor of Heliconia very unhappily explains, *trencher-man*.

†Whereby, through th' ocean, in the darkest night,

Our hugest carques are conducted right:

Whereby w'are stor'd with *truch-man*, guide, and

lamp

To search all corners of the watery camp.

Du Bartas.

†At length Marmont taking upon him the office of *truchman*, saved us both a labour, and made us better understand each others meaning.

History of France, 1655.

†*Art.* Our soules by that time (madam)

Will by long custome so nequainted be,

They will not need that duller *truch-man*, flesh,

But freely, and without those poorer helps,

Converse and mingle.

Sackling's Dylaura, 1638.

TRUCKLE-BED. A small bed, made to run under a larger; *quasi*, trocle-bed, from *trochlea*, a low wheel, or

castor. It was generally appropriated to a servant or attendant of some kind. Thus, Hudibras, when preparing to rise from bed,

— first with knocking loud, and bawling,
He rous'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling. II, ii, 39.

Nor was it left off when the unsavoury tale of the Apple-pye was written :

In the best bed the squire must lie,
And John in *truckle-bed*, hard by.

See TRUNDLE-BED. One of the conditions prescribed to a humble chaplain and tutor, in an esquire's family, according to Hall, was

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
While his young master lieth o'er his head.
Virg., B. ii, Sat. 6.

[In the universities, the student slept in the *truckle-bed* of his tutor. See Warton's Hist. of Engl. P., vol. iii, p. 419, ed. 1840.]

This bed was the station of the lady's maid, and of the page, or fool, to a nobleman, or man of fortune, and was drawn out at night to the feet of the principal bed :

Yea, and be so dear to his lordship for the excellence of his fooling, to be admitted both to ride in a coach with him, and to lie at his very feet on a *truckle-bed*.
Deck. Gul's H., Proam.

Well, go thy ways, for as sweet a breasted [voiced] page, as ever lay at his master's feet in a *truckle-bed*.
Middl. More Diss., i, 1.

The high or principal bed was sometimes termed the standing-bed. Thus Falstaff is spoken of as having

His *standing-bed* and *truckle-bed*.
Merry W. W., iv, 5.

TRUE, for honest; thus opposing a true man to a thief.

Whither away so fast ?
A *true* man, or a thief, that gallops thus ?
Love's L. L., iv, 3.
The thieves have bound the *true* men. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.
Now, as I am a *true* woman, holland of eight shillings an ell.
Ibid., iii, 3.

We will not wrong thee so,
To make away a *true* man for a thief.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 362.
The *true* man we let hang some whiles, to save a thief.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 277.
En. There is never a fair woman has a *true* face.
M. No slander. They steal hearts.
Ant. and Cleop., ii, 6.

TRUGGE, or TRUG; from *trog*, alveus, Saxon. The dictionaries explain it, a *hod*, or a *pail*; but it more commonly occurs as a trull or concubine.

A bowsie bawdie miser, goode for none but himself and his *trugge*. *Greene's Quip.*, *Harl. Misc.*, v, 405.

And again, p. 406, "the *trug* his mistress."

So Barnaby :

Steepe ways by which I waded,
And those *trugs* with which I traded. *Itin.*, Part 4.

It was used also in a worse sense :

Every other house keeps sale *trugges* or Ganymedes, all which pay a yearly stipen, for the licence they have to trade. *Healey's Disc. of a New World*, p. 194.

† Besides, I found a cursed catalogue of these venereal caterpillars, who were supprest with the monasteries in England, in the time of king Henry the eight, with the number of *trugs* which each of them kept in those daies. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

TRUGGING-HOUSE. A brothel, or house of ill fame.

One of those houses of good hospitallity whereunto persons resort, commonly called a *trugging-house*, or to be plain, a whore-house.

R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., *Harl. Misc.*, viii, p. 401, ed. Park.

† TRULLIBUB. See TRILLIBUB.

A *trullybub*, aulicoria.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 195, under the head *Meale*.

TRUMP. A game at cards, called also *ruff*. Even now, to trump and to ruff a card are, in the use of some persons, synonymous.

We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fyre.
Gamm. Garton, O. Pl., ii, 29.

Deceits practised, even in the sayrest and most civill companies, at primero, saint, maw, *trump*, and such like games. *Decker's Belman*, F 2.

See RUFF. The game was nearly the same as whist; the modern game being only improved from it. It was played, says Mr. Douce, by two against two, and sometimes by three against three. *Illustr.* vol. ii, p. 96. [To be put to one's *trumps*, to be driven to the last push. A figurative expression borrowed from playing-cards.]

† Upon this strange accident, and for feare of some greater mischief to ensue, he was put to his *trumps*.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

† Now I am like to have a hard task of it, and to be so put to my *trumps*, that if I play not my cards sure, I shall lose the set. *Brian's Pisse-Prophet*, 1655, p. 27.

TRUMPET. In our early theatres, the Prologue was usually introduced by the sound of a trumpet; which instrument seems to have been used in many instances where bells are now substituted. The members of Queen's College, in Oxford, are still (or very lately were) summoned to dinner by the sound of a trumpet.

He (a trumpeter) is the common attendant of glittering folks, whether in the court or stage, where he is always the prologue's prologue.

Earle's Microc., p. 110, ed. Bliss.
Do you not know that I am the prologue?—have you not sounded thrice? *Heyw. Four Prentices*.

Present not yourself on the stage, especially at a new play, until the quaking prologue—is ready to give the *trumpets* their cue, that he is upon point to enter.

Decker's Gul's Hornb., p. 143, ed. Nott.
TRUNCHEFICE. The name of a certain swift mare, of which the

exploits and pedigree were probably known to the turf gentry of bishop Hall's time.

Or say'st thou this same horse shall win the prize
Because his dam was swiftest *Trunchefice*,
Or Runcevall his sire. *Hall's Sat.*, iv, 3, p. 65.

Whether any memorial of her is preserved in the records of Newmarket, I have not had an opportunity to ascertain.

TRUNDLE, JOHN. An obscure printer, living in Barbican, at the sign of the "Nobody," but whose name has been immortalised by being introduced by Jonson:

Well, if he read this with patience, I'll—troll
ballads for master *John Trundle* yonder, the rest of
my mortality. *Every Man in his Humour*, i, 2.

Mr. Gifford mentions that he published Greene's *Tu Quoque*, Westward for Smelts, and other popular pieces of that day. *Note in loc.*

TRUNDLE-BED. The same as **TRUCKLE-BED**; a small, low bedstead, moving on wheels or castors, which ran in under the principal bed. Rendered in French, "un petit lit bas, qui se roule sous le lit." *Howell's Vocab.*, § 12.

With a chain and *trundle-bed* following at th' heels,
And will they not cry then the world runs a-wheels.
B. Jons. Mask of Vis. of Del., vi, p. 25.

It was drawn out at night, to the feet of the principal bed, and was the customary lodging of the lady's maid.

If she keepe a chambermaid, she lyes at her beddes
feet. *W. Saltonstall, Char.* 19.

Make me thy maiden chamberman.

O that I might but lay my head

At thy bed's feet, ith' *trundle-bed*.

Song in Wit's Int., p. 259.

See **TRUCKLE-BED**.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. An animal, generally a dog, with a curling tail. A trundle was anything round; as a wheel, bowl, &c. *Trendl*, Saxon.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bob-tail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Lear*, iii, 6.

And your dogs are *trundle-tails* and curs.

Wom. K. with Kindn.

Sometimes written *trindle-tail*. See **T. J.**

A TRUNK. What is now commonly called a pea-shooter, by children. A tube through which peas are driven by the force of the breath. "A trunk to shoot in; *syringa*, tubus ad colli-mandum, tubulus flatu jaculatorius."

E. Coles,

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk*,
which they were to pick up. *Howell's Lett.*, 1st ed., 118.

I broke and did away all my store-house of tops, gigs,
balls, cat and catsticks, pot-guns, key-guns, *trunks*,
tillers, and all. *R. Brome, New Acad.*, iv, 1.

The **TILLER** apparently was the same which this promising youth elsewhere calls his **STONE-BOW**. See those words.

And yet, after all that, and for all I offered to teach
her to shoot in my *trunk* and my stone-bow, do you
think she would play with me at trou-madame? no,
nor at anything else. *Ibid.*, act ii.

A *shooting trunk* is mentioned by Ray, and *parchment trunks* by Bacon; but the latter were only to convey sound, the other to shoot pellets, but hardly of any matter so heavy as clay, which Johnson names.

†**TRUNK-BREECHES**, or **TRUNK-HOSE**. Short, wide breeches, reaching a little above, or sometimes below the knees, stuffed with hair, and striped.

Hear. You shall have at least
Some twenty warrants serv'd upon you straight;
The *trunk-hose* justices will try all means
To bind you to the peace. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.
An everlasting bale, hell in *trunk-hose*. *Cleaveland*.
Hol. Indeed I'll put out the candle when you are
here then, for I shall never endure to see other shape
of man. O these *trunk hose* are a comely wearing.

Brome's Northern Lass.

There on the walls by Polynotus' hand,

The conquered Medians in *trunk-breeches* stand.

Dryden's Persius.

TRUSS, s. A padded jacket, or dress, worn under armour, to protect the body from the effects of friction.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms, but shew'd it had before
Been costly cloth of gold.

Drayton, Polyolb., xii, p. 898.

[The similar part of a woman's dress.]

†*Strophium*. Fascia pectoralis tumorem papillarum
cohibens. . . . Un gorgias. A woman's gorget, or
doublet, her breast *trusse* or stomacher. *Nomenclator*.

†**To TRUSS.** To tie the tagged laces which fastened the breeches to the doublet.

†**TRUSS-A-FAIL.** A game.

How many queer-religions? Clear your throat,
May a man have a peny-worth? Four a groat?
Or do the Juncto leap at *truss-a-fail*? *Cleaveland*.

†**TRUSS-DOG.** Perhaps the same as a bandog.

Inge. Is not here a *trus dogge* that dare barke so
boldly at the moone. *Returns from Parnassus*, 1606

TRUTCH SWORD. From the context, in the following passage, it means apparently a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals; but it is somewhat extraordinary that the term has not been found, except in this humorous description of a gourmand's funeral:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,

Manchets for stones, for others glorious shields
Give me a voider; und above my hearse
For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up.
B. and Fl. Woman Hater, i, 3.

The whole speech is highly comic and characteristic.

I have been disappointed in seeking for an explanation of this word in that abundant treasury of obscure notices, Holme's *Academy of Armoury*. The concluding part of his fourth book, beginning at chapter 13, contains an ample and very curious account of funeral ceremonies, military and others; but I searched in vain for *trutch sword*. This part is not printed; but, with all the rest of his unpublished MS., is preserved in the Harleian Collection, No. 2035, and several preceding numbers.

† *To* TRUTINATE. 'To balance.

Madam, sayes he, be pleas'd to *trutinate*,
And wisely weigh your servants gracefull voyce.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 10.

TUB. The discipline of sweating in a heated tub, for a considerable time, accompanied with strict abstinence, was formerly thought necessary for the cure of the venereal taint. In some places a cave, an oven, or any other very close situation, was used for the same purpose; but in England the *tub* seems to have prevailed, and is consequently often alluded to: and as beef was also usually salted down, or powdered in a tub, the one process was, by comic or satiric writers, jocularly compared to the other.

Troth, sir, she hath eaten up all her beef, and is herself in the *tub*.
Meas. for Meas., iii, 2.
One ten times cur'd by sweating, and the *tub*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 377.

The discipline was long and severe, as is further described in the same farce:

And coming to this cave,
This beast us caught, and put us in a *tub*,
Where we these two months sweat, and should have done

Another month, if you had not reliev'd us. *Ibid.*

What seems perfectly ridiculous, part of the diet of these penitents was mutton roasted quite dry; and usually neck of mutton:

This bread and water hath our diet been,
Together with a rib, cut from the neck
Of burned mutton, hard hath been our fare. *Ibid.*

Trust me, you will wish
You had confess'd and suffer'd me in time,
When you shall come to dry-burnt racks of mutton,
The syringe, and the *tub*. *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x, 293.

The process is evidently alluded to in

the remedies for sin described by Spenser in his *F. Qu.*, B. I, x, 25 and 26.

It was out of use when Wiseman wrote:
Tub and chair were the old way of sweating, but if the patient swoons in either of them, it will be troublesome to get him out. *Surgery*, B. vii, ch. 2

What the process was with the *chair*, I have not seen described. See CORNELIUS.

TUB-FAST. By a ridiculous error of the press, this term was printed *sub-fast*, in the first folio, and the subsequent editions of Shakespeare, till corrected by Warburton. He sufficiently illustrated the accuracy of his correction, which indeed admits not of a doubt.

Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths; bring down rose-checked youth
To the *tub-fast* and the diet. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

Capell, who was as sparing of praise to his brother editors, as they were in return to him, speaks of this correction in terms so absurdly enigmatical, that they are really worth preserving: "The easy change in l. 17 [namely this], appear'd first in the *third modern* [Warburton], who is profuse in maintaining it; but his terms, glossary explanation, which see, makes all defence needless." *Notes on Timon of Athens*, p. 88.

A barber, in his practice as a surgeon, disciplined his patients with the *tub*. Whence this burlesque allusion:

What ghastly noise is this? speak Barbaroso,
Or by this blazing steel thy head goes off.
Barb. Prisoners of mine, whom I in diet keep.
Send lower down into the cave,
And in a *tub* that's heated smoking hot
There may they find them.

B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pest, act iii.

The patients afterwards tell the extent and severity of the discipline they had undergone, as above noticed.

† TUB. Throw out a *tub* for a whale, give a sop to any one, a delicate method of bribing.

Tale of a tub. It is generally supposed that the title of Swift's *Tale of a Tub* was a jest originally levelled at the Puritan pulpit. The phrase, however, was certainly older. In Bale's *Comedye concerning Three Laws*, compiled in 1538, Infidelitas says:

Ye say they follow your law,
And vary not a shaw,
Which is a tale of a tub.

TUCK, s. A rapier, now usually termed a small sword. This word is still in some degree of use; and, therefore, does not require exemplifying. It occurs two or three times in Shakespeare; and is there explained by the commentators, as if it were an unknown word.

TUCK, FRIAR. One of the constant associates of Robin Hood, to whom Ben Jonson makes him chaplain and steward. See the *dramatis personæ* to his Sad Shepherd. He thus introduces himself:

And I the chaplain here am left to be
Steward to-day, and charge you all in fee
To d'on your liveries, see the bower drest,
And fit the fine devices for the feast. Act i, sc. 3.

Drayton also thus celebrates him, with other heroes of Robin's company:

And to the end of time the tales shall neer be done
Of Scarlock, George a Green, and Much the miller's son,
Of *Tuck*, the merry friar, which many a sermon made
In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws, and their trade.
Polyolb., S. xxvi, p. 1174.

In the collection of ballads called Robin Hood's Garland, there is no direct mention of *Friar Tuck*; but it has been thought, not unreasonably, that the *curtall fryer*, of Fountains Dale, with whom Robin had a severe encounter, celebrated in one of the oldest of those songs, was the identical *Friar Tuck*; as he is engaged at the end to forsake Fountains Abbey, and receive clothing and wages from Robin Hood. He was properly a Cistercian monk, but friar was the common term after the Reformation. See the notes to Ritson's Robin Hood, particularly Note (G).

A lively and truly dramatic picture of *Friar Tuck*, has lately been given, in the delightful novel of *Ivanhoe*. Robin Hood, the Friar, and all their comrades, are there perfectly reanimated. *Friar Tuck* figures considerably in the two old plays on the story of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, formerly attributed to Th. Heywood, but now ascertained to be the production of Antony Munday and Henry Chettle.

The Friar was also a regular and indispensable personage in the usual set of morris dancers. See MORRIS.

†**TUCKER.** An old name for a fuller.

Fullo, Plauto. . . Foulon. A fuller: a *tucker*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

To cappers, faulkners, plow-men, haberdashers,
To coopers, weavers, scullions, coblers, trashers,
To hunts-men, gunners, grave-diggers, rhetoricians,
To coachmen, *tuckers*, potters, and musicians,
To reapers, spinners, carvers, and surveyors,
To orators, to carriers, and purveyors.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.
The arts and trades mentioned in the statute 5 Eliz. are these following, viz., arrow-head makers, bakers, brewers, butchers, bowyers, cappers, clothiers, cloth-workers, cooks, cutlers, curriers, dyers, ferrers, felt-makers, fletchers, fullers, gloves, hat-makers, hosiers, millers, pewterers, saddlers, sheere-men, shoe-makers, smiths, spurriers, taylers, tanners, *tuckers*, turners, and woollen cloth weavers.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

TUCKET, s. A particular set of notes on the trumpet, used as a signal for a march. See Grose's Military Antiq., vol. ii, p. 255. From *toccata*, Italian, which Florio defines, "A præludium that cunning musitions use to play as it were voluntary, before any set lesson." Shakespeare, more particularly to mark it as a regular signal, calls it the *tucket-sonance*.

Then let the trumpets sound
The *tucket-sonance*, and the note to mount.

Hen. V., iv, 2.

So, in another old play cited by Mr. Steevens, we have "2 *tuckets*, by two several trumpets." It has been, however, occasionally confounded with the trumpet itself. T. Heywood also used the word SONANCE, q. v.

†**TUCKNER.** A sort of fishing-boat formerly used by the English fishermen on the sea-coast. They were "used between Februarye and Aprill to goe to sea uppon the coaste for playce, of the burden of three ton or thereabouts." *MS. dated 1580*.

†**TUFF.** A turban.

Tiara, a Turkish *tuffe*, such as the Turkes weare at this day on their head. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
Antoninus being brought to the king where hee wintered, was gladly received, and graced with the promotion to weare a *tuffe* or turbant (which honour they enjoy that be allowed to sit at the kings board, and who for good desert among the Persians may open their mouthes in solemne assemblies, to persuade and deliver their minds).

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**TUFF.** A sort of stuff.

The mercer in his hat did weare some *tuffe*,
Or shired of silke, or gold, his trading stuffe;
Drapers a piece of list, weavers a quill,
Or shuttle, and the millers wore a mill.
And as men sundry callings did apply,
So they wore emblemes to be knowne thereby.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TUFF. For tuft.

And with an instrument like one of our prongs, they take the *tuffs* and put fire to them, and when the flame comes to the berries they melt, and dissolve into an azure liquor. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1630.

TUFT-MOCKADO. A mixed stuff, manufactured in imitation of tufted taffeta, or velvet.

To these I might wedge in Cornelius the Brabantine, who was feloniously suspected for penning a discourse of *tuft-mockados*.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, *Harl. Misc.*, vi, 159.

Which mock discourse is also mentioned in the Epistle by N. W. prefixed to S. Daniell's translation of P. Jovius. Among a set of looms exhibited at Norwich on a festival occasion, the fourth was that "for weaving of *tuft mockado*." *Ibid.*, p. 154 n.

TUFT-TAFFETA. A sort of silk. I presume it was grown old fashioned, when Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of the Coxcomb was written, since an old superannuated justice is metaphorically so called:

What a misery it is
To have an urgent business wait the justice
Of such an old *tuft-taffeta*, that knows not,
Nor can be brought to understand, &c. Act v, sc. 1.
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Tuft-taffeta. *Donne*, apud Johnson.

†TUG-MUTTON. A MUTTON-MONGER, q. v.

For though he be chaste of his body, yet his minde is onely upon flesh, he is the onely *tugmutton*, or mutton-monger, betwixt Dover and Dunbarr.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TULIPANT.

Hyd. There's not a woman left, man; all are vanish'd, And fled upon the sudden.

Mas. What? I hope

They have not chang'd their sex all in a minute?

They are not leap'd into rough chins, and *tulipants*.

Cartwright's Royal Slave, 1651.

TUMBLER, s. A sporting dog, a kind of greyhound; *canis vertagus*.

As I have scene
A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene,
Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke
And throw himself upon a rabbet's necke.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, iv, p. 130.

Away, setter, away. Yet stay, my little *tumbler*, this old boy shall supply now. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, i, 1.

The *tumbler* is thus defined and described in the Gentleman's Recreation:

The word *tumbler* undoubtedly had its derivation from the French word *tumbier* [tomber] which signifies to tumble; to which the Latine name agrees, *vertagus*, from *vertere*, to turn; and so they do: for in hunting they turn and tumble, winding their bodies about circularly, and then fiercely and violently venturing on the beast, do suddenly gripe it. Page 34, 8vo, 1697.

†*Vertagus*, Martial. *Canis qui sua sponte exit, domumque prædam reportat. Chien qui de sa nature chasse. A tumbler.* *Nomenclator*.

†TUMBREL. 1. A sort of bum-boat, unfit for sailing.

Jacques. The tumbrel,

When she had got her ballast.

B. & F.

Either she grows a *tumbrel*,

Not worth the cloth she wears, or springs more leaks

Than all the fame of his posterity

Can stop again.

Ibid.

2. A sort of cart.

In the like nature, a bawd is the snuffers of the common-wealth, and the most wholesome or necessary wheelebarrow or *tumbrell*, for the close conveyance of mans luxurious nastinesse and sordid beastialitie.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

3. An implement for punishment, apparently almost the same as a cucking-stool. At a court of the manor of Edgeware, anno 1552, the inhabitants were presented for not having a *tumbrel* and cucking-stool. See Lysons's Envir. of London, vol. ii, p. 244.

If need were, I could tell him of another, that thinks my letter wholly written against his filling the *tumbrel*, though there be some other things stily put in to disguise the business; and many more such stories I could tell you.

Euchard's Observations, 1671, p. 109.

†To TUN UP. To put in a tun, or barrel.

The harvest in a cockleshell is put,

And the whole vintage *tunn'd up* in a nut.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†TUN-BELLIED. Very corpulent; having a belly like a barrel.

Some drunken hymn I warrant you towards now, in the praise of their great huge, rowling, *tunbellyed* god Bacchus as they call him.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

This. Every jocky will do as much, to win a tankard; but I must have no morning draughts, no qualms that keep off dinner till three a clock, no *tun-belly'd* rogues, that fright chair-men from the house.

Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

A TUP. A ram. "Aries." *Coles.*

Scotch. See Jamieson. It is the common name for a ram in Scotland, and in the north of England, including Shakespeare's county, Warwickshire. It is introduced as a verb, two or three times, in Othello. We have the *respectable* testimony of Tim Bobbin for the use of the word in Lancashire.

TURBOLT, for turbot, occurs in a foolish epigram in Witts Recreations; probably so changed for the sake of quibbling on a man's name.

†TURK. A term for a sword.

That he forthwith unsheatht his trusty *turke*,

Cald forth that blood which in his veines did lurk.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 108.

†TURK-A-TENPENCE. A term of contempt, which occurs in Decker's

Satiromastix, 1602. The "tenpenny infidel" is a term applied to the Turk in the play of *Westward Hoe*, 1607. Perhaps it may have some connection with the preceding word—"a tenpenny sword," i. e., a poor tool.

Thou shew'st how wel thou setst thy wits to work,
In tickling of a misbelieving Turke:
He call'd thee Giaur, but thou so well didst answer
(Being hot and fierie, like to crabbed Cancer)
That if he had a *Turke of ten pence* bin,
Thou toldst him plaine the errors he was in.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TURLYGODD. Seemingly a name for the sort of beggar described in the preceding lines, which Shakespeare calls a *bedlam-begger*:

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Inforce their charity. Poor *Turlygodd*, poor Tom.

Lear, ii, 3.

I cannot persuade myself that this word, however similar in meaning, has any real connection with *turlupin*, notwithstanding the authority of Warburton and Douce. It seems to be an original English term, being too remote in form from the other, to be a corruption from it.

TURMOIL, both noun and verb, though but little used, can scarcely be called obsolete. They are sufficiently exemplified by Johnson.

†**TURN**. To *turn tail*, means here to change sides.

How brittle, fickle, wavering, false, and fraile,
Like to a wethercocke, still *turning taile*.

Pasquils Night Cap, 1612.

To *turn tippet*, to recant.

No doubt he would not onely *turne his tippet*, recant his hereticall opinion, and perswade others to honor beautie.

Greene's Morando, 1587.

TURN-BROACH. A turnspit; *tournebroche*, French.

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow, one that was her *turn-broach*?

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weap., act iii.

TURNBULL-STREET, now, and indeed originally, *Turnmill-street*, near Clerkenwell, only corrupted into Turnbull. Anciently the resort of bullies; rogues, and other dissolute persons. Sometimes further corrupted to *Turnbal-street*.

This same starv'd justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about *Turnbull-street*. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii, 2.
Such dismal drinking, swearing, and whoring, 't has almost made me mad: we have all liv'd in a continual *Turnbul street*.

B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady, act iii.

Sir, get you gone,
You swaggering, cheating, *Turnbull-street* rogue!

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 462.

†Things proffered and easie to come by, diminish themselves in reputation and price; for how full of

pangs and dotage is a wayling lover, for it may bee some browne Bessie? But let a beautie fall a weeping, overpressed with the sick passion, she savours in our thoughts something *Turnbull*.

Donne's Polydoron, 1631.

†**TURNNEY**. A tournament. See **TOURNEY**.

Alwayes taking heede that those playes be not hurtfull or pernicious, and that it be not dangerous, either to themselves or to the beholders, as are the *turnneys*, and such like, &c., such kinde of playes are forbidden.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

†**TURN-MERICK**. Turmeric.

Is a yellow simple, of strong savour, to be bought at the apothecaries.

Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

†**To TURN-OVER**. To make over an apprentice from one master to another.

The chamberlain of London attends usually every forenoon to inroll and *turn-over* apprentices, to regulate differences 'twixt servants and masters, and to make free those that have duly served their times.

Lupton's Thousand Notables Things.

†**TURN-PEG**.

He hath such subtle turns and nooks,
Such *turn-pegs*, mazes, tenter-hooks;
A trap-door here, and there a vault,
Should you goe in, you'd sure be caught.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

TURN-PIKE, originally meant what is now called a turnstile; that is, a post, with a moveable cross fixed at the top, to turn as the passenger went through.

I move upon my axle like a *turn-pike*;
Fit my face to the parties, and become
Straight one of them. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii, 1.

They seem originally to have belonged to fortifications, the points being made sharp to prevent the approach of horses; they were, therefore, *pikes* to *turn* back the assailants:

Love storms his lips, and takes the fortresse in,
For all the bristled *turn-pikes* of his chin.

P. Beaum. Antiplaton.

TURQUOISE, or **TURKOISE**, *s.* A stone formerly considered as a gem, but now known to consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, with some colouring materials. Among other fancies respecting its properties, it was fabled to have that of looking pale or bright, as the wearer was well or ill in health.

As a compassionate *turcoyse*, which doth tell,
By looking pale, the wearer is not well.

Donne, Anatomie of the World, an Elegy, l. 342.

So Ben Jonson:

And true as *turquoise* in the dear lord's ring,
Look well or ill with him.

Sejanus, i, 1.

†**TURVES**. The usual plural of *turf*.

Little cabbins or cottages of *turves*, strawe, leaves, &c.

Nomenclator.

†**TUTELE**. Guardianship.

For he was to have the *tutele* and ward of his children, that they were to marry with one of the Austrian family recommended by Spain, and in default of issue, and in case Albertus should survive the Infanta, he should be but governor only.

Huwell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†TUTS. An expression of contempt.
To make tuts for, to make light of.

O hard hearts that we have, which make *tuts* for sin.
Bradford, Sermon on Repentance.

TUTTLE, THE MAZE IN; that is, the maze in Tothill Fields. Of these fields, let me speak with the respect which Dr. Johnson, in the first edition of his Dictionary, paid to Grub-street. They were the Gymnasium of my youth; but whereabouts the *maze* was once situated, I have not been able to discover. It was probably a garden for public resort, in that *rural* situation; and at the back of it, an unfrequented spot was used, as more lately the field at the back of Montague house (now the British Museum), as a place of appointment for duelists.

Sp. And I will meet thee in the field as fairly
 As the best gentleman that wears a sword.

S. I accept it. The meeting place?

Sp. Beyond the *maze* in Tuttle.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 53.

These fields were anciently in high estimation. In 1256, John Mansel, a priest and king's counsel, gave a great entertainment to the king (Henry III), queen, nobles, and others, at his house in Tothill; but of this great mansion, all traces have been long obliterated. Some years before, the same king had ordered an annual fair of fifteen days to be there held. But it does not seem to have been long observed. See the Histories of London.

†TUZZYMUZZY. A nosegay.

Un bouquet. A garland of flowers: a nosegay: a *tuzziemuzzie*: a sweete posie. *Nomenclator.*

TWANGLING, *a.* A ridiculous derivative from twang; noisy, jingling.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
 Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes voices.
Temp., iii, 2.

Hortensio, personating a musician, is called by the petulant Katharine, "rascal fidler, *twangling* Jack."
Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

A TWEAKE, *s.* A jocular term, equivalent to punk.

Where now I'm more perplex than can be told,
 If my *tweake* squeeze from me a peece of gold;
 For to my lure she is so kindly brought,
 I look'd that she for nought should play the nought.
Honest Ghost, Farew. to Poetry, p. 110.

It is very common in that author, but not much used by others; which affords an additional presumption, if it were wanted, that Barnaby's Itinerary has been rightly assigned to him. For at Wetherby he meets a paramour, whom he calls "an apt one, to be *tweake* unto a captain;" which he expresses in Latin by

Clari ducis meretricem.

Itin., Part I.

It occurs again afterwards.

TWEER. See TWIRE.

†TWEESE.

I have sent you by Vacandary the post, the French bever and *tweeses* you writ for: bever-hats are grown dearer of late, because the Jesuits have got the monopoly of them from the king.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

TWELVE-PENNY ROOM. The best box in the theatre in Decker's time, and apparently the stage-box. See ROOM.

When, at a new play, you take up the *twelve-penny room*, next the stage. *Gul's Hornbook*, Proem.

He afterwards speaks of it under the name of

The lord's room, which is now but the stage's suburbs.
Chap. vi.

TWELVE-SCORE. A common length for a shot in archery, and hence a measure often alluded to; the word *yards*, which is implied, being generally omitted.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of *twelve-score*.

1 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

And made the general voice to echo your's,
 That look'd for salutations *twelve-score* off.

B. Jons. Sejanus, act v, p. 256.

Drayton attributes to Robin Hood and his men the power of shooting *forty score*; but that is hardly credible:

At marks full *forty score*, they us'd to prick and rove.
Polyolb., S. xxvi, p. 1176.

See SCORE.

†TWIBILL. See TWYBILL.

†To TWICH. To snatch, or squeeze.

The ducall gallows there I heard you saw,
 Which *twich* him up when he offends their law.

Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

†TWICH, *s.* Tweezers.

Take therefore a *twich* of silver, and therewith lift up subtilly the ungle from the tunicle, proceeding to the lachrimall where it grew, and there cut it away.

Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

TWIGGEN. Covered with twigs; made of, or encompassed with wicker work.
 I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.

Othello, ii, 3.

The sides and rim sew'd together, after the manner of *twiggen* work.

Grew, apud Johnson.

†TWIGGER. A wench.

Now, Benedicite, her mother said;
And hast thou beene already such a *twigger*.
Pasquil's Night Cap, 1612.

To TWIGHT, for to twitch, or bind.
Baldwin, describing a genuine poet,
and comparing him to a Pegasus,
says:

No bit nor rein his tender jawes may *twight*;
He must be armed with strength of wit and sprite,
To dash the rocks, darke causes and obscure,
Till he attaine the springs of truth most pure.
Mirr. Mag., 460.

Spenser puts it for to *twit*, or reproach:

And evermore she did him sharpely *twight*,
For breach of faith to her, which he had firmly plight.
P. Q., V, vi, 12.

TWILLED. I find no proposed explanation of this word. In weaving, a stuff or silk is said to be *twilled*, when the woof is twisted obliquely with the warp, instead of crossing each other at right angles. It may mean, therefore, in the following passage, much the same as twisted, that is, matted and interwoven:

Thy banks with pionied and *twilled* brims,
Which spungy April at thy heest betrimms.
Temp., iv, 1.

†TWINDLE-PIPPIN.

I dream'd my husband, when he came first a woing,
came i'th' liknes of a Kentish *twindle-pippen*.
Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

†TWINES. Embraces.

Abt. Open the door, I must and will have entrance
Unto the prince my brother; as you love
Your life and safety and that ladies honor,
Whom you are lodg'd in amorous *twines* with, do not
Deny me entrance to you.

Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

TWINK, s. The wink, or sudden motion of an eye, or eyelid. *Twinkling* is now substituted for it.

That in a *twink* she won me to her love.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

Of him, a pereless prince,
Sonne to a king, and in the flower of youth,
Even with a *twinke*, a senselesse stocke I saw.

Perrez & Porrez, O. Pl., i, 148.

†Some turne the whites up, some looke to the foote,
Some winke, some *twinke*, some blinke, some stare as
fast.

Lane's Tom Tel-Troths Message, 1600.

†To TWINK. To twitter, as a swallow.

As a swallow in the air doth sing
With no continued song, but, pausing still,
Twinks out her scattered voice in accents shrill.

Chapm., *Odyss.*, xxi.

To TWIRE, or TWEER, sometimes means to peep out. In Ben Jonson, maids are said to *twire*, when they peep through their fingers, thinking not to be observed. In one of Shakespeare's Sonnets, it is applied to the stars:

So flatter I the swart-complexion'd night;
When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gildst the even.
Sh. Sonn., 28.

I saw the wench that *twir'd* and twinkled at thee
The other day. *B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

In older authors, to *twire* sometimes means to sing; and to this *twire-pipe* seems to allude, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Mons. Thomas, iii, 1.

Here we find it *tweer*:

In good sadness, I would have sworn I had seen
Mellida even now; for I saw a thing stir under a
hedge, and I peep'd, and I spied a thing, and I peer'd
and I *tweer'd* underneath.

Marston's Antonio & Mellida, act iv.

Mr. Todd accuses Tyrwhitt, Steevens, and Mason, of mistaking the sense of *twire*, in a passage of Chaucer's Boethius, when they explain it, "to sing, or murmur with a gentle sound." But they were surely right. The Latin original is,

*Silvas tantum moesta requirit,
Silvas dulci voce susurrat.*

Chaucer's translation:

She seeketh on morning [mourning] onely the woode,
And *twireth*, desiring the woode with her sweete
voice.

Where nothing can be clearer than that *twireth* answers to *susurrat*.

I cannot exactly make out what is intended by *twyring* in the following lines:

Who [the sun] with a fervent eye looks through the
twyring glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.

Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 918.

It seems to be used for *peeping*, in the sense of "through which one peeps." Properly it is the sun that *twires*, or peeps, through the glades.

†To TWIRE. To simper. According to Garrick, Steele used the word in this sense in the Conscious Lovers. See Waldron's notes to the Sad Shepherd, p. 129.

TWISSEL, s. A double fruit, or two of a sort growing together.

As from a tree we sundry times espy
A *twissel* grow by nature's subtle might,
And, being two, for cause they grow so nigh,
For one are ta'en and so appear in sight.

Turbervile, in English Poets, ii, 599, a.

†TWIST. The fourchure.

Typhon makes play, Jhove catcht him by the *twist*,
Heaves him aloft, and in his armes he brings him
To a high rocke, and in the sea he flings him.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

The TWISTED TREE, or WITH, brought in, the week before Easter, was the usual substitute for palm branches, borne on *Palm Sunday*, and used to decorate churches and houses. It is thus mentioned by Stowe:

In the weeke before Easter had yee great shewes made for the fetching in of a *twisted tree*, or *with*, as they termed it, out of the woodes into the king's house, and the like into every man's house of honor or worship. *Stow's London*, p. 72.

It was, in fact, a branch or branches of the common *with*, or *withy*, a species of willow, which blossoms usually about that time, before the leaves come out; it was called *palm*, on the same occasion, within my memory, and doubtless is so still, in some places. The *withy* is the first of its genus spoken of by Evelyn, *Sylva*, Chap. xx.

The blossoms [of willow] come forth before any leaves appear, and are in their most flourishing estate usually before Easter, divers gathering them to deck up their houses on Palm Sunday, and therefore the said flowers are called *palme*. *Colts. Adam in Eden*.

The species of willow are so numerous, that which kind is our *withy* may not be easily ascertained; but Gerard reckons the common *withy* to be the *Salix perticalis*, a large species. *Herbal*, p. 1392.

TWICHE-BOX, s. A corruption of touch-box, the box of tinder at which the match was lighted, in the use of the match-lock gun.

I sayde so, indeede he is but a tame ruffian,
That can swere by his flasse and *twiche-box*, and
God's precious lady,
And yet will be beaten with a faggot stick.
Damon & Pithias, O. Pl., i, 215.

TWITTER-LIGHT, s. Twilight; so used in the following instance, but I know no other:

Then cast she up
Her pretty eye, and wink'd; the word methought
was then,
"Come not 'till *twitter-light*"
Middleton's More Dis., iii, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 371.

†**TWITTLE-TWAT.** A chatterer; one who talks nonsense.

Next come those idle *twittle-twats*,
Which call me many God-knows-whats.
Bump Songs.

TWO FACES IN A HOOD. A proverbial expression of duplicity. Alluding to this, Mowbray says of Henry Bolingbroke,

Wherefore to me, *two-faced* in one hood,
As touching this, he fully brake his mind.
Murr. Mag., p. 290.

It was also a name for some flower, I forget what. The *viola tricolor*, or heart's-ease, was called three faces in a hood. See Gerard, p. 855.

TWO FOOLS, TWO KNAVES, &c., were used for doubly foolish, knavish, &c.

I am two fools, I know,
For loving, and for saying so
In whining poetry

Donna, vol. ii, p. 16, Bell's ed.
I am but a fool, look you, and yet I have the wit to
think my master is a kind of knave, but that's all
one, if he be but one knave. *Two Gent. Fer.*, iii, 1.

A varlet died in graine,
You lose money by him, if you sell him for one knave,
For he serves for twaine. *Dam. & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 176.

I grieve to find
You are a fool, and an old fool, and *that's two*.
B. & F. Elder Bro., ii, 1.

TWO - HAND, or TWO - HANDED SWORD. A sword wielded with both hands. Such swords are now exhibited, among ancient arms, at Westminster Abbey, and elsewhere, but they have been long out of use.

Come—with thy *two-hand sword*. *2 Hen. VI.*, ii, 1.
Should cast a speare on foot, with a target on his
arme, and after to fight with a *two-hand sword*. *Ibid.*

†**TWOPENNY-WARD.** A division of a prison formerly so called.

TWYBILL, or TWIBILL. A double axe; *bipennis*, or an halbert.

She learn'd the churlish axe, and *twybill* to prepare,
To steel the coulters edge, and sharp the furrowing
share. *Drayt Polyolb.*, xviii, p. 1601.

†A *twybill*, which is a tooke wherewith carpenters make
mortaises. *Nomenclatur.*

†Twill make a good ship-anchor when he lacks,
It is his gimlet, and his *twybill* axe.
Wills Recreations, 1654.

†**TWYTTY-TWATTY.** Seems to have been the name of a tune.

S. Red. pag. And I my old master sir Raderick-
studiers play the reward you, sayth I will.—*Amer*
pag. Good sayth, thus pleaseth my swerte mistres
admirably cannot you play *twytty-twatty*, foole, or to
be at her, to be at her? *The Returne from Parnassus*.

†**TWYVEL.** A flail. It is still used in this sense in Northamptonshire.

But if, in this reign, a halberdy train
Or a constable chance to revel,
And would with his *twyvels* maliciously swell.
The Loyal Garland, 1696.

†**TY-ALL.** Some part of the machinery of the church-bell.

The great bell's clapper was fallen downe, the *ty-all*
was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung
into the towne. *Latimer's Sermons*.

TYBURN TIPPET. A halter; alluding to the executions formerly performed at Tyburn.

Of malecontents of vaine or dotting wits
Who posting are with *Tiborne tippets* gone
To be canonized as saints befits.

Legend of M. Q. of Scots, St. 160.
There lacks a fourth thing to make up the messe
[see Mxxx], which, so God help me, if I were judge,
should be *hangum tum*, a *Tyburne tippet* to take with
him. *Latimer, Sermon*, 5, f. 63, b.

†The bishop of Rome sent him a cardinales hatte. He
should have had a *Tyburne tippet*, a halfe penny halter,
and all such proud prelates. *Latimer's Sermons*.

[*Tyburn-tiffany* is used in the same sense.]

†Another closely picking lockes,
Never regarding hang-man's fears,
Till *Tyburne-tiffany* he wears.
Rowlands, Knewe of Harts, 1613.

To TYE. There would be no occasion to introduce this word, but on account of the attempts made to introduce *tythe* for it, in the following passage of Shakespeare, where Wolsey is characterised :

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes ; one who, by suggestion,
Ty'd all the kingdom. *Hen. VIII, iv, 2.*

Dr. Farmer, who yet prefers *tyth'd*, has shown that this character is almost verbally transferred from Holinshed :

This cardinal was of a great stomach, for he compted himself equal with princes, and by craftie suggestion got into his hands innumerable treasure.

Ty'de is the reading of the first and second folio of Shakespeare, nor is there any sufficient reason for altering it. *Ty'd*, or *tied* the kingdom, held it in bonds, the natural consequence of "innumerable treasure." A very long and wordy article in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. vii, p. 1—7, throws no real light on the subject ; and two lines there quoted, to show that *tie* meant entice, prove directly the contrary. The writer has not attended to *lines*, immediately preceding ; which word proves that *tying*, in the usual sense, was there meant :

Making lewd Venus, with eternal lines,
To tie Adonis to her lewd designs.
Shakes. Venus & Adonis.

Mr. Tollet afterwards showed, that *tied* might well bear such a sense as it here requires, by quoting this passage from D'Ewes :

Far be it from me that the state and prerogative of the prince should be *tied* by me, or by the act of any subject.
Journal, p. 644.

TYLTHE, s. A place for tilting in.

Most wisely valiant are those men, that back their armed steedes,
In beaten paths, or boorded *tylthes*, to break their staff-like reeds. *Warn. Alb. Eng., B. ii, p. 39.*

TYNE. The same as *teen* ; pain, sorrow, &c.

From that day forth, I cast in carefull mynd
To seeke her out, with labour and long *tyne*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 15.

To TYNE. To perish, to die. It is still Scotch in the sense of to kill, as well as to lose. See Jamieson.

Yet often staine with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both that *tyned* on his strand.
Spens. F. Q., IV, xi, 36.

Tint, for lost, has been made familiar, of late years, by the legend of the

Goblin Page, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel. See Note 17, on Canto ii.
TYRELING, a. Worn out, tired.

His *tyreling* jade he fiersly forth did push
Thro' thick and thiin, both over bank and bush.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 17.

V & U.

V. This letter, from its forked appearance, seems to have been printed occasionally as a symbol of horns. In Chapman's May-Day, the following passage stands thus, in the old editions :

As often as he turns his back to me, I shall be here
V with him. *Act iv, near the end.*

This, says the modern editor, I can in no other way understand, than as I have expressed it in the stage-direction, *i. e.*, "makes horns." See *Anc. Drama*, vol. iv, p. 98.

If this be not the right interpretation, it seems not easy to suggest anything more probable.

To VADE. Often used for to fade.

In the full moone they are in best strength, decaieing
in the wane, and in the conjunction doo utterlie
wither and *vade*. *Scot's Disc. of Witcher., N 5.*
Upon her head a chaplet stood of never *vading* greene.
Niccols's Induction, Mirr. Mag., p. 559.

Also for to go ; from *vado*, which is perhaps the origin of both senses :

Would teach him that his strength must *vade*.
Niccols, ut supr., p. 556.

When spring of youth is spent will *vade* as it had
never beene,
The barren fields which whilom flower'd as they would
never fade. *Ibid.*

Here both words are used, and it is difficult to distinguish them.

And how, in the *vading* of our daies, when we most
should, we have least desire to remember our end.
Euphuus, sign. X 1 b.

Spenser also uses it, making it rhyme to *fade*. *Ruins of Rome*. They are, however, most probably, the same word ; as the derivation from *vado*, is more probable than that from the French word *fade* : *v* and *f* being interchangeable letters. See Johnson, in *Fade*.

†Color evanidus, fugax. . . . Colour *passée*. A
vading : a decaying, or a dead colour.
Nomenclator, 1585.

To VAGABOND. To wander.

On every part my *vagabonding* sight
Did cast. *Drummond's Poems, Lond., p. 15.*

To VAIL. To lower, or let fall ; generally in token of submission. From the French *avaller*, or *avalier*, in the

same sense. This word is exemplified by Johnson, and from some authorities as late as Addison; but it seems now to be disused, except, perhaps, in such poetry as delights to revive old words. Mr. Douce has suggested another derivation of it, from "mont et val."

'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. 2 *Hen. IV.*, i, 1.
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs.

And happy is the man whom he vouchsafes,
For *vailing* of his bonnet, one good look.
Merch. of Ven., i, 1.

Doe speake high words, when all the coast is clear,
Yet to a passenger will bounet *vaille*.
Edw. II., O. Pl., ii, 321.

Menage derives *avaller* itself from *ad* and *vallis*, as *monter* from *montem*.

VAIL FULL. Though printed as two words, in the old editions of Shakespeare (*vaile full*), meant, beyond all doubt, *availful*, that is, useful, advantageous.

Yet I'm advis'd to do it,
He says to *vail-full* purposes. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 6.

To VALANCE. To adorn with drapery like the valance of a bed. Applied, by a bold metaphor, to the decoration of a man's face with a beard:

Thy face is *valanc'd*, since I saw thee last.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

Supposing that the invention of *valance* came from *Valentia*, it is rightly observed by Mr. Todd, that we ought to write it *valence*; but in the example which he brings from *Wolsey's Life*, by Cavendish, *valence* is explained by *cloak-bag*, and therefore comes, in that sense, from *valise*, French. The derivation from *Valentia* seems, in fact, a mere conjecture; and the word comes much more probably from *vallare*, Italian, to surround, as those hangings surround a canopy; which would regularly make *vallanza*.

VALENTINE, ST. Of St. Valentine, whose day (Feb. 14) is here more observed than that of any other saint, in the old or new calendar, the history is that he was a martyr; but the origin of the custom of choosing mates on his day, was the endeavour of zealous pastors to substitute some-

thing sacred, in the place of certain heathen rites celebrated about that time. *Butler's Lives of Saints*, Feb. xiv, and Jan. xxix. The observation of St. Valentine's day is very ancient in this country. See Bourne's Pop. Ant., i, 48, quarto ed. Shakespeare makes Ophelia sing,

To-morrow is *St. Valentine's day*,
All in the morning betime;
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine*. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

But, according to the old customs of France, the *Valantin* was a moveable feast, namely the first Sunday in Lent, called also "*Dominica de Brandonibus*," because, says Du Cange, boys used to carry about lighted torches (or *brandons*) on that day. See him in *Brando*. Roquefort thus speaks of the custom: "*Valantin; futur époux; celui qu'on designoit à une fille le jour des brandons, ou premier dimanche de carême; qui dès qu'elle étoit promise se nommoit valantine; et si son valantin ne lui faisoit point un présent, ou ne la regaloit avant la dimanche de la mi-carême, elle le brûloit sous l'effigie d'un paquet de paille ou de sarment, et alors les promesses de mariage étoient rompues et annulées.*" Here, then, we have the male and female *Valantin* and *Valantine*, without any reference to the saint; and this seems better to account for our customs of that day; but, unfortunately, Roquefort gives no proof or authority for his report. Misson, however, gives a very similar account, in his travels in England, p. 480, Fr. ed. *Valant* may be for *gallant*. Here, *Valentines* were at one time chosen blindfold:

Tell me not of choice; if I stood affected that way
[i. e., to marriage] I would choose my wife as men do
Valentines, blindfold; or draw cuts for them, for so
I shall be sure not to be deceived in choosing.
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, act i.

It is a curious fact, that the number of letters sent on *Valentine's day*, makes several additional sorters necessary at the Post Office in London.

VALIANCE, and VALIANCY. Valour, valiantness.

And with stiffe force, shaking his mortall launce,
To let him weet his doughtie *valiaunce*.

Spens. P. Q., II, iii, 14.

Both joyned *valiancy* with government.

North's Plut. Lives, 2 B.

Hubert de Burgh, a man of notable prowes and
valiancie.

Holinsk., vol. ii, sign. P 4, &c.

VALIDITY, *s.* Several times used by
Shakespeare for value, in which
sense it does not appear elsewhere.

O, behold this ring,

Whose high respect, and rich *validity*,

Did lack a parallel.

All's Well, v, 3.

Nought enters there,

Of what *validity* and pitch soever,

But falls into abatement and low price.

Twelfth N., i, 1.

VALUE, or **VALEW**, *s.*, for valour;
from old French, in which the word
was valor, vallour, valour, *value*,
valur, and *valure*. See Roquefort,
in *Valor*.

His sword forth drew,

And him with equal *valew* countervayld.

Spens. P. Q., II, vi, 29.

'Till with her *valew* she did them rebuke,

Supplying place of captaine and of duke.

Haringt. Ariost., xiii, 39.

Beatrice, the mother of Bradamant, would never be
wonne to accept Rogero for her sonne-in-law, neither
for his gentrie, nor his personage, nor his *valew*, nor
his wit.

Id., *Notes to Ariost.*, B 45.

VALURE, *s.* Value, worth; from the
same.

More worth than gold a thousand times in *valure*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 280.

Who shewed in Dametas he might easily be deceived
in man's *valure*.

Pembr. Arc., p. 434.

Did labour to make *valure*, strength, choler, and
hatred, to answer the proportion of his love, which
was infinite.

Ibid., p. 251.

†**VAMPIES**. The bottoms of hose,
covering the foot.

A brech belt of velwet to gadre the same togedr,
a pair of hosyn of crymesyn sarceuet *vampeis*, and
over all a cote of crymesyn saten.

Rutland Papers, p. 8.

It made him facing for his new boote tops; but an
old coach is good for nothing but to couzen and
deceive people, as of the old rotten leather they make
vampies for high shoes for honest country plowmen,
or belts for solaiers.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

VAMPLATE, or **VAUNTPLATE**. The
armour in the front of the arm;
called also the *vambrace*, from *avant*
bras. See Grose's Milit. Ant., i,
p. 106.

Amphilus was runne through the *vamplate*, and
under the arme.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 269.

See also VANT-BRACE.

VAMURE, for vant-mure, or avant-mur.
The outwork of a fortification, the
defence of the wall.

So many ladders to the earth they threw,
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.

Fairf. Tasso, xi, 64.

In the reprint of 1749, it is made
vawmure.

VANITY THE PUPPET, seems to have
some allusion to the allegorical per-
sons in the old mysteries.

You come with letters against the king; and take
Vanity the puppet's part, against the royalty of her
father.

Lear, ii, 2.

Lady *Vanity* is one of the vices per-
sonified in Ben Jonson's play of the
Devil is an Ass. See INIQUITY.

VANT, or **VAUNT**; *avant*, French.
Now called the *van* of an army.

Plant those that have revolted in the *vant*,

That Antony may seem to spend his fury

Upon himself.

Ant. & Cleop., iv, 6.

So also, in the prologue to the same
play:

Our play

Leaps o'er the *saunt* and firrings of those broils,

'Giuning in the middle.

Prologue.

VANTAGE, *s.* Surplus, excess, addi-
tion.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage*, as

Would store the world they play'd for. *Othello*, iv, 3.

She's fifteen, with the *vantage*,

And if she be not ready now for marriage.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

Osten for advantage. Also,

To VANTAGE. To benefit.

Doing the *vantage*, often *vantage* me.

Shakep., *Sonnet* 88.

VANT-BRACE, or **VAMBRACE**.

Avant-bras, French. Defensive ar-
mour for the arm. See VAMPLATE.

And in my *vant-brace* put this wither'd brawn.

Tro. & Cress., i, 3.

His left arm wounded had the king of France,

His shield was pierc'd, his *vant-brace* cleft and split.

Fairf. Tasso, xx, 139.

His wyfe Panthea had made of her treasure a curate
and helmet of golde, and likewyse his *vambraces*.

Pal. of Pleas., i, p. 50, repr.

VANT-CURRIER. Advanced guard.
French, *avant-couriers*.

Laetius was appointed to make head against the
saunt-curriers of the Sabynes, that minded to ap-
proach the gates.

North's Plut., 119 D, ed. 1579.

Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts.

Lear, iii, 2.

VANTERIE, *s.* Boasting.

T' impresse in Chloris tender heart that touch

Of deepe dislike of both their *vanteries*.

Daniel's Works, K k 6.

To VANT-GUARD. To stand as a
guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,

With broad deepe ditch, *vant-guarding* stately wall.

Remedy of Love, by T. C. C. J., 83.

VAPOUR, *s.* A kind of hectoring,
bullying style, used for a time in low
company, for the sake of producing
mock or real quarrels. It consisted
in flatly contradicting whatever was
said by the last speaker, even if he
granted what you had asserted just
before. It is exemplified, *ad fasti-*

dium, in Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, particularly in act iv, sc. 3, but it is too long to quote. One of the persons says, while the others are quarreling,

They are at it still, sir; this they call *vapours*. *Loc. c.*
But it appears that, while this practice lasted, *vapours* were made a term for almost everything, like Pistol and Nym's *humours*. One says,

Nay, then, pardon me my *vapour*. I have a foolish *vapour*, gentlemen: Any man that does *vapour* me the ass—I do *vapour* him the lie. *Act ii.*

We have also even kind *vapours*, and courteous *vapours*, a little before. The word is pretty well worn out in that play. I ought, however, to subjoin the apology made by Mr. Gifford for his author: "There is no doubt," he says, "that this is an exact copy of the drunken conversation among the bullies, or roarers of those times: it is, however, so inexpressibly dull, that it were to be wished the author had been contented with a shorter specimen of it. His object undoubtedly was to inculcate a contempt and hatred of this vile species of tavern pleasantry; and he probably thought with Swift, when he was drawing up his Polite Conversation, that this could only be done by pressing it upon the hearer even to satiety." Vol. iv, page 483. To *vapour* still retains occasionally a similar meaning.

VARLET, s. Servant to a knight; *valet*, French, or, rather, *varlet*, old French.

Call here my *varlet*, I'll unarm again.

Tro. and Cress., i, 1.

Diverse were releaved by their *varlets*, and conveyed out of the friend. *Ibid.*

Roquefort, under *Valet*, defines it, "Jeune homme en âge de puberté, jeune homme non marié, sans état, qui n'est pas majeur, qui ne jouit pas de ses droits, qui est en apprentissage, &c."

†**VARLET.** The court card we now call the knave.

Those be the kings and queens and *varlets* among the cards. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

VARY, s. Variation.

And turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Lear, ii, 2.*
Peculiar to this place.

VAST, s. The same as *waste*, deserted space.

Urchins

Shall for that *vast* of night, when they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Temp., i, 2.*

Analogous to this is the *waste* of night, spoken of in Hamlet:

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night.

Hamlet, i, 2.

VASTACIE, s. Waste and deserted places.

What Lidian desert, Indian *vastacie*.

Claudius Nero, 4to, 1607, M 2.

VASTIDITY, s. Vastness, immensity.

A restraint

Through all the world's *vastidity* you had,
To a determin'd scope. *Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.*

No other example is known of this word, which Johnson rightly called barbarous; but the corrupt Latin word *vastiditas*, and its English derivative, might, perhaps, somewhere be found.

VASTURE, s. Vastness, excess of magnitude.

What can one drop of poyson harme the sea,
Whose hugie *vastures* can digest the ill?

Edw. III, 4to, 1598, D 1 b.

VASTY, a. Vast.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

That thy valour should be sunke

In such a *vasty* unknowne sea of armes.

Hist. of Capt. Stukeley, 4to, K 3 b.

VAVASSOR, s. A vassal of a great lord, having other vassals who held of him; exactly as the centurion in the Gospel described his military situation: "A man *under* authority, having soldiers under him." *Matth. viii, 9.* The word exists in low Latin, and French; sometimes changed to *valvassor*. It is in some way made from *vassallus*, but how is not well ascertained. Camden says,

Names also have been taken of civill honours, dignities, and estate: as king, duke, prince, lord, baron, knight, *valvasor* or *razasor*, squire, castellan, partly for that their ancestours were such, served such, acted such parts, or were *kings of the beane, Christmas lords, &c.* *Remains, p. 110.*

The word occurs in Chaucer; where Mr. Tyrwhitt only says of it, that "its precise import is as obscure as its derivation;" but he considers it as including the whole class of middling landholders. See Todd's *Illust. of Chaucer*, p. 251. Cowell quotes Jacobutius de Franchis, in *præluo Feudorum*, as saying they were called *valvasores*: "qui assident *valvæ*, i. e.,

portæ Domini, in festis." *Interpr. in voc.* Blount adds, "Sometimes it is abusively taken in ill part for a jolly fellow, or a big man." *Glossogr.* But of this usage, I have not met with an example.

†**TO VAUNSE.** To advance.

In order then themselves they did retire,
Their weapons *vaunst*, with ensignes brave displayde.
Paradyse of Daynty Devises, 1576.

†**VAUSTITY.** Emptiness.

Hee therefore did replenish the *vaustity* of my empty purse, and discharged a piece at mee with two bullets of gold.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**VAUTY.** Vaulted.

One makes the haughty *vauty* welkin ring
In praise of custards and a bag-pudding.
Taylor's Workes, 1611.

VAWARD, quasi, vanward. The first line or front of an army

My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the *vaward*. *Hen. V.* iv, 3.
To lead a *vaward*, rereward, or main host.

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 470.
The *vaward* Zerbin hath in government.
The duke of Lancaster the battell guides,
The duke of Clarence with the rereward went.
Har. Ariosto, xvi, 36.

See **BATTEL** and **REReward**.

Metaphorically, for the fore part of anything:

And since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the musick of my hounds.
Mids. N. Dr., iv, 1.

So Falstaff boasts of being "in the *vaward* of youth." *2 Hen. IV.* i, 2.

VAWMURE. See **VAMURE**.

VEGET, *a.* Lively, brilliant; *vegetus*, Latin.

In troth a stone of lustre, I assure you
It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark:
It seems an eye upon your breast.
Cartw. Ordinary, iv, 3, O. Pl., x, 290.

Vegete was not uncommon. See **T. J.**

VEGETIVE, *s.* Used for a vegetable.

Yet in noble man reform it,
And make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them.
Massinger, Old Law, act i.

Instanced by Johnson from Sandys and Dryden. Also as an adjective, from Tusser.

VELE, for veil. Spenser frequently. Merely a difference of spelling.

VELLENAGE, *id.*, for villainage, *i. e.*, vassalage. Obedience to a superior lord.

No wretchednesse is like to sinfull *vellenage*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 1.

VELLET. Old orthography, for velvet. Chaucer has *velouettes*.

His *vellet* head began to shoote out,
And his wreathed horns gan newly sprout.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 185.

†**VELVET-CAP.** Formerly the distinction of a physician.

Theod. O monsieur, I have a singular care of your valetudo. It is requisite that the French phisitions be learned and carefull; your English *velvet-cap* is malignant and envious.

Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

VELVET-GUARDS, *s.* Trimmings of velvet; a city fashion in the time of Shakespeare. Met. the persons who wore such ornaments.

And leave, in sooth,
And such protests of pepper gingerbread,
To *velvet-guards*, and Sunday citizens.

1 Hen. IV. iii, 1.
Out on these *velvet-guards*, and black-lac'd sleeves,
These simpring fashions, simply followed.

Decker's Histriomastix.

Guards should have been explained in its place, as meaning trimmings, or facings of clothes; but I perceive that it has been omitted, though referred to. They were so called, because they were intended to protect, as well as adorn, the borders of a dress.

VELVET-JACKET. Part of the distinctive dress of a prince's or nobleman's steward, with a gold chain worn over it. See **CHAIN**, **GOLD**.

VELVET-PEE. It is not easy to say what. Mr. Monck Mason conjectures that it should be *velvet peel*, for velvet covering. *Comments on B. and Fl.*, p. 272.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a *velvet-pee*.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

Possibly Mr. Mason may be right; at least, no better conjecture has yet been made. [Pl. Deutsch pye, a warm jacket, Hambro' pey, whence a pea-jacket. Goth. paida.]

VELURE, or **VELLURE**. Velvet; *velours*, French.

One girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*.
Tam. of Shrew, iii, 2.

When you came first, did you not walk the town,
In a long cloak half compass? an old hat
Lin'd with *vellure*? *B. and Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 1.

VENERY, *s.* Hunting; from the French *venerie*. Disused, probably on account of the equivoque with the word as derived from *Venus*.

And seeke her spouse, that from her still doth fly,
And followes other game and *venery*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 22.

In Howell's Vocabulary, § 3, we have, "Of hunting or *venerie*, with their proper terms."

VENETIANS, *s.* A particular fashion

of hose or breeches, originally imported from Venice.

And brought three yards of velvet and three quarters,
To make *Venetians* downe below the garters.

Haringt. Epigr., B. i, 20.

Some be called French hose, some Gallic, and some *Venetians*.—The *Venetian* hose they reckon beneath the knee to the garteryng place of the legge beneath the knee, where they are tied finely with silke pointes, or some such like, and laid on also with rowes of lace or gardes, as the other before. And yet notwithstanding all this is not sufficient, except they be made of silke, velvet, satin, damaste, and other like precious thinges beside. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses*.

The *Gallic hose* were the Gally-gaskins.

VENEW, or VENEY. See VENUE.

To VENGE, for to avenge. Shakespeare frequently.

I'm coming on to *venge* me as I may. *Henry V*, i, 2.

But 'tis an office of the gods to *venge* it,
Not mine to speak on't. *Cymbel.*, i, 7.

I should be right sorry

To have the means so to be *venge'd* on you.

B. Jons. Catilinc.

VENGE, *s.* Revenge, or vengeance.

Which with wind of *venge* else,

Will breake your guard of buttons. *Ball*, a Comedy.

Add coales afresh, preserve me to this *venge*.

Arthur, by T. Hughes, A 8.

VENGEABLE, *a.* Revengeful, cruel.

With that, one of his thrillant darts he threw,

Headed with yre, and *vengeable* despite.

Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 46.

Here it means only terrible :

Magdeburg be *vengeable* fellows ; they have almost marred all duke Maurice's men, and yet they be as strong as ever they were.

Ascham's Letter to Raven, p. 381, Bonnet.

VENGEANCE. Corruptly used for the adverb *very*.

Let us go then, but by the masse I am *vengeance* drie.

New Custome, O. Pl., i, 283.

VENICE-GLASS. A cup or goblet of fine crystal glass ; or, sometimes, a looking-glass : the manufacture of that material, in all its forms, being long carried on, almost exclusively, at Venice. They were manufactured chiefly at *Murano*, a small place about a mile from Venice. Here, says Coryat,

They make their delicate *Venice glasses*, so famous over all Christendome, for the incomparable fineness thereof, and in one of their work-houses made I a glasse myselfe.

Crud., vol. ii, p. 18, repr.

We'll quaff in *Venice glasses*,

And swear some lawyers are but silly asses.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 483.

Drink to his Venus in a *Venice glasse*, and to moralize her sex, throwes it over his head and breakes it.

Brathw. English Gent., p. 42.

In allusion to the fine mirrors of Venice, Howell thus speaks of his own "Survey of the Signory of Venice," in presenting it to the dowager countess of Sunderland :

I am bold to send your ladyship to the countrey a new *Venice looking-glasse*, wherein you may behold that admired maiden-city in her true complexion, together with her government and policy, for which she is famous the world over.

Letters, iv, 18.

See MAIDEN.

It was a very prevalent notion, that poison put into a Venice glass would speedily cause it to break. Massinger says of crystal glasses in general,

This pure metal

So innocent is, and faithful to the mistress

Or master that possesses it, that, rather

Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself

It flies in pieces and deludes the traitor.

Massing. Renegado, i, 3.

Even Howell, who went to Venice in the employment of a glass-making company, adopts this fancy :

Such a diaphanous pellucid body, as you see a crystall glass is, which hath this property above gold or silver, or any other mineral, to admit no poison.

Fam. Letters, B. i, L. 29.

Browne combats this, as well as other popular errors :

And though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature.

Pseudoxia, B. vii, ch. 17.

†It gave a piteous groan, and so it broke ;

In vain it something would have spoke :

The love within too strong for't was,

Like poyson put into a *Venice glass*.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

†The good name of a man is like a *Venice glass*, which one dropp of poison will break ; or like a sheet of fair paper, which one dropp of ink will defile.

Ward's Diary.

VENT, *s.* An inn ; from the Spanish *venta*, which means so.

Our house

Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then

Receives a guest, between the greater towns

When they come late. *B. and Fl. Love's Pilgr.*, i, 1.

Forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrets, whereof the pinnacles were of glistening silver, without omitting the draw-bridge, deep foss, and other adherents belonging to the like places : and approaching by little and little to the *vent*—he rested.

Skelton's Don Quix., P. I, ch. ii.

To VENT. To snuff up, or smell ; from *ventus* : as we now say, to wind anything.

See how he *venteth* into the winde.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Febr., 75.

Bearing his nostrils up into the winde,

A sweet, fresh feeding thought that he did *vent*.

Nothing as hunger sharpneth so the scent.

Drayt. Moone., p. 511.

To *vent up*, to lift up, by way of giving air :

But only *vented up* her umbriere,

And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spens. F. Q., III, i, 43.

VENTAGE, *s.* The holes or stops in a flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb.

Ham., iii, 2.

VENTAL, or VENTAIL, s. The beaver of a helmet; *ventaille*, old French. In Chaucer and Lydgate, *aventail*.

But sweet Erminia comforted their fear,
Her *vental* up, her visage open laid.

Fairfax, Tasso, vii, 7.

Also vi, 26.

The wicked stroke upon her helmet chaunst,
And with the force, which in itself it bore,
Her *ventayle* shar'd away —

With that her angel's face, unseen afore,
Like to the ruddie morne appear'd in sight.

Spens. F. Q., iv, vi, 19.

VENUE, VENEY, VENY, or VENEW, French. An assault or attack in fencing, cudgels, or the like; sometimes a mere thrust. From *venue*, French, a coming on.

Playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence,
three *veney*s for a dish of stewd prunes.

Merry W. W., i, 1.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen *venies* at
wasters with a good fellow for a broken head.

B. and Fl. Philast., act iv.

I've breath enough at all times, Lucifer's musk-cat,
To give your perfum'd worship three *venues*,
A sound old man puts his thrust better home
Than a spic'd young man. *Massing. Old Law, iii, 2.*

The Italian term *stoccata*, seems to have supplanted it, as more fashionable:

Venu, fie; most gross denomination as ever I heard!
O, the *stoccata*, while you live, sir, note that.

B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., i, 5.

Metaphorically, a brisk attack:

A sweet touch, a quick *venew* of wit; snip snap, quick
and home. *Love's L. L., v, 1.*

So Cooke, the queen's attorney, alluding to the wit of sir J. Harington, said,
He that could give another a *venu*, had a sure ward
for himself. *Epigr., L. i, Title to Ep. 45.*

In the law, a *venue* is a very different thing. It means the place whence the cause of action is said to come:

For bards and lawyers both, with ease,
May place the *venue* where they please.

Pleader's Guide, i, 1.

The learned author speaks of *visne*, or *vicinetum*, as the same; but the word is surely French, as in the other sense.

VERBAL, a. Used for verbose.

I am much sorry, sir,
You put me to forget a lady's manners
By being so *verbal*.

Cymb., ii, 3.

I do not recollect another instance of this usage.

VERD, s., seems to mean greenness, in the sense of freshness.

Like an apothecaries potion, or new ale, they have
their best strength and *verd* at the first.

Declar. of Popish Impost., sign. R.

VERDEA WINE. A kind of Italian wine, so called from a white grape of that name, of which it was made, and

sold principally at Florence. The grape probably had its name from its greenish colour, *verde*.

Say it had been at Rome, and seen the relics,
Drunk your *verdea* wine, and rid at Naples.

B. and Fl. Elder Bro., ii, 1.

It is spoken of by Chiabrera:

Temprare un die buon Corso, un di buon Greco,
Et un d'amabilissima *verdea*.

Menage confirms the reason of its name: "Questo celebre vino, a mio credere, è così chiamato dal colore, che tira a verdigno." *Orighini*. The best, he says, grew on the hills called Arcetri. So much for Theobald's imaginary river *Verde*, near which he supposes this wine to grow. *Note on the above passage of Beaumont and Fletcher.*

VERDUGO. A Spanish word, meaning an executioner, or a severe stroke. In the following passage, probably intended to mean a stunning blow from drink:

Where, sir? Have you got the pot *verdugo*?

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, 1.

The person so addressed is in liquor. The commentators have changed it to *vertigo*. *Verdugo* occurs as a name, Tamer Tamed, iv, 1. Perhaps meaning the hangman's.

Jonson's term of *Verdugoship*, must therefore be construed *hangmanship*, instead of being referred to any noble family of Spain. Face ridicules, while he pretends to speak highly of him:

His great
Verdugoship has not a jot of language,
So much the easier to be cozen'd. *Alchemist, iii, 2.*

VERDUROUS, a. Green, covered with verdure.

Whose *verdurous* clusters that with moisture swell,
Seem, by the taste, and strangeness of the shapes,
The place that bare them faithfully to tell.

Drayt. Moses, f.c., p. 1612.

Milton has used the word, and Phillips. See Johnson.

VERMILED. Adorned, flourished, vermiculated.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.

Ph. de Commynes, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled*
with golde. *Ibid.*

VERSER, s. A versifier, one who makes verses; a contemptuous name for one not thought worthy of the name of poet. Drummond says, that Ben Jonson

Thought not Bargas a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote not fiction.

Heads of a Conversation, Works, p. 225.

It seems also to have been an occasional name for some kind of gaming sharper. One gambler says of another, evidently meaning to be witty, on being asked whether he can *verse*?

Ay, and set too, my lord. He's both a *setter* and a *verser*.
Chapm. Mons. D'Ol., iv, 1.

Setter is easily understood, one who *sets* at hazard for any stake proposed; and they are enumerated among gamblers in Compl. Gamester, p. 5. What a *verser* was to do, is not so clear; but the speech above-cited is intended to pun between these occupations of a sharper, and the writing verses, and setting them to music.

To *verse* is used as a verb by Shakespeare and Prior. See T. J.

†VERY. For verily.

Mirth is his life and trade, and I thinke *very*,
That he was got when all the world was merry.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

VIA. Literally *a way*, Latin; but used as an exclamation for *away! go on*. Doubtless designed originally as a quibble, between *via*, a way, and the interjection *away*.

Via! we'll do't, come what will. *Love's L. L., v, 2.*
Via, Pecunia! when she's run and gone,
And fled, and dead; then will I fetch her again.

B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 1.

Away, then, find this fidler, and do not miss me
By nine o'clock. *L. Via! B. & Pl. Mons. Thom., ii, 2.*
Your reward now shall be, that I will not cut your
strings, nor break your fiddles: *Via! away!*

Chapm. May-Day, iv, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 77.

Among the helps in horsemanship, G. Markham enumerates,

First the voyce, which sounding sharply and cheerfully, crying, *via, how, hey*, and such-like, adde a spirit and liveliness to the horse, and lend a great helpe to all his motions.

Cheap and Good Husbandry, p. 15.

After all, *via*, as an interjection, is directly borrowed from the Italian. Antonini renders it in Latin by *eja, age*, and gives as a phrase to exemplify it, "Or, *via!* non aver paura," which is exactly the English use of it, in our examples. The Crusca Dict. has the same.

VICE, or INIQUITY. A personage in the old dramas or moralities, whose office and character has been amply explained under the head INIQUITY. The *Vice* usually exhibited several ludicrous contests with the devil, by whom he was finally carried away.

A song given to the Clown, in Twelfth Night, describes this personage in a very characteristic style:

I am gone, sir,
And anon, sir,
I'll be with you again;
In a trice,
Like to the old *Vice*;
Your need to sustain.
Who with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah ha, to the devil;
Like a mad lad,
Pare thy nails, dad,
Adieu, Goodman devil!

Twelfth N., iv, 2.

Tusser speaks of a person who has

His face made of brasse like a *vice* in a game.

Chap. 54, p. 101, ed. 1672.

That is, in a play.

Now issued in from the reareward, madam *Vice*, or olde *Iniquitie*, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of old *Vice* in a comedy.

Owle's Almanacke, 1618, p. 12.

The *vice* was in fact the buffoon of the morality, and was succeeded in his office by the clown, whom we see in Shakespeare and others.

Light and lascivious poems, which are commonly more commodiously uttered by these buffons or *rices* in plays, then by any other person.

Puttenham, ii, 9, p. 69.

2. A person in the habit of acting that part:

There is a neighbour of ours, an honest priest, who was sometimes (simple as he now stands) a *vice* in a play, for want of a better.

Plaine Percevall, in Cens. Lit., vol. ix, p. 251.

VICTUALLER. A tavern-keeper was sometimes termed a victualler, under which name a still more disgraceful profession was often concealed. Thus the Hostess in Henry IV, whose trade is not at all equivocal, calls herself a victualler.

Marry, there's another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law — Hostess. All victuallers do so. What's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent.

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

This informer comes into Turnbull street, to a victualling house, and there falls in league with a wench.

Webster & Rowley's Cure for a Cuckold.

To VIE. A term in the old game of gleek, for to wager the goodness of one hand against another. There was also to *revie*, and other variations. "To *vie* [at cards], to challenge, or invite." *N. Bailey*. Mr. Gifford best defines it: "To *vie*," he says, "was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards; to *revie* was to cover it with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in

his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. This vying and revying upon each other, continued till one of the party lost courage, and gave up the whole; or obtained, for a stipulated sum, a discovery of his antagonist's cards: when the best hand swept the table." See his Note on Every Man in his Humour, act iv, sc. 1.

The first or eldest says, I'll *rye* the ruff, the next says, I'll see it, the third says, I'll see and *revie* it; &c.

Compl. Gamester, p. 66.

Also Wit's Interpreter, p. 366. It was used also at primero, and other games.

Hence, to contend in rivalry:

Nature wants stuff

To *vie* strange forms with fancy. *Ant. & Cleop.*, v, 2.

When Petruchio falsely says that Katherine *vied* kiss on kiss with him, he appears to mean, that she played as for a wager with them. *Tam. of Shrew*, ii, 1.

Hence also to *out-vie*:

I'll either win or lose something, therefore I'll *vie* and *revie* every card at my pleasure.

Greene's Art of Cony-catching.

Vie and *revie*, like chapmen proffer'd,
Would be received what you have offered.

Drayl. Muses' Elysium.

To wager:

More than who *vies* his pence to see some trickes,
Of strange Morocco's dumb arithmeticke.

Hall's Sat., iv, 2, p. 62.

A *VIE*, *s.* A wager. A challenge, or invitation. *Bailey*.

We'll all to church together instantly,
And then a *vie* for boys.

B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., v, last sc.

VIES, or *THE VIES*. An old name for the Devizes, in Wilts. "Qui prope castrum *De Vies*, sive *the Vies*, caput aperit." *Camden's Wilts*, 2d ed., p. 137.

While the proud *Vies* your trophies boast,
And unreveng'd walks [Waller's] ghost.

Hudib., I, ii, v. 495.

It blew him to *the Vies*, without beard or eyes,
But at least three heads and a half.

Loyal Songs, vol. i, p. 107.

VILD, *a.* The same as vile, often so written, though no reason appears for it in the etymology, or otherwise. Johnson writes it *vil'd*, as if from a verb; but it is not so. See him in *Vil'd*. It is commonly written *vilde*.

But this *vild* race,

Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good
natures

Could not abide to be with. *Tempest*, i, 2.

With beastly sin thought her to have defilde,

And made the vassall of his pleasures *vilde*.

Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 3.

But what art thou? what goddesses, or how styl'd?

A. Age am I call'd. *E.* Hence, false virago *ryld*.

Heyw. Pleasant Dialogues, p. 49.

Thus seventene years I liv'd like one exil'd,

Untill I able was to breake a launce,

And for that place me seem'd too base and *vild*.

Har. Ariost., xx, 7.

VILDLY, *adv.* From the above, for vilely.

Which stunk so *vildly*, that it forst him slacke

His grasping hold, and from her turne him backe.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 20.

How *vildly* this shows,

In one that would command another's temper,

And bear no bound in 's own! *B. & Fl. Pilgr.*, ii, 2.

VILIACO, *s.* A villain, scoundrel, or coward; *vigliacco*, old Italian. See Florio.

Now out, base *viliaco*! Thou my resolution!

B. Jonson, Ev. M. out of his H., v, 3.

As soon as eer they enter'd our gates, the noise went;
before they came near the great hall, the saint-hearted
villiacoes sounded [fainted] thrice.

Decker, Satiromastix, Or. of Dr., iii, p. 98.

†Shrove-Tuesday constables are baffled, bawds are bang'd, punckes are pillag'd, panders are plagued, and the chiefe commanders of these valourous *villiacoes*, for their reward for all this confusion, doe in conclusion purchase the inheritance of a jayle.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

VINEW'D. Mouldy. "Mucidus."

E. Coles.

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were
vinew'd and hourie with over-long lying.

T. Beaumont to Speght, in his Chaucer.

The same as *FINEW'D*, q. v.

†*VINTINER*. An inferior officer who had the charge of twenty archers or billmen.

VIOL-DE-GAMBO. Properly, an instrument rather smaller than the violoncello, and having six strings. I suspect that by *viol* alone, our ancestors meant violin, or perhaps the tenor. See the quotations in Johnson. The *viol-de-gambo* was a fashionable instrument, even for ladies to play.

He's a very fool and a prodigal. *Sir T. Fie*, that you'll say so! he plays on the *viol-de-gambo*, and speaks three or four languages. *Twelfth N.*, i, 3.

Here *viol* is evidently used for it:

She now remains in London—to learn fashions, practice music; the voice between her lips, and the *viol* between her legs, she'll be a fit consort very speedily.

Middleton, Tr. to catch O. One, act i;

Anc. Dr., v, 136.

Howell considers *viol* as meaning both: "A *viol*; una *viola*, di braccio, o da gamba: a *viola* of the arm or leg." *Vocabulary*, § 27.

Coryat accordingly speaks of *treble viol*, which must be a violin:

I heard much good musicke in saint Marke's church, but especially that of a *treble viol*, which was so excellent that I thinke no man could surpasse it.

Crud., vol. ii, p. 20, repr.

Her *viol-de-gambo* is her best content.

Returns from Parnassus, iii, 2.

Thy *gambo viol* plac'd between thy thighs,
Wherein the best part of thy courtship lies.

Marston, Satire 1.

To VIOLENT, v. To act with violence.

The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violentetk* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 4.
I find not the least appearance that his former adver-
saries *violented* any thing against him under that
queen. *Fuller's Worthies, Anglesey, under Merrick.*

Ben Jonson has to violence :

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any,
Nor nature *violenced* in both these.

Devil an Ass, ii, 6.

†**VIOLER.** One who practises on the viol.

To the Frenche *violer* for his quarters paye, 12*li.* 10*s.*
Prince Henry's Book of Payments, 1609.

VIRBIUS. A name purely Latin, though founded on a Greek fable. Virgil tells us, that it was assumed by Hippolytus, when recalled to life by Æsculapius, after which he lived at Aricia, with the nymph Egeria :

Solus ubi in silvis Italia ignobilis ævum
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine *Virbius* esset.

Æn., vii, 776.

Now this *Virbius*, say the etymologists, is made of *vir*, and *bis*, as being twice a man. This part of the story, therefore, must be altogether Latin ; but Pausanias reports the revival of Hippolytus, and his living at Aricia, B. ii, ch. 27. Virgil also gives him a son of the same name, and makes Aricia his mother :

Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello
Virbius ; insignem quem mater Aricia misit
Eductum *Egeriæ* lucis. *Ibid.*, v, 761.

This name has occasionally been used to signify, generally, a person revived. So Massinger has introduced it :

From this living fountain
I could renew the vigour of my youth,
And be a second *Virbius*. *Roman Actor*, iii, 2.

Hence the verses collected by Duppa, bishop of Winchester, in honour of Ben Jonson, were published under the title of "*Jonsonus Virbius* ;" or, as a less learned publisher might have named them, "*Jonson Revived*." They consist of verses in honour of the deceased poet, written by the most celebrated persons of that day ; among the rest, sir John Beaumont, bishop King, May, Habington, Waller, Howell, Cleveland, Jasp. Mayne, W. Cartwright, Owen Feltham, and several others ; indeed, almost all writers then famous. "*Jonsonus*

Virbius," is reprinted by Mr. Gifford at the end of Jonson's works.

To VIRE. To turn about ; now always written *veer*, from the pronunciation of the French original, *vire*.

No, no ; he hath *vired* all this while, but to come the sooner to his affected end. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 436.

VIRELAY, s. A sort of rondeau, not very well defined in English verse, but certainly derived from the French *virelai*, which is thus described : "Nom d'une ancienne poesie Francoise, toute composée de vers courts, sur deux rimes. Elle commence par quatre vers, dont les deux premiers se repètent dans le cours de la piece." *Diction. Lexique.* Geo. Gascoigne, who appears to have been ignorant of the real origin, makes it into *verlay*, and explains it "*verd laye*, or *green song* ;" which is nonsense. Nor is his explanation of it much better. See his Notes of Instr., Haslewood's ed., 1815, p. 11. The real derivation is from *vire*, to turn ; for the *virelai* admitted only two rhymes, and, after employing one for some time, the poet was *vire*, or to turn to the other. "Après avoir conduit pendant quelque temps le *lai* sur une rime dominante—il falloit le faire tourner, ou *vire*, sur l'autre rime, qui devenoit dominante à son tour." *Dict. d'Elocution*, dans le mot *Lay*. They were always in short lines of seven or eight syllables. I do not recollect any real *virelay* in English ; but they are often alluded to by our poets, as if used.

Bransles, ballads, *virelayes*, and verses vaine.

Spens. P. Q., III, x, 8.

Where be the dapper ditties that I dight,
And roundelays and *virelayes* so soot ?

Davison's Poet. Rhaps., repr. 60.

Then slumber not with dull Endymion,
But tune thy reed to dapper *verilayes*.

Drayt. Ecl., iii, p. 1393.

Dryden used the word. See Johnson. *Virelays* are not mentioned by Puttenham. Gascoyne, in the place above quoted, says, "but I must tell you by the way, that I never redde any verse which I saw by auctoritie called *verlay*, but one, and that was a long discourse in verses of ten sillables," &c. It is plain that he had not seen a real *virelay*.

VIRGINAL, a. Belonging to a virgin.

The *virginal* palms of your daughters. *Coriol.*, v, 2.

Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire.

2 *Hen. VI.*, v, 2.

Where gentle court and gracious delight,
She to them made, with mildness *virginall*.

Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 20.

Or belonging to a *virginal*, *v. infra*.

Where be these rascals that skip up and down,
Faster than *virginal* jacks. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 483.

VIRGINAL, s. An instrument of the spinnet kind, but made quite rectangular, like a small piano-forte. I remember two in use, belonging to the master of the king's choristers. Their name was probably derived from being used by young girls. They had, like spinnets, only one wire to each note. Sir John Hawkins speaks of them as being in fact spinnets, though under a different name; yet his own figures of them demonstrate a material difference in the construction. The spinnet, as many persons remember, was nearly of a triangular shape, and had the wires carried over a bent bridge, which modified their sounds; those of the *virginal* went direct, from their points of support, to the screw-pegs, regularly decreasing in length from the deepest bass note to the highest treble. See *Hist. of Mus.*, vol. ii, p. 442.

This was her schoolmaster, and taught her to play the *virginals*. *Hon. Whore*, O. Pl., iii, 359.

Sometimes called a *pair of virginals*, but improperly:

No, for she's like a *pair of virginals*,
Always with jacks at her tail.

Ibid., 2 Part, O. Pl., iii, 454.

So that thy teeth, as if thou wert singing prick-song,
stand coldly quivering in thy head, and leap up and down like the nimble jacks of a *pair of virginals*.

Decker, Gul's Hornb., ch. 3.

This expression rather puzzled the learned editor of the reprint of 1812, who seems to have concluded from it that we do not rightly understand what the instrument was; but, having frequently seen it, I can assure him, that it was a single instrument, even more so than an organ, which was sometimes also called a *pair of organs*. See **ORGANS**.

To **VIRGINAL**, *v.*, from the above. To play with the fingers, as on a *virginal*. Apparently intended as a word coined in contempt and indignation.

Still *virginalling*
Upon his palm! *Winter's Tale*, i, 2.
VIRID, a. Green; a Latinism, from *viridis*.

Her tomb was not of *virid* Spartan greet,
Nor yet by cunning hand of Scopas wrought.

Pairf. Tasso, xii, 94.

By *virid* Spartan, I suppose the translator meant the marble called *verde antico*. There is nothing corresponding in the original.

VISNOMY, s. A contraction and corruption of *physiognomy* (quasi *phys-nomy*), improperly used for countenance.

When as the paine of death she tasted had,
And but half scene his ugly *visnomie*.

Spens. F. Q., V, iv, 11.

So also in *Muipotmos*, l. 310.

Thou out of tune psalm-singing slave! spit in his *visnomy*.
B. & Pl. Wom. Pleas'd, iv, 1.

†**VIVE.** Lively.

Not that I am able to express by words, or utter by eloquence, the *vive* image of my own inward thankfulness.
Wilson's James I.

ULEN-SPIEGEL. The German name of a man, called in English **OWLE-GLASS**, which see. Since that article was printed, I have met with a French translation of his life, with this title: "*Histoire de la Vie de Tiel Wlespiegle, contenant ses faits et finesses, ses aventures, et les grandes fortunes qu'il a eues, ne s'étant jamais laissé tromper par aucune personne.*" A Amsterdam, 1702. This edition professes to contain several pieces not before translated. It has a neatly engraved frontispiece, representing an owl looking at himself in a glass, which is supported by a figure of Folly, with the motto, "*Ridendo dicere verum.*" According to this history, he was buried in the year 1350; but the motto seems to imply, that the whole is a jest. Most of the hero's feats are very filthy.

ULLORXA. This strange name, which occurs in the first folio of Shakespeare's *Timon*, is only mentioned here as marking no less the superstitious veneration of Mr. Malone for that edition, than the equally exaggerated contempt for it, which Mr. Steevens expresses in his note upon the passage.

Go, bid all my friends again,
Lucius, Lucullus, and Sempronius [*Ullorxa*], all.
I'll once more feast the rascals. *Timon*, iii, 4.

Now, as no such name is known in any language, and it is here inconsistent with the measure of the verse, there could be little reason to restore it; but equally unnecessary was it to decry the edition in which it appears, which, notwithstanding its errors in names, certainly has more authority in its favour than any subsequent edition.

UMBER, or UMBRIERE. The moveable vizor of a helmet, that which shaded the face; whence its name. Called also the beaver.

But only vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spens. P. Q., III, i, 42.

So again, in IV, iv, 44.

Thorough the *umber* into Troylus' face.

Lidgate, quoted by Steevens.

And brast up his *umbar* three times—and would have smitten him in the face.

Stowe's Annals, 1601, sign. S s 3 b.

Called also **VENTALL**, which see.

Another signification has been falsely assigned to *umber*. Hamlet says, speaking of playing on the pipe, "govern these ventages with your finger and thumb," act iii, 2; but the old quarto reads, "with your fingers and the *umber*." Whence some have conjectured that *umber* was a name for the brass key or stop on the German flute; but no such name for it anywhere appears, and there is reason to suppose that the invention of such a key is more modern than the time of Shakespeare. We may, therefore, safely discard the *umber* of the quarto Hamlet.

UMBER, s. A sort of brown colour. This word is still used, technically, in the same sense.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.

As you l. it, i, 3.

Umber is a species of ochre, formerly brought from *Umbria*. It contains a large proportion of oxide of iron, on which its colour depends. Burnt *umber* has its colour modified by fire. See Kidd's Mineralogy, vol. i, p. 180.

To UMBER. To stain with umber, or any dark hue.

You had tane the pains
To dye your beard, and *umbre* o'er your face,
Borrow'd a sute and ruffe, all for her love.

B. Jons. Alch., v, 5.

Fire answers fire; and, through their paly flames,
Each battle sees the others *umber'd* face.

Hen. V., act iv, Chorus.

Even Pope has used "*umber'd* arms," for "embrowned." Nothing, therefore, can be more absurd than to explain this as having any reference to the *umber* of the helmet; except, indeed, Mr. Steevens's pressing the word *adumbrations* into the service; as if to *adumbrate*, for to overshadow, were not known to all. See the notes on the passage of Henry V.

UMBLES, s. Part of the inside of a deer; a hunting term. The liver, kidneys, &c.

The keeper hath the skin, head, *umbles*, chine, and shoulders.

Holinsk., i, 204.

In the following passage it seem to be used improperly for limbs:

Faith a good well-set fellow, if his spirit
Be answerable to his *umbles*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 54.

The old books of cookery give receipts for making *umble*-pies; see May's Acc. Cook, p. 231, and on this was founded a very flat proverbial witticism, of "making persons eat *umble-pye*," meaning to *humble them*. It is, or ought to be, in Swift's Polite Conversation.

UMBRANA, or OMBRINA. The name of a fish, called also *umbra*; in English *umber*, or *grayling*; the *salmo thymallus* of Linnæus. Lovell says of it: "At Rome it's counted a well tasted and noble fish: and is best and fattest in the dog-dayes, and then *the head is the best*." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 230. Much the same account is still given of it. See Donovan's English Fishes, at Plate 88. The French call it *ombre*; which, as well as its Latin name, *umbra*, is supposed to be derived from its quick gliding away, like a shadow. It is much celebrated in the comedy of the Woman Hater, by Fletcher, where Lazarillo, a ridiculous epicure, is tantalized throughout the piece, with the prospect of feasting upon an *umbrana's* head. It is thus introduced:

For the duke's own table,

The head of an *umbrana*.

L. Is it possible?

Can heav'n be so propitious to the duke?

B. Yes, I'll assure you, sir, 'tis possible.

Heaven is so propitious to him.

L. Why then
He is the richest prince alive: he were
The wealthiest monarch in all Europe, had he
No other territories, dominions, provinces,
Nor seats, nor palaces, but only that
Umbrana's head.

B. 'Tis very fresh and sweet, sir.
The fish was taken but this night, and th' head,
As a rare novelty, appointed by
Special commandment for the duke's own table.

Act i, scene 2.

This story, which is treated in the comedy with excellent humour, seems to have been told originally by Paulus Jovius, de Piscibus Romanis (cap. v, p. 49), from whom Bayle quotes it at large, in the article Augustin Chigi, note (A). The gourmand there is T. Tamisius; the head is first sent to the Triumvirs, who present it to cardinal Riario, and he again to cardinal Sanseverino, who gives it to Ghisius (so he Latinises Chigi) and he to a courtesan, his mistress. The pursuit of it by the epicure, through all these stages, is related in the tale, exactly as in the comedy. Jovius thus speaks of the fish: "*Umbram hodie Romani ombrinam vocant. Capita umbrarum, sicut et silurorum, triumviris, rei Romanæ conservatoribus, dono dantur.*" Whether Fletcher had the story from Jovius, or any other authority, I know not. After writing this account, I found that a writer in a publication called the Athenæum, had some time past detected the story in Bayle; whence it has been repeated in Weber's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher.

†**UMBRELLA.** A name given formerly according to its literal meaning, to a sort of fan used for protecting the face against the sun.

And like *umbrellas* with their feathers,
Sheld you in all sorts of weathers.

Drayton's Muses Elizium, 1630.

Umbrello (Ital. *umbrella*), a fashion of round and broad fans, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the sun or fire; and hence any little shadow, fan, or other thing, wherewith women guard their faces from the sun.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

UN. A particle much used in composition, to express a negative to the simple word; like α privativa of the Greeks. The compounds of it are so numerous, that many which are not in common use might have been observed; but as they do not generally

require any explanation, I have not noticed many of them.

UNANELED. Unanointed, *i. e.*, without receiving the supposed sacrament of extreme unction; from the Saxon *ele*, which means oil. There was much doubt about the following passage, till this sense was ascertained. See Johnson. But that there is no real cause for doubt, see the authorities quoted under ANELE.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled*. *Hamlet*, i, 5.

UNAWARES, in my opinion, a mere corruption of *unaware*, *i. e.*, *not aware*: for there is no reason whatever to be given for the plural form. Johnson says that he thinks *at unawares* is the proper form, in the sense of *suddenly, unexpectedly*. It is certain that *at unawares* was occasionally used. Yet the oldest translation of the Psalm (that in the Prayer-book) gives *unawares*, without *at*, in the very psalm which he quotes.

Yea, the very objects came together against me *unawares*. *Ps.* xxxv, 15.

The Bible version has dropped the term altogether in that place, substituting, "and I knew it not;" but in an earlier verse it has the other form:

Let destruction come upon him *at unawares*. *V.* 8.

Dryden also has the expression. See Johnson. But it is certainly now obsolete, and would not bear analysing at any time:

Who hath stabb'd

This silly creature here, *at unawares*.

Dan. Hymen's Triumph, iv, 4, p. 313.

UNBARBED. Untrimmed, not dressed by the barber.

Must I go shew them my *unbarb'd* sconce.

Coriol., iii, 2.

Metaphorically, not mown:

When with his hounds

The lab'ring hunter tufts the thick *unbarbed* grounds
Where harbor'd is the hart.

Drayl. Polyolb., xiii, p. 916.

UNBATED. Not blunted, as foils are, but having a sharp point.

You may choose

A sword *unbated*, and in a pass of practice
Requite him for your father.

Hamlet, iv, 7.

Pope says that some editions read here *embaited*, *i. e.*, envenomed; but this must be a mistake, because in the very next act, *unbated* and envenomed are joined together:

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand
Unbated and envenom'd. Act v, 2.
UNBRAIDED. Not braided as laces
 are. Till a more certain explanation
 can be found, this simple and natural
 one may surely answer the purpose.

C. Has he any *unbraided* wares?
 S. He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow.
Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

This word would hardly require notice,
 had it not puzzled some of the com-
 mentators of Shakespeare.

To UNCAPE. Said to be a hunting
 term, but no authority is produced,
 and the explanations are various. It
 seems to imply throwing off the
 dogs.

I warrant, we'll unkennel the fox.
 Let me stop this way first:—so now *uncap*.
Merr. W. W., iii, 8.

The commentators have puzzled
 strangely about it. Falstaff is the
 fox, and he is supposed to be hidden,
 or kennel'd, somewhere in the house;
 no expression, therefore, relative to a
 bag-fox, can be applicable, because
 such a fox would be already in the
 hands of the hunters. The *uncap*
 is decidedly to begin the hunt after
 him; when the holes for escape had
 been stopped. How correctly the
 term is used, not being a fox-hunter,
 I cannot pretend to say; but the
 common sense of the passage is clear
 enough.

†**UNCAREFUL.** Producing no care.

There shall thy soul possess *uncareful* treasure,
 There shalt thou swim in never-fading pleasure.
Quarles's Emblems.

UNCE, s. A claw; from *uncus*, Latin.

The river-walking serpent to make sleepe,
 Whose horrid crest, blew scales, and *unces* blacke,
 Threat every one a death.

Heywood, Brit. Troy, vii, 76.

To UNCLUE. A very uncommon word,
 seemingly for to unravel, or undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
 It would *unclue* me quite. *Timon of Ath.*, i, 1.

UNCOAL-CARRYING. A ridiculous
 compound, derived from the cant
 phrase of *carrying coals*, in the sense
 of putting up with insults. See **COALS**,
TO CARRY.

Now, sir, he (being of an *un-coal-carrying* spirit) falls
 foul of him, calls him gull openly.

Chapman's May Day, iii; *Anc. Drama*, iv, 72.

The person had been instructed before,
 Above all things, you must *carry no coals*.

Ibid., p. 20.

UNCOUTH, a. In its simplest sense,
 unknown; used also for strange, per-

plexing. From the Saxon, *cuth*,
 known, with the negative particle.
 In modern usage, this word seems
 entirely confined to objects of sense,
 and principally of sight, as to
 things which have an awkward and
 disgusting appearance; for which
 reason, when we meet it applied to
 mental objects, it produces an anti-
 quated effect.

I am surprised with an *uncouth* fear.

Tit. Andr., ii, 4.

All cleane dismayd to see so *uncouth* sight.

Spens. P. Q., I, i, 50

Now this *uncouth* sight was that of
 seeing, in a dream, his lady behaving
 immodestly.

That, with the *uncouth* smart, the monster lowly
 cryde. *Ibid.*, I, xi, 20.

2. **Unbecoming:**

Nor swell'd his breast with *uncouth* pride therefore,
 That heav'n above on him this charge had laid.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 18.

3. **Simply, uncommon, or unknown:**

It is no *uncouth* thing
 To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.

B. Jons. Sejanus, iii, ad fin.

Johnson has no distinction of sense.

UNCOUTH, UNKISS'D, that is, un-
 known, unkiss'd. A proverbial phrase,
 alluding to the custom of saluting
 friends and acquaintances at meeting,
 but not unIntroduced strangers. Ray
 therefore has it, "*unknown, un-*
kissed." *Prov.*, p. 22. So also Hey-
 wood:

Unknowne, unkist; it is lost that is unsought.

Poems, 4to, 1566, D 4.

Thou caytif kerne, *uncouth* thou art, *unkist* thou cts
 sal bee. *Mar-Martine, in Cens. Lit.*, ix, 69.

He cannot be so uncivill as to intrude, unbid, *uncouth*,
unkist. *Hawkins's Apollo Shroving*, 8vo, 1637, D 6 b.

To UNDERBEAR. To bear; the same
 as to undergo.

And leave those wounds alone
 Which I alone am bound to *under-bear*.

King John, iii, 1.

And patient *underbearing* of his fortune.

Rich. II, i, 4.

To UNDERFONG. A Chaucerian word,
 retained by Spenser, and some others;
 from *underfengan*, or *-fongan*, Saxon,
 meaning to ensnare, or undertake.

And thou, Menalcas, that by trecheree
 Didst *underfonge* my lasse to wexe so light.

Spens. Shep. Kal., June, v, 102.

Also to undertake:

But if thou algate lust, light vielayes,
 And looser songs of love to *underfonge*.

Ibid., Nov., v, 21.

To guard from beneath:

The walles—have towres upon them sixteene; mounts
underfonging and enflanking them, two of old, now
 three.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 153, Park's ed.

Also to entrap :

And some by slight he eke doth *underfang*.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 7.

Here it is *underfang* :

I studied still, in every kind of thing,
To serve my prince and *underfang* his fone.
Mirr. Mag., p. 107.

UNDER-MEAL, s., means only afternoon. Not made from a *meal*, a repast, but from *mæl*, Saxon, for part or portion ; as in *dropmeal*, *piece-meal*, &c. "The after-part of the day." Hence it is Latinized by *po-meridies*, or *post-meridies*, in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*.

I think I am furnished for cattern [*i. e.*, Catherine] pears, for one *under-meal*.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 2.

That is, "I have enough for one afternoon." It has been explained, "an afternoon's meal, or slight repast after dinner;" but that is contradicted by the following examples. Here, for instance, it means evidently the time after dinner :

By the time—he hath din'd at a tavern, and slept his *undermeale* at a bawdy-house, his purse is on the heild.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 144.

Perhaps also for the *siesta*, or afternoon's repose :

And in a narrower limit than the forty-year's *undermeale* of the seven sleepers. Nash, *ut supra*, p. 151.

To put it out of all doubt, in Coles's English Dictionary (1677), I find *undermeles* exactly explained *afternoons*. [Here it is evidently a meal.]

†Another greater supper or *undermeale* was made readie for them comming home from ditching and plowing, and the biggest pots did smoake with pot-tage.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 186.

UNDERN, s. Nine in the morning ; or the third hour of the day, according to ancient reckoning. Pure Saxon ; occurring also in several compounds, as *undernmete*, *undernsang*, &c. How, therefore, Mr. Tyrwhitt should be at a loss for its etymology, I cannot guess ; and to *undernoon*, which he quotes from Peck's *Desiderata*, it could not have any reference ; *undernoon*, or afternoon, being clearly three hours at least later than the *undern*. His very quotation shows *undernone* to be later than ten o'clock. See the note on ver. 8136 of the Cant. Tales. Neither has it any connexion with *ORNDERN*, or *ARN-DERN*, q. v.

UNDERSKINKER. Under-drawer ; from *under* and *skinker*. See **SKINK**.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an *underskinker*, one that never spake other English in his life than, "eight shillings and sixpence;" and, "you are welcome."

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

UNDER-SONG, s. The burden, or the accompaniment of a song.

He thus began—

To praise his love, his hasty waves among,
The frothy rocks bearing the *under-song*.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 103.

So ended she ; and all the rest around,
To her redoubled that her *under-song*. Spens. F. Q.

Dryden also used it. See Johnson.

UNDER-SPUR-LEATHER, s. An underling, a subservient person. A quaint metaphor.

A design was publickly set on foot, to dissolve the Catholic church into numberless clans and clubs ; and to degrade priests into meer tenders, or *under-spur-leathers* to those clans and clubs.

J. Johnson, Unbl. Sacrif., Pref., p. xxx.

Swift has it too, but I forget where.

To UNDERTAKE. To take in, or receive.

Whose voice so soone as he did *undertake*,
Eftsoones he stood as still as any stake.

Spens. F. Q., V, iii, 84.

UNDERTIME, or UNDERTIDE, s.

Evening ; from *under* and *time*. The inferior, or under part of the day. It has no connexion with **UNDERN**, which, as we have seen, refers to an early hour before noon.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.

Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 13.

The dictionaries have *undertide*, in the same sense. Verstegan is one of those who erroneously refer it to **UNDERN**, p. 186.

UNDER-WROUGHT, for undermined ; that is, underworked.

But thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king.

K. John, ii, 1.

†**UNDIFFERENCING.** Impartial.

Chapm. Hom., Hymn to Hermes.

UNEAR'D. Untilled. See to **EAR**.

For where is she so fair, whose *unear'd* womb,
Disdains the tillage of thy husbandry.

Shakesp., Sonnet 3.

†**UNEASE.** Trouble.

Shunne thou the seas, whiche brede *unease*,
And quiet live on lande.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

UNEATH, UNNETH, or UNNETHS,

adv. Not easily, hardly, scarcely. Saxon, *eath*, easily.

Uneath she may endure the flinty streets
To tread them with her tender-feeling feet.

2 Hen. VI, ii, 4.

That now *unneeths* their feet could them uphold.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Jan., v. 6.

He lifts at jugges, and pots, and cannes, but they
Had been so well fill'd that he *unneths* may
Advance them—to his head.

Heyw. Hierarchie, B. ix, p. 579.

And *unneth* though I utter speedie speech,
No fault of wit or folly makes me faint.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 380.

See EATH.

In the following passage it seems to
be put as a contraction of *underneath*.
It certainly does not well admit its
usual sense :

With that they heard a roaring hideous sound,
That all the ayre with terror filled wyde,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground.

Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 4.

UNEXPRESSIVE, for inexpressible,
has been thought a singular use in
Milton, but he had it from Shake-
speare :

Carve on ev'ry tree
The fair, the chaste, the *unexpressive* she.

As you l. it, iii, 2.

So in Lycidas :

And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song. Ver. 176.

And Hymn to Nativity, v. 116.

Being not formed according to ana-
logy, it has not continued in use,
notwithstanding these high autho-
rities.

UNHAPPY, *a.* Often used for mis-
chievous, as we now occasionally say
unlucky ; an *unlucky* boy, an *un-
lucky* trick, would formerly have been
called *unhappy*.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.

All's W. that Ends W., iv, 5.

Upon his neck light that *unhappy* blow,
And cut the sinews and the throat in twain.

Fairf. Tusso, ix, 70.

UNHAPPILY, *adv.* Waggishly, cen-
soriously.

You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily*. *Hen. VIII*, i, 4.
Answer me not in words, but deeds ;
I know you always talk'd *unhappily*.

Andromana, O. Pl., xi, 49.

To UNHELE. To uncover ; from *helan*,
Saxon, to cover.

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*.

Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 64.

Next did sir Triamond unto their sight
The face of his deare Canacee *unheale*.

Ibid., IV, v, 10.

Would I were forc'd
To burn my father's tomb, *unheal* his bones,
And dash them in the dirt, rather than this.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 45.

Chaucer uses it.

UNHOUSELL'D. Without receiving
the sacrament. See HOUSEL.

Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousell'd. *Hamlet*, i, 5.

†UNHUSK. To open the husk. Used
metaphorically in the *Revengers*
Tragœdie, 1608.

UNIMPROVED. Unreproved, unim-
peached.

Young Fortinbras,

Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full. *Hamlet*, i, 1.

See to IMPROVE, and Johnson, in loc.
UNION. A fine pearl ; *unio*, Latin.

And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

So afterwards, "Is the *union* here?"
but in that place I suspect that the
author intended a quibble.

Ay, were it Cleopatra's *union*.

Soliman & Pers., Or. of Dr., ii, 232.

Pliny says, that the name *unio* was an
invention of the fine gentlemen of
Rome, to denote only such pearls as
could not be matched ; which Hol-
land most accurately translates :

If they be [orient] white, great, round, smooth, and
weightie. Qualities, I may tell you, not easily to be
found all in one : insomuch as it is impossible to find
out two perfittly sorted together in all these points.
And hereupon it is that our dainties and delicates
here at Rome have devised this name for them, and
call them *unions*, as a man would say, singular, and
by themselves alone. *N. H.*, ix, 35, p. 255.

Solinus, and others, have given a
mistaken reason, as if it was that two
were never found together. They
were not, therefore, *uniques*, but
singulars.

Evelyn uses the term, speaking of
Cleopatra's large pearl, in his Journal,
21 Feb., 1645.

†UNIVERSAL. Entire. *Chapman's*
Hom., *Batrach*.

UNKEMPT, or UNKEMB'D. Un-
combed. See KEMB, and KEMPT.

The frantik mother, all unbrac't, (alas !)
With silver locks *unkemb'd* about her face.

Sylv. Du Bart., *The Capitaines*, p. 398.

Metaphorically, unpolished :

And how my rimes be ruged and *unkempt*.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Nov., 51.

And sayd, thy offers base I greatly loth,
And eke thy words, uncourteous and *unkempt*.

Spens. F. Q., III, x, 29.

†And then her *unkemb'd* hair,

Drest up with cobwebs, made her hag-like stare.

The Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 7.

UNKENT. Unknown, for *unkenned*.

Nor sought for Bay, the learned shepheard's meed,
But, as a swaine *unkent*, fed on the plains,
And made the Eccho umpire of my strains.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, p. 2.

†Witness the world, wherein is nothing rifer
Then miseries *unkent* before they come.

Complaint of Rosamond, 1607.

UNLICH, for unlike. A poetical, or
rather unpoetical licence, for the sake
of rhyming to pitch.

Her twyfold teme, of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each *unlich*.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 28.

Lich, for like, is, however, to be

found in Chancer, and Spenser himself. See LICH.

†UNLIKELY. Unexpected.

Here have happened two or three accidents of late, very *unlikely*, that made some broiling 'twixt the Scots and our nation. *Letter dated 1612.*

UNLUSTROUS. Devoid of lustre. Shakespeare was not usually a coiner of words, but no other authority has yet been produced for this :

In an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow. *Cymb., i, 7.*

UNMANN'D. A term in falconry, applied to a hawk that is not yet tamed, or made familiar with man. Metaphorically, for maiden.

Come, civil night,—
Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks,
With thy black mantle. *Rom. and Jul., iii, 2.*

Most of the expressions, in this passage, allude to terms of falconry. A hawk was *hooded* to keep her quiet; and she *bated*, when she fluttered and seemed uneasy.

UNNOTED. Not marked, or shown outwardly; for such seems to be the true interpretation of the following passage :

And with such sober and *unnoted* passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Timon of Ath., iii, 5.*

†UNPAID. Unrevenged. *Tourneur, 1608.*

UNPLAUSIVE, *a.* Not applauding, averse.

'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent, why turn'd on him. *Tro. and Cress., iii, 3.*

UNPOSSIBLE. Now changed, in common use, to impossible.

For us to levy power,
Proportionable to the enemy,
Is all *unpossible*. *Rich. II, iv, 178.*

In the public version of the Bible, it has been silently changed to *impossible*, where it was at first *unpossible*.

See T. J.

UNPREGNANT. Dull, stupid; the contrary to pregnant, in its sense of acute, sagacious, &c.

Make me *unpregnant*
And dull to all proceedings. *Meas. for Meas., iv, 4.*

See PREGNANT.

UNPROPER. Not confined to one person; from *proper*, in the sense of belonging to a particular person.

There's millions now alive
That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Othello, iv, 1.*

See PROPER.

UNREADY. Undressed. To dress being often a part of making ready, to undress was called *to make unready*.

How now, my lords, what all *unready* so !
1 Hen. VI, ii, 1.

This is said to the French lords, on seeing them leap from the walls in their shirts.

Why I hope you are not going to bed; I see you are not yet *unready*.

Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, act v; Anc. Dr., iii, p. 418.
Enter James, *unready*, in his night-cap, garterless.

Stage Direction in Two Maids of Morecluck.

To make UNREADY. To undress a person, or one's self.

Come, where have you been, wench? *make me unready*,

I slept but ill last night. *B. and Fl. Isl. Princ., act iii.*
A young gentlewoman, who was in her chamber, *making herself unready.* *Puttenh., B. iii, ch. 18.*

Take this warm napkin about your neck, sir, while I help to *make you unready.*

Middleton, Trick to catch O. One, act iii; Anc. Dr., v, p. 183.

Mont. Good day, my love: what, up, and ready too?

Tam. Both, my dear lord, not all this night *made I Myself unready*, or could sleep a wink.

Chapm. Bussy D'Amb., Anc. Dr., iii, 277.

To UNREADY, *v* To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *unreadying* herself. *Pembr. Arc., p. 379.*

To UNREAVE. To unravel.

Penelope for her Ulysses' sake
Devis'd a web, her wooers to deceive,
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*.

Spenser, cited by Johnson

UNRECURING. Incapable of cure, incurable.

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound,
Titus Andr., iii, 1.

UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.

Richard III, iv, 2.

When dissolute impiety possess'd
The *unrespective* minds of prince and people.

Daniel, Cleopatra

Not respected, neglected :

Nor the remaining viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve
Because we now are full. *Tr. and Cr., ii, 2.*

See T. J.

UNREST. Want of rest, unhappiness; a poetical word, too long disused, but lately revived. Shakespeare employed it several times.

Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and *unrest*.

Rich. II, ii, 4.

Ay, so I fear, the more is my *unrest*.
Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

Be well advis'd, thou entertain'st a guest
That is the harbinger of all *unrest*.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, 2, p. 48.

The worm of jealous envy and *unrest*,
To which his gnaw'd heart is the growing food.

Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode, Stan. 63.

Milton used the word; from whom,
and other authors, it is abundantly
exemplified by Johnson.

†UNRIPIRED.

Oh reverent man, thou bearest the richest fruit
That ever fell in the *unripired* spring.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

To UNSEEL. Applied to the eyes, to
open them; in opposition to that
mode of *seeling*, or closing them,
which was practised upon hawks.
See SEEL.

Then dazel'd eyes with pride, which great ambition
blinds,

Shall be *unseel'd* by worthy wights.

Verses by Q. Eliz. in Puttenham, iii, 20, p. 208.

UNSEEMING. Not seeming, putting
on the contrary appearance.

You do the king, my father, too much wrong,
And wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming*, to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid.

Love's L. L., ii, 1.

UNSEMINAR'D. Deprived of seminal
energy; being an eunuch.

'Tis well for thee,

That, being *unseminar'd*, thy freer thoughts
May not fly forth of Egypt.

Ant. and Cleop., i, 5.

The word appears to have been coined
for the occasion. Many, indeed, of
these *uns* seem to stand merely on
the general analogy of composition.

UNSMIRCHED. Not blackened, un-
contaminated. See SMIRCH.

Ev'n here, between the chaste *unsmirched* brow
Of my true mother.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

UNSTANCH'D. Insatiate, not to be
stopped or restrained; from to
staunch, in the sense of stopping the
effusion of blood.

Stifle the villain whose *unstanch'd* thirst,
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.

3 Hen. VI, ii, 6.

Metaphorically, incontinent, as in
Temp., i, 1.

To UNTAPPICE. To come out of con-
cealment, a hunting term. Mr. Gif-
ford, on the following passage of Mas-
singer, says, "A hunting phrase, for
turning the game out of the bag, or
driving it out of a cover." Here, how-
ever, it is used in a neuter sense, I'll
discover myself.

Now I'll *untappice* [comes forward with the bottle].

Massing. Very Wom., iii, 5.

I have no other authority for the com-
pound word; but TAPISHED is given

above, from Fairfax, with proofs of its
being a hunting term. See TOPPICE.

UNTENTED. Unappeased; not put
into a way of cure, as a wound is when
a surgeon has put a *tent* into it. See
TENT.

Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee.

Lear, i, 4.

UNTEW'D. Not pressed, or combed
like hemp. Whence the following
ridiculous description of a black
sheep:

I will encounter that blacke and cruell enemy, that
beareth rough and *untew'd* locks, whose sire [i. e., the
battering ram] throweth downe the strongest walls,
whose legs are as many as both ours, on whose head
are placed most horrible hornes by nature, as a defence
from all harmes.

Lyly's Eudymion, ii, 2.

UNTHRIFT, as a substantive. A pro-
digal, one lost to all ideas of thrift.

My rights and royalties

Pluck'd from my arms perforce, and given away
To upstart *unthrifts*.

Rich. II, ii, 1.

Look, what an *unthrift* in the world doth spend,
Shifts but his place, for still the world enjoys it.

Shakesp. Sen., ii.

If he were an *unthrift*, a ruffian, a drunkard, or a
licentious liver, then you had reason.

B. Jons. Every M. in H., iii, i.

Unthrifts do gather together with *unthrifts*, and
good fellows, with such as be good fellows, and
so forth.

Tatarnor's Adagies, 1 & b.

UNTHRIFT, a. The adjective is usually
unthrift, but in the following passages
it is *unthrift*:

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift*, that was
beloved after his meane? *Tim. of Ath.*, ii, 1.

In such a night

Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And with an *unthrift* love did run from Venice
As far as Belmont.

Mer. Ven., v, 1.

Unthrift also occurs several times.

In the first example, it has been pro-
posed to make *unthrift* a substantive,
by a different pointing; but it is
unnecessary.

†UNTIMELESS. Untimely. This
word occurs in the tragedy of Hoffman,
4to, Lond., 1631.

Have since my princely master Charles his wracke
Appear'd more dismall, then they did before,
In memory of his *untimelesse* fall.

†UNTINDE. Undone, open.

To cave they run, and by the doore it finde,
But (that which Cnemion marvells at) *untinde*.

Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1635.

†UNTRACT, or UNTRACTED.

Who having on horsebacke all alone by uncouth and
untract waies, travailed three daies without meat or
drinke.

Knolles, Hist. of Turkes, 1603.

A path *untracted* by courser spirits.

Wits Miseric, 1596.

UNTRIMMED, part. Undrest, dis-
hevelled. To *trim* the hair, or beard,
was to perform the operation of a
barber upon them; hence, the

contrary was to have those parts neglected.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,
Untrimmed hang about thy lured neck.
Tamr and Gism., O. Pl., i, 221.
Oh let me dress up those untrimmed locks.
Ibid., p. 224.

The devil tempts thee here,
Is likeness of a new untrimmed bride. *A. John, iii, 1*
Whether the word here means loosely apparelled, or has any more hidden meaning, I would not too hastily pronounce. See Chapman's *May-day, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 95.* See also **TRIM**.

UNVALUED, part. Not to be valued, invaluable, inestimable.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. *Rick III, i, 4.*
'Mongst which, there in a silver dish del'ys
Two golden apples of unvalued price.
Spenser, Sonnet 77.

So Milton, on Shakespeare himself:

Each heart
Hath, from the leaves of thy unvalued book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took.
Epitaph on Shakesp.

But it also meant not valued:

For he himself is subject to his birth,
He may not, as unvalued persons do,
Carve for himself. *Hamlet, i, 3.*

UNWAGED, part. Without wages, unhired.

And we our owne, to live or die unwaged.
Mirr for Mag., p. 408.

†**UNWARES, for UNAWARES.**

Whose cunning leads it should be sodeyns and un-
wares, I (sayeth John) am the messenger sent before.
Brutus, Paraphrase.
So deeply faulteth none, the which unware
Doth fall into the crime he cannot shun.
Gascoigne's Works, 1487

UNWARY, a. Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that unwary sight.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 28.

UNWIST, a. Unknown, undiscovered.

Of hart unwist most danger doth redound.
Ibid., III, ii, 26.

†**To UNWRAY.** To unwrap, to take off clothes.

To speak no foul or dishonest word before them, no
man to unwray himself or shew naked before them
North's Plutarch, p. 25 (Romulus).

VOIDER, s. A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal.

Piers Ploughman laid the cloth, and Simplicity brought
in the voider. *Decker, Gull's H. B., ch. 1.*

So in a burlesque speech quoted before:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon-sauces
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,
Manchets for stones; for others glorious shields,
Give me a voider. *B and P. Women Hater, i, 3.*

†A voider to take up the fragments, vasculum fragmentarium
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 188.

†Voiders, great broad dishes, to carry away the remains from a meat-table.
Dutton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†My muse hath done. A voider for the noire,
I wrong the divell, should I pick their bones.
Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

†The cloth whereon the earl dined was taken away,
and the voider wherein the plate was usually put was
set upon the cupboard's head.
History of Richard Hainam, 1658.

To VOINE, for FOIN, or to push in fencing; as vade for fade.

For to voine, or strike below the girdle, we counted it
base and too cowardly. *Har Ajax, Prologus, sub fin.*
See **FOIN**.

VOLE'E, or VOLLEY, s. Hazard, inconsiderate chance; from the French phrase *à la volée*, meaning, at random.

O, master Lovell, you must not give credit
To all that ladies publicly profess
Or talk o' the volée, unto their servants.
B. Jons. New Inn, act i.

Elsewhere he writes it *volley*:

When we do speak at volley, all the ill
We can one of another. *Id., Staple of News, act iv.*

Massinger has *volley*:

What we spake on the volley begins to work,
We have laid a good foundation. *Picture, iii, 6.*

The word *volley* is still retained, but in other senses.

VOLPONE. Ben Jonson's *Volpone* has been said to be meant for *Sutton*, founder of the Charter-house. If so, it must have been occasioned by some story of that very wealthy person being hunted by *heredipetæ*, or legacy-sharks, and having exposed them. The story appears to stand on the authority of James Howell. See *D'Israeli, Quarrels of Auth., iii, p. 134.* But Mr. Gifford has sufficiently refuted the tale, by remarking that *Sutton* was the friend and benefactor of Jonson; and showing the complete contrast between the two characters. He concludes thus: "In a word, the contrast is so glaring, that if the commentators on Shakespeare had not afforded us a specimen of what ignorance grafted on malevolence can do, we should be lost in wonder at the obliquity of intellect which could detect the slightest resemblance of *Sutton* in the features of *Volpone*." *Memoirs of B. Jonson, p. lxxxiv.* The whole passage well deserves reading, as a clear and spirited vindication of two celebrated characters, the poet, and his friend *Sutton*; for those who suppose the latter at all to resemble the fictitious character, must have a most unjust opinion of him.

VOLQUESSEN. The ancient name for the part of France afterwards contracted to *Vexin*. It was anciently the *Pagus Velocassinus*, and was, in later times, divided into *Vexin Francoise*, the capital of which was *Pontoise*, and *Vexin Normand*, whose capital was *Gisors*. The latter was in dispute between Philip II of France, and John of England.

Then do I give *Volquessen*, *Touraine*, *Maine*, *Poitiers*, and *Angou*, these five provinces.

K. John, ii, 2.

The process of corruption from the old name may be seen in this passage: Next to the island [*Ile de France*], is *Vexinum Francicum*, *Vexin*, or (as others call it) *Vulzin le Francois*. It containeth all the country, from the river *Esne* or *Ouse*, even to *Charemont*, towards *Picardy*. *Saltunstaff's Merchant*, p. 290. *Velocassinus*, *Volquessin*, *Vulzin*, *Vexin*.

VOLUNTARIES, for volunteers.

And all th' unsettled humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery volunteers,
With ladies faces, and fierce dragons spleens.

K. John, ii, 1.

†**UPLAND**, means properly the country, distinguished from the neighbourhood of towns. *Uplanders*, were country people, and *Uplandish*, countrified. This is the meaning of the adjective in the extract from *Tales and Quicke Answers* in the next article.

UPLANDISH, *a.* Wild, mountainous; savage, or dwelling in mountains.

His presence made the rudest peasant melt,
That in the wild uplandish country dwelt.

Marlow, Hero and L., Book 1st.

In the old book, entitled "*Tales and Quicke Answeres*," there is one that begins thus:

An uplandyshe man, nouryshed in the woddes, came on a tyme to the cite. *Tale xli.*

He is afterwards called a "*rural manne*," and a "*villayne*." In a subsequent tale we are told of "*an uplandishe priest*, that preached of charitie." *T. cxvii.* He seems to have been merely a country curate. [See the foregoing article.]

UPPER-STOCKS, or **OVER-STOCKS**.

Breeches; nether-stocks being used for stockings. See **NETHER-STOCKS**.

Thy upper-stocks, be they stuff with silk or stocks,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.

Heywood's Epigrams.

UPRIGHT, *a.* This word, in a passage of *King Lear*, has rather puzzled the

commentators. *Edgar*, preter that they stand on the edge of a cypice, says,

For all beneath the moon,
Would I not leap upright.

Le Warburton very plausibly conjectured *outright*; *Dr. Farmer* does whether that word existed at the though it may be found several in *Shakespeare*. *Mr. Steevens* says that, in the usage of *Chaucer's upright* meant *supine*, which is of nothing to the purpose. If *upright* to remain, the meaning must be all the world I would not even attempt to leap straight up, for fear of succeeding;" and whoever, on edge of a precipice, shall attempt leap any way, except from it, will think, feel the same apprehension. With respect to the sense of *supine* was not quite obsolete in *Shakespeare's* time, as *Mr. Steevens* quotes an almanack of 1591, which attributes certain complaints to the custom "lying too much upright." *Suppl.*, i, p. 261.

UPRIGHT MAN. A term in the cant language (and, according to *G* still in use) for a thorough-paced determined thief. Whence *Priest* thus addressed in the *Beggar's* I Come, princes of the ragged regiment,
You of the blood,—*Frigg*, my most upright knave *B. and P. B. 1*
Of whom no upright man is taster. *O. Pl.*
See *Decker's Belman*.

UPSEE DUTCH, or **UPSEE FREE** which is, in fact, the same (being used for Dutch). A cant phrase of tipplers, for being intoxicated.

I do not like the dulness of your eye,
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis upsee Dutch.

B. Jones, Alce.

That is, looks like intoxication.

So, sit down, lads,

And drink me upsee Dutch.

B. and P.

It has been said that *op-see*, in *D* means over sea, which comes near another English phrase for drunkenness, being *half seas over*. *Buzyn-fries* means "in the *I* fashion," or *à la mode de Frise*, which perhaps, is the best interpretation of the phrase.

For upsee fries he drank from four to nine,
So as each sense was steeped well in wine.

The Shrift, in Ellis's Specimen, iii.

Teach me—how to take the German's *uppy-freeze*, the Danish *rowsa*, &c. Decker's *Belman*, p. 26, repr. Were drunke according to all the learned rules of drunkenness, as *uppy freeze*, *crambo*, &c. *Id.*, *Seven Deadly Sins*.

A modern author has ventured to use *upsee* as a substantive :

Off with this liquor,
Drink *upsees* out.

Which he explains, "A Bacchanalian interjection, borrowed from the Dutch." Scott, *Lady of Lake*, vi, § 5. There is no doubt that the phrase was extremely common, and many more examples are quoted in *Popular Antiq*, vol. ii, p. 226-7, 4to; but I am inclined to think that we have not yet had the true explanation of its origin, unless that be it which is above suggested. In a passage quoted in the *Popular Antiquities*, as from an anonymous author (but which is exactly the same as that in Decker's *Belman*), it is written, "How to take the German's *op syn frize*," which comes extremely near to *op-syn-fries*, "in the Dutch fashion." According to this, *upsee-English* will regularly signify *à l'Angloise, à la mode d'Angleterre* :

The bowl, — which must be *upery English*, strong, lusty, London beer. B. and F. *Beggar's Bush*, iv, 4.

In one or two of the passages quoted, it is *upsee freeze crosse*, which is still less intelligible than the other forms.

UPSPRING, s. An upstart; one insolent from sudden elevation.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swaggering *upspring* reels.

Hamlet, i, 4.

This word, though not otherwise authorised at present, seems quite equivalent to *upstart*; to spring up being the same as to start up.

It seems also to have meant a sort of dance :

We Germans have no changes in our dances,
An *aloun*, and an *upspring*, that is all.

Chapm. Alphonse.

Or perhaps an *upspring* here is only a *spring up*, a leap into the air.

UPWARD, s. Top, or height. Whether this is anything more than a poetical licence, an instance of the *callida junctura* illustrated by Hard, I am not certain.

From the extremest *upward* of thy head,
To the descent and dust beneath thy feet,
A most foul-spotted traitor.

Lea, v, 3.

URCHIN, s. Originally and properly a hedge-hog; but also a name for one class of fairies. In an old book of songs, quoted by Mr. Douce, fairies, elves, and *urchins*, are separately accommodated with dances for their use. The following is the *urchins'* dance :

By the moone we sport and play,
With the night begins our day,
As we friske the dew doth fall,
Trip it, little *urchins* all,
Lightly as the little bee,
Two by two, and three by three,
And about, about go we.

Douce's Illustr., i, p. 11.

Shakespeare speaks also of *urchins*, and limits their actions, in the same manner, to the night :

Urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee.

Temp., i, 2.

Afterwards also he makes Caliban speak of being frightened "with *urchin* shows," ii, 2. Milton in *Comus* speaks of "*urchin* blasts," v. 845, and the name of *urchin* was often applied to very diminutive persons.

The children employed to torment Falstaff were to be dressed in these fairy shapes :

Nun Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like *urchins*, cuplies, and fairies, green and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers in their hands.

Merry W., iv, 4.

These then were fairies, and nothing like hedge-hogs. The connexion between the two seems to have been, that these diminutive beings were supposed often to assume such shapes. Hence Caliban says of the tormenting spirits employed by Prospero, that
Sometimes like apes, that moe and chalter at me,
And after, like me, then like hedge hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their prickles at my foot-fall.

Temp., ii, 2.

Thus, among the troops of demons that assault Temperance, in Spenser, we find

Some like snakes, some did like *spyders* shew,
And some like ugly *urchins*, thick and short.

F. Q., ii, xi, 13.

Urchin, in the sense of hedge-hog, is derived by Skinner from a similar Saxon word, by others, from *ericeus*, Latin. In the other signification, a Welsh derivation has been suggested for it, namely *ersch*, terrible (see Douce); but this seems very doubtful. In the phrase still current of "little *urchin*," for a child, the idea of the fairy still remains. No one would

think of calling a child "a little *hedgehog*." [In the following passage it is a name for the ash-key.]

†Or like the triple wreaths of the ash,
That he and she through Morpheus sweet-lac'd doors,
Doth drowse the starres with a poledavies *ash*.

Taylor's Works, 1680.

URE, s. Very currently employed for use. Skinner says, contracted from *usura*. It is, in fact, Norman, or law French. See Kelham's *Norm. Dict.*

And wisdom willed me without protract,
In speedie wise to put the same in *ure*.

Perrex and Purrex, O. Pl., i, 145.

This bickering will but keep our arms in *ure*,
The holy battles better to endure.

Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 493.

The stairs of rugged stone, seldom in *ure*

Brown's Br. Past., i, 5, p. 68.

In Chaucer's time it has a very different meaning, being used for fortune or adventure, like the French *heure*; *ure* being also old French for hour. See Roquesfort.

To **URE, v.**, from the substantive. To use.

Ned, thou must begin

Now to forget thy study and thy books,
And are thy shoulders to an armour's weight.

Edw. III., i, 1.

The Frenche souldiers whyche from their yowthe
have byne practysed and *urede* in seats of arms.

More's Utopia, by Robinson, C 8.

Hence to *ensure*, to make a thing habitual. Mr. Dibdin, in his edition of the *Utopia*, prints the above passage "inured," vol. i, p. 56; but this is accounted for by the intimation at p. clxxx, that he printed from another text. The quotation here given is from the edition of 1551.

†**USE.** Usury. *Usance* is sometimes employed in the same sense.

My credit would have suffered to have borrowed
many thousands in London, had I needed it; but my
scruple that I thought it not lawful to give or take
use, made the difficulty that I could not borrow the
ordinary way.

MS. Harl., 646.

O tis a thing more than ridiculous,

To take a man's full sum, and not pay *use*.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 68.

USES, s. Application of doctrines, practical use; a term particularly affected by the Puritans, and consequently ridiculed by the dramatists. See Mr. Gifford's notes on the following examples.

I am so tired

With your religious exhortations, doctrines, *uses*
Of your religious morality,
That, &c.

Manning Emp. of East, iii, 2.

But when you had been
Cudgell'd well twice or thrice, and from the doctrine
Made profitable *uses*.

Id., *Maid of Hon.*, i, 1.

The person has an edifying stomach
And a persuading palate, like his name [Palate];
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in *uses*.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, iii, 1.

USHER. See **GENTLEMAN USHER**.

The qualities of such an usher are thus described:

Yet if she want an *usher*, such an implement,
One that is thoroughly pac'd, a clean made gentleman,
Can hold a hanging up with approbation,
Plant his hat formally, and wait with patience,
"I do beseech you, sir."

B. and Pl. Wild G. Chase, vii.

USURER'S CHAIN. See **CHAIN**.

UTIS, or rather **UTAS**, quasi *avis*; from *avis*, French. The eighth day, or the space of eight days, after any festival. It was a law term, and occurs in some of our statutes: now more commonly called the octave, as the octave of St. Hilary, &c. "Any day between the feast and the eighth day, was said to be within the *utis*." *Cowell*, &c. See Dr. Wordsworth's *Eccles. Biogr.*, i, 62.

Tomorrow is St. Thomas of Canterbury's eve, and the
utis of St. Peter.

Life of Sir Th. More, i, 1.

Thys marriage was solemnized at Canterbury, and the
the *utis* of saynte Hilarye next ensuing she was
crowned.

Holinshead, vol. ii, 84, col. 1.

Hence used also for festivity:

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an *excellent*
stratagem.

3 Hen. IV., i, 1.

Then, if you please, with some roystering harmony
Let us begin the *utis* of our jollitie.

Constitution of Prebys., 4.

Kelham gives it with all these varieties: "*Utes, utas, utaves, utus*," octaves; also *ut*, for eight, and *ut*, the eighth.

UTTER, a. Outer.

So forth without impediment I post,
Till to the bridge's *utter* gate I come.

Spenser, *P. Q.*, IV, 2, 11.

Utter-barristers were lawyers admitted to plead *without* the bar, is consideration of their learning; called also *licentiati de jure*, resembling *licentiates in physic*, who are allowed to practise, though not of the college. So B. Jonson speaks of the *utter* for the external shell:

I cannot but smile at their tyrannous ignorance, that
will offer to slight me, (in these things being no
artificer) and give themselves a peremptorie licence
to judge, who have never touched so much as the
barks or *utter* shell of any knowledge.

Masque at Lord Haddington's, Introduction.

UTTERANCE, s. From the French *outrance*, and equivalent to it, meaning extremity; to fight *à l'outrance*, was to fight till one at least of the combatants was slain. It was particularly used in tournaments.

Bather than so, come Fate into the list,
And champion me to th' *utterance*.

Mech., iii, 1.

Here is my gage to sustaine it to the utterance, and besight it to the death. *Helyas, Kn. of the Swan*. This battle was fought so farre forth to the utterance, that, after a wonderfull slaughter on both sides, when that theyr swordes and other weapons were spent, they buckled together with short daggers.

Holinsh. Scott., D 7, col. 1 a.

Here is my guage to susteyne it to the utterance.

Guy, Earl of Warw., M 2 b.

In the following passage it means only extremity of defiance :

Of him I gather'd honour,
Which he to seek of me again, perforce
Behoves me keep at utterance.

Cymb., iii, 1.

AN UTTER-WART, s. Probably, a further warning, from *utter* and *wart*, warning. "Wart l'um," is translated by Kelham, "Let a man take care."

As the Italian potentates of these dayes, make no difference, in their pedegrees and successions, betweene the bed lawfull or unlawfull, where either an *utter-wart*, or a better desert, doth force or entice them thereunto.

Camden's Remains, p. 37.

W.

†WAD. A bundle of hay.

A wispe of rushes, or a clod of land,
Or any *wadde* of hay that's next to hand
They'l steale.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To WADE. To walk through water; from passing a ford, *vadum*. [A.S. *wadian*.] Johnson has amply illustrated this word in this first sense, and also in the metaphorical meaning, of passing through anything with difficulty; but it seems to have been used sometimes simply for to go, or proceed.

Forbear, and *wade* no further in this speech.

Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 180.

Ere thou do *wade* so farre revoke

To mind the bedlam boy.

Turberv. Trag. Tales.

WAFER-WOMAN. Mentioned as a person often employed in amorous embassies, but what kind of wafers she dealt in does not appear.

"Twas no set meeting,

Certainly, for there was no *wافر-woman* with her
These three days, on my knowledge.

B. and Pl. Woman Hater, ii, 1.

Do you think me a babe? Am I not able, cousin,
At my years and discretion, to deliver
A letter handsomely? is that such a hard thing?
Why, every *wافر-woman* will undertake it.

Maid of the Mill, i, 3.

Probably they were the sweet *wافر-cakes*, which were certainly known in those days, since Shakespeare says,

For oaths are straws, men's faiths are *wافر-cakes*.

Hen. V, ii, 3.

Wafers of another kind were used instead of bread at the Sacrament.

To WAFT. To beckon with the hand. Johnson had given this sense, but without examples, which Todd has

supplied. Probably from *wave*. See **WAFTURE**.

But soft, who *wafts* us yonder? *Com. of Err., ii, 1.*
One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune, with her ivory hand, *wafts* to her.
Timon of Ath., i, 1.

Also in Hamlet.

Shakespeare has used it also for to turn, in "he *wafts* his eyes." *Wint. Tale*. It is put neutrally for float. See T. J. But it is hardly obsolete in any of these senses.

WAF, s., seems in the following passage to mean a flavour.

A strumpet's love will have a *waft* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel. *A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 374.*

WAFAGE, s. Passage by water.

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks
Staying for *waftage*. *Tro. and Cress., iii, 2.*

WAFTURE, s. Signal, motion; from to *waft*. The different senses of wave, probably produced this, and the two meanings of to *waft*; the first from the waves of water, the other from *waving* the hand.

But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Jul. Ces., ii, 1.*

WAGE, s. Hire; now used only in the plural, *wages*.

With deeper *wage*, and greater dignitie,
We may reward thy blissfull chivalrie.

Span. Trag., Part ii, O. Pl., iii, 123.

From those which paid them *wage* the island soon did
win. *Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 863.*

Four pounds a year were considered as fit wages for a man servant in Ben Jonson's time:

And turn away my other man, and save
Four pound a year by that. *Devil an Ass, i, 3.*

To WAGE. To hire, to pay wages to. Examples are numerous. See the notes on the passage of Coriolanus.

For his defence great store of men I *wag'd*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 405.

Abundance of treasure which he had in store, where-
with hee might *wage* soldiers.

Holinsh. Scott., H, col. 1 a.

At the last

I seem'd his follower, not partner, and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance. *Coriol., v, 5.*

That is, "the countenance he gave me was a kind of wages."

Also, to be opposed as equal stakes in a wager:

His taints and honours
Wag'd equal with him. *Ant. and Cleop., iv, 12.*

Also, to let out on hire:

Thou that dost live in later times, must *wage*
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.

Spens. P. Q., 11, vii, 18.

To *wage* war means, as is well known, to carry on war; in allusion to which, Jonson perhaps used the expression "to *wage* law:"

I am not able to *wage law* with him,
Yet must maintain the thing, as my own right,
Still for your good. *Staple of News*, v, 1.

But it should be remembered, that *wager of law* is a regular process in the English courts, defined by all the books, to which a further allusion might also be intended. Webster has used the singular expression of *waging* "eminence and state," meaning to contend in those points. *Appius and Virgin.*, iii, 1.

WAG-HALTER, *s.* One who moves, or wears a halter; a comic term, coined to suit a thief, or such personage; like *crack-rope*, *halter-sack*, &c.
Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never grows, to a *wag-halter* page. *Ford's Fancies*, &c., ii, 2.

Cotgrave employs this and similar terms to explain the French word *babouin*: "A craftie knave, a crack-rope, *wag-halter*, unhappie rogue, &c."

†A *wag-halter* boy met Tarlton in the street, and said, Master Tarlton who lives longest?

Tarlton's Jests, 1611.

†To mocke anybody by blabbering out the tongue is the part of *waghalters* and lewd boyes, not of well mannered children. *Schoole of Good Manners*, 1629.

WAGMOIRE, *s.*, for quagmire. A slough.

For they bene like fowle *wagmoires* overgrast.

Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., 130.

WAHAHOW. R. C., a writer in Camden's Remains (sir Rob. Cotton), says that we use *wahahowe*, in hallooing, as an interjection. *Rem.*, p. 33. I have been curious to find an example of it, but have not succeeded.

†**WAIST-CLOATHES**. Clothes hung about the cage-work of a ship's hull, to protect the men in action. *Pepys' Diary*, i, 70.

WAISTCOAT, *s.*, was a part of female dress, as well as male, and was sometimes very costly. A fine lady talks of wanting

A ten pound *waistcoat*, or a nag to hunt on.

B. and Fl. Woman's Price, i, 4.

It was only when the waistcoat was worn without a gown, or upper dress, that it was considered as the mark of a mad, or a profligate woman. Low females, of the latter class, were generally so attired.

You'd best come like a mad-woman, without a band in your *waistcoat*, and the linings of your kirtle outward.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 291.

"In your waistcoat," means in the alone, as a man without his coat.

I'll put her into action for a *waistcoat*,
And when I have rigg'd her up once, this and
pinnacle
Shall sail for gold, and good store to.

B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., ii, 1

A white waistcoat is once particularly mentioned:

That her running thro'
The street may be less noted, and my art
More shown, and your fear to speak with her less,
She shall come in a white *waistcoat*.

Id., *Woman Hater*, iii, 1

WAISTCOATEER, *s.* A woman wearing a waistcoat, or thought fit for such a habit.

Who keeps the outward door there? here's the shuffling.

You *waistcoateer*, you must go back.

Id. Hum. Lieut., i, 1

D'ye think you're here, sir,
Among your *waist-coateers*, your base wenches,
That scratch at such occasions? you're deluded.

Id., *Wit without M.*, iv, 4

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistle.

Massing. City Madam, iii, 1

†Some shall be so incentive to lust, that every woman shall be devil enough to tempt him, from the Court Garden silk gowns, to the Wapping *waistcoaters*.

Poor Robin, 1711

WAITS, or **WAYGHTEs**. Hautboys. *Butler's Principles of Music*, p. 93.

The musicians who play by night in the streets at Christmas, are still called the *waits*.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion, who does not make love with the town music. The *waits* often help him through his courtship.

Tatler, No. 222

Mr. Todd, however, shows from the Prompt. Parvulorum, that *wait* anciently meant a watchman. Whatever was the origin of their name, the office of the *waits* has long subsisted. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "the *waits* of Southwark." *Kn. of B. Pestle*. In another place,

Hark! are the *waits* abroad?

To which another replies,

Be softer, prythee,

'Tis private musick.

B. and Fl. Captain, ii, 2

WAKE. A nightly festival, kept originally on the day of dedication of a parish church; *vigilia*. For the origin and mode of celebrating wakes, see Brand, Pop. Antiq., vol. i, p. 422, et seqq. *Wakes* are still observed in many parishes, but in a very different manner.

To **WAKE**. To sit up in a festive manner, like keeping a nightly feast.

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse.

Hamlet, i, 4

It cannot mean merely, that he does not sleep.

The WALE OF CLOTH. "Linea."

Coles' Dict. The thread which forms the texture of the cloth. "A ridge of threads in cloth." *Wilkins, Real Char. Ind.* *Wel*, Saxon.

Thou'rt rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale*.

B. and Fl. Four Pl. in One, p. 488.

It is evidently from the same origin as a *wale* or wheal on the skin from a blow, which in Saxon is *wala*, or *wale*.

WALKER, s. A fuller of cloth.

She curst the weaver and the *walker*,
The cloth that had wrought;
And bade a vengeance on his crowne,
That hither hath it brought.

Boy and Mantle, Percy, Rel., iii, 5.

The same word, *walcker*, is German for a fuller, and *walc* is Saxon for a garment. Hence is derived the family name of *Walker*, as Camden has noticed: "*Walker*, i. e., fuller, in old English." *Remains*, p. 108.

Bailey has the word, and its etymology, but not many other dictionaries; Mr. Todd has added it to Johnson, and shown that it is also Dutch.

†**WALL.** Mrs. Wall, a pastrycook, who lived in Abchurch lane, London, about the year 1600, celebrated for her cakes and pasties. She is alluded to in Northward Hoe, 1607.

WALLOWISH, a. Insipid. *Coles' Dict.* "Sapor crudus, fastidiosus." *Skinner*.

As unwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels, or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomach.

Overbury's Char. 22, of a *Dunce*.

I have little doubt of its being a northern word. To *wallow* is, in Scotch, to fade, or wither; see Jamieson. *Wallowish*, therefore, is flat, insipid, or, in another word, *faded*; like *fade*, in French.

WALSINGHAM. An ancient popular air, which, like other favorite tunes, was occasionally taught to piping birds.

When he brings in a prize * * *
I'll renounce my five mark a year,
And all the hidden art I have in carving—
To teach young birds to whistle *Walsingham*.

B. and Fl. Hon. Man's P., act v.

It was alluded to in a lampoon of James the First's time, because Robert

earl of Salisbury, the subject of the satire, had a mistress named *Walsingham*:

And through his false worship such power did gaine,
As kept him o' the mountaine, and us on the plaine;
Where many a hornpipe he tun'd to his Phyllis,
And sweetly sung *Walsingham* to 's Amaryllis.

Secr. Hist. of Jas. I., 1811, vol. i, 236, in the *Memorials of Fr. Osborne*.

The shrine of the Virgin at *Walsingham*, in Norfolk, was as much frequented by pilgrims as that of Becket at Canterbury, and the 72d of the *Mery Tales*, &c., is on the subject of a young man who was riding there with many others, and knew not how to find out his own horse, till all the rest had taken theirs. Our *Lady of Walsingham* was thought a proper person to swear by.

High constable! now by our *lady of Walsingham*,
I'd rather be mark'd out Tom Scavenger.

B. Jons. Tale of T., iii, 1.

[It was usual for pilgrims to carry away with them, from this and other shrines, leaden signs, rings, &c., sold to them at the spot. We often meet in old writings with notices of *Walsingham* rings, broaches, &c.]

WALY, interj. A cry of lamentation; northern dialect, from *wae*, woe. It was Saxon also.

O *waly, waly*, up the bank,
And *waly, waly*, down the brae.

Percy, Rel., iii, 144.

See Jamieson.

WAN, the preterite of *win*. A very convenient word for poets, who used either *wan*, or *won*, as it happened best to suit the rhyme.

These with the Saxons went, and fortunately *wan*,
Whose captain Hengist first a kingdom here began.

Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 864.

In the very same page, the author does not scruple to use *won*:

As mighty Hengist here, by force of arms had done,
So Ella coming in, soon from the Romans *won*
The counties neigh'ring Kent. *Ibid.*

WANHIOPE, s. Want of hope; an old Saxon word, usually interpreted despair. In the following passage it seems rather to mean an ill-founded expectation, or faint hope. It is used in the former sense by Chaucer.

And here now I maie bringe in the foolyshe *wanhope*
(imagine we) of some usurer or man of warre, or
corrupte judge, who castynge soorth one halfsepeny
of all his evil gotten goods, will straight thinke that
the whole houre of his former mislyfe is at ones
forgiven him. *Chaloner's Moris Enc.*, H 3 b.

There is nothing in the original Latin that answers to this word.

Lodge evidently considered it as a something short of despair, such as dejection, or discouragement; for he writes,

Furie and rage, *wan-hope*, dispaire, and woe,
From Ditis' den, by Ate sent, drew nie.

Glancus and Silla, p. 81, repr.

He then describes each of these separately, and says of the third,

Wan-hope, poor soule, on broken ancker sits
Wringing his armes, as robbed of his wits. *Ibid.*

In the same sense it seems to have been used by Gawin Douglas, whom Dr. Jamieson cites, and explains it "delusive hope." The Scotch dialect retains many such compounds, namely, *wan-grace*, *wan-luck*, *wan-thrift*, &c. See Jamieson. They all imply the absence or deficiency of the thing joined with *wan*. So also *wan-trust* in Chaucer, for *distrust*.

WANION. Used only in the phrase, *with a wanion*, but totally unexplained, though exceedingly common in use. It seems to be equivalent to *with a vengeance*, or *with a plague*. Mr. Boswell (alas! already *the late*) conjectured "with a winnowing," for a beating; but this is not very satisfactory. *Bosw. Malone*, xxi, 61.

Come away, or I'll fetch thee *with a wannion*.

Pericles, ii, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, p. 44.

Art fables of false news, in this manner, to the super vexation of town and country, *with a wanion*.

B. Jons. Staple of News, iii, 5.

I'll tell Ralph a tale in his ear, shall fetch him again *with a wanion*, I'll warrant him.

B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, ii, 1.

Marry, hang you, westward, *with a wanion* to you.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, p. 240.

Ho, clod-pate, where art thou? Come out with a vengeance, come out with a *wannion*.

Ozell's Rabelais, B. iv, ch. 47.

See also vol. xi, 324.

Even Latimer has introduced it in a sermon:

Was not this a good prelate? He should have beene at home preaching in his dioces *with a wannion*.

Serm., p. 36 b.

I find it once written *wanie*:

The pope—sent into France Hildebrand, his cardinal chaplaine (as meet a mate for such a seat, as was in all Satan's court), and made him with a *wanie* to come againe *coram nobis*.

Fox, Eccl. Hist., vol. ii, p. 457, col. 1.

After all these authorities for the use of the phrase, it is strange to say, that no account of its origin anywhere appears. None of the dictionaries acknowledge it; yet it is evidently

either from *wanung*, detriment, Saxon, or from *wanian*, plorare. I should think the former.

WANT. A mole. Saxon. *Ray, Dict.*

L. Shee hath the cares of a *want*. *P.* Doth she want cares? *L.* I say the cares of a *want*, a mole.

Lyly's Midas, act v, s. 1.

Talpa, a mole, *want*, or *wont*. *Merret's Pinax*, p. 16.

But then, my lords, consider, he delights

To vaile his grace to us poore earthly *wants*,

To simplest shrubs, and to the dunghill plants.

Mirr. Mag., p. 411.

WANTONLY. Unintentionally.

After dynner the little boy, sonne to the captays of Rhandnitz, hurt Arthur's nose with a raser, not in anger but by chance *wantonly*.

Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 2.

WAPPEN'D, or WAPPER'D. Probably the same word, and signifying worn, or weakened. The latter is given in Grose's Provincial Glossary as a Gloucestershire word, and explained, "Restless, or fatigued. Spoken of a sick person."

This [gold] is it,

That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.

Timon of Ath., iv, 1.

Here we find it as a compound:

We come towards the gods

Young and un-*wapper'd*, not halting under crimes.

B. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 4.

Both words have been doubted by the commentators, but I know not that we can make anything better of them. Many conjectures may be seen in the notes on the former passage, but none that are satisfactory. It seems clear, at least, that both should be spelt alike. [We have also *wappering*.]

† But still he stode his face to set awrye,

And *wappering* turnid up his white of eye.

Mirror for Magistrates, 1576.

WAR, for worse. Given by Ray as a north-country word, but marked also *Var. Dial.*, meaning that it is found in various dialects.

They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., v, 108.

It occurs also in the Scottish dialect. See G. Douglas, *Æn.*, viii, 234. In F. Q., IV, viii, 31, it is written *warre*. Ascham had a fancy that *war* was derived from this old comparative, and thus hints his notion:

And although there is nothing worse than *warre*, whereof it taketh his name.

Toxophilus, p. 63, repr. of 1788.

WARDS, COURT OF. A court first erected in Henry the Eighth's time, and afterwards augmented by him with the office of liveries. Hence

called the *Court of Wards and Liveries*, till its suppression by statute 12 Car. II.

This was the most oppressive remnant of the prerogative which the Norman kings had claimed. Under the feudal system, every estate was considered as a benefice, which, while the heir was a minor, or otherwise incapable of serving, reverted to the superior, who appointed another to perform military service in his stead. While this prerogative remained, the king, as feudal superior, gave or sold the wardship of a minor, or an idiot, to whomsoever he chose, with as much of the income as he thought proper. If the heir was a female, the king was entitled to offer her any husband of her rank, at his option; and if she refused him, she forfeited her land. This is distinctly alluded to in Jonson's *Barth. Fair*, act iii, as quoted under *BEG*. Hence all that we read of *begging* or *buying wardships* of any kind. See Hume, ch. xi, app. 2, ch. xlv, app. 3: the Law Dictionaries, and Blackstone.

WARD, TO BEG ONE. To solicit the guardianship of some person whose situation required superintendence; generally a profitable office. See *BEG*.

I for my travell beg not a reward,
I beg less by a syllable, a *ward*.

Har. Epigr., iv, 71.

-WARD, or -WARDS. As a termination, implying *towards*, was often arbitrarily added to any other word, as to *us-ward*, to *God-ward*, &c., in the authorised version of the Bible.

Whose inclination
Bent all her course to him-*wards*.

Brown, Brit. Past., I, i, p. 8.

Immediately doth flow
To Windsor-*ward* again.

Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 949.

So to Paris-*ward*, in *Har. Ariost.*, ii, 23, twice.

When we go to bed-*ward*, let us call upon him.

Latimer, Serm., fol. 177.

She leapt up and ran to the lodge-*ward*.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 68.

And in the same page:

But the lion, seeing Philoclea run away, bent his race to her-*ward*.

Ben Jonson rightly considers it as a preposition subjoined, and still re-

taining its government. See his English Grammar, p. 283. Instances might be multiplied without end.

WARDEN. A large hard pear, chiefly used for roasting or baking; now called a baking pear. "*Pyrum vole-mum.*" *E. Coles*. "A *warden* pear, from the A.-S. [Anglo-Saxon] *wear-den*, to preserve; for that it keeps long before it rots." *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 1689. See Johnson.

Faith, I would have had him roasted like a *warden*,
In brown paper, and no more talk on 't.

B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev., ii, 3.

Grafting a *warden-tree*. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 432.

WARDEN-PIES, were pies made of the above-mentioned pears. They are now generally baked, or stewed without crust; and coloured with cochineal, not saffron, as in old times.

I must have saffron, to colour the *warden-pies*.

Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

Hence Ben Jonson quibbles upon church-*warden pies*. *Masque of Gypsies*. Mr. Robert May, however, author of the *Accomplished Cook*, always specifies *quinces*, *wardens*, and *pears*, as if they were all distinct (pp. 240 and 241). Thus some speak of damsons and green-gages, as if they were not plums.

The *warden* was clearly a baking pear, and is so specified in Evelyn's *Kalend. Hortense*, Nov. and Dec., under *Fruits*.

WARDER, s. One who keeps *ward*, or guard. This sense is so natural that it seems not necessary here to exemplify it. See Johnson.

Warder meant also a kind of truncheon, or staff of command, carried by a king, or by any commander-in-chief, the throwing down of which seems to have been a solemn act of prohibition, to stay proceedings. I do not know that it was called *warder*, except on such occasions.

Stay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down.

Rich. II., i, 3.

This act put a stop to the single combat, then about to take place, between Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and Henry Bolingbroke, earl of Hereford, &c. It is afterwards thus alluded to:

O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw,
Then threw he down himself. *2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.*
When lo! the king suddenly chang'd his mind,
Casts down his *warder* to arrest them there.
Dan. Civ. Wars, b. 1.

The same use is made of their *warders*
by Robert of Normandy and the
Palatine, in the Four Prentices of
London, where a stage-direction is,

They fight: Robert and the Palatine cast their *warders*
between them and part them. *O. PL, vi, 497.*

Of the above act of Richard the
Second, the same account is given by
the historian, Hall, and by the poets.
A different movement of the *warder*
had an opposite effect. We find the
throwing it up employed as the signal
for a charge:

When Erpingham, which led
The army, saw the shout had made them stand,
Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head,
He cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.

Drayt. Battle of Aginc., i, p. 46.

WARE, THE GREAT BED OF. This
curious piece of furniture, celebrated
by Shakespeare and Jonson, is said
to be still in being, and visible at
the Crown inn, or at the Bull, in
that town. It is reported to be
twelve feet square, and to be capable
of holding twenty or twenty-four
persons; but in order to accommo-
date that number, it is evident that
they must lie at top and bottom,
with their feet meeting in the middle.
Of the origin of this bed, I know not
the account.

And as many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper,
though the sheet were big enough for the *bed of Ware*,
in England. *Twelfth N., iii, 2.*

D. Why we have been — *Ia F. In the great bed*
at Ware together in our time. B. Jons. Epicæne, v, 1.

In a much later comedy, serjeant
Kite describes the *bed of honour*, as

A mighty large bed, bigger by half than the *great bed*
of Ware. Ten thousand people may lie in it together,
and never feel one another. *Farq. Recruiting Officer.*

In Chauncy's Hertfordshire, there is
an account of its receiving at once
twelve men and their wives, who lay
at top and bottom, in this mode of
arrangement: first, two men, then
two women, and so on alternately, so
that no man was near to any woman
but his wife. For the ridiculous
conclusion of the story, I refer to
that book.

WARELESS, a. Unperceived, that of
which he was not aware.

That when he wakt out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himself unwist so ill bestad.

Spens. F. Q., V, i, 2.

Also incautious, not wary:

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spoke so *wareless* word.

Ibid., V, v, 11.

WAR-HABLE, a. Fit for war, war-
able.

The weary Britons, whose *war-hable* youth
Was by Maximian lately led away.

Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 6.

Spenser himself uses *hable* for able,
F. Q., I, xii, 5.

WARIMENT, s. Caution, care, war-
iness.

Full many strokes that mortally were ment,
The whiles were interchaunged twix them two;
Yet they were all with so good *wariment*,
Or warded, or avoyded and let goe,
That still the life stood fearlessse of her foe.

Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 17.

WARLY, a. Warlike.

Now where thou doost thy manhood boast,
For *warly* feats achyved,
That beaultie of thyn forbidds
Thy wordes to be belyved.

Sir Tho. Chaloner, in Nuga Ant., ii, 388, ed. Part.

WARM SUN, prov. "To go out of
God's blessing into the warm sun;"
that is, to go from a better thing to
a worse. It is cited as a common
proverb, by Kent, in Lear:

Good king! that must approve the common saw,
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'st
To the *warm sun*.

Lear, ii, 2.

See under GOD'S BLESSING.

To WARP. A sea term, still in use;
to haul out a ship by means of a
cable, or hawser, fastened to an
anchor or buoy, when the wind is
deficient or adverse.

And though the froward winds did them withstand,
They *warped* out their ships by force of hand.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 825.

It appears also that to *warp* some-
times was used poetically in the sense
of to *weave*; from the *warp* which is
first prepared in weaving cloth, and
forms, as it were, the foundation of
the whole texture. Hence Stern-
hold:

While he doth mischief *warp*.

Ps. 7.

And again:

Why doth thy minde yet still devise,
Such wicked wiles to *warp*.

Ps. 52.

In both these places a modern poet
would write *weave*. Hence Shake-
speare's

Though thou the waters *warp*.

Song in As you like it, act ii.

may be explained, "though thou

weave the waters into a firm texture." A writer in the *Censura Lit.*, ix, 403, produces the above passages as giving the sense of to *work*; but I cannot adopt that interpretation. The author is mistaken as to the meaning of the Saxon *weorpan*, which, in all the numerous examples given by Lye, always includes the sense of *throwing*, or *casting*. It never means simply to *work*.

WARRANT. According to our old law and practice, a person could not go abroad to travel, without a warrant or licence from the government.

I have got a *warrant* from the lords of the council to travel for three years any where, Rome and St. Omer excepted. *Howell's Letters*, B. I, L. 2, 1st ed.

Bishop Hall alludes to this kind of warrant:

Who can bee ignorant of those wise and wholesome lawes, which are enacted already to this purpose? or of those carefull and just cautions, wherewith the licences of travell are ever limited. *Quo Vadis*, p. 92.

WARRANTIZE, the same as warrant. Pledge.

In the very refuse of thy deeds
There is such strength and *warrantize* of skill,
That in my mind thy worst all best exceeds.
Shakesp., *Sonnet* 150.

To WARRAY. To wage war with.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire *warray'd*.
Spens. P. Q., I, v, 48.

Six years were run, since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warraid* the Eastern lands.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 6.

But after Ninus, warlike Belus sonne,
The earth with unknowne armour did *warraye*.
Selimus, Emp. of Turks, B 3.

To WARRE, *v. a.* To make war on; the same as WARRAY.

To whom the same was rendered, to the end
To *warre* the Scot, and borders to defend.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, iv, 80.

With a preposition, as *war with*, or *war upon*, it is not unusual; but thus simply, with its accusative, it seldom occurs.

WAR-WOLF, or **WERE-WOLF**. A man supposed to be changed by sorcery into a wolf. *Loup-garou*, French; *were-wulf*, Saxon, literally, *man-wolf*; from *wer*, man, and *wulf*. It is much more common in the Scottish dialect. Dr. Jamieson gives three examples of it from Scotch writers.

In Ford's play of the Lover's Melancholy, Rhetias, a servant, supposes himself changed in this manner; of whose disorder it is said,

This kind is called *lycanthropia*, sir,
When men conceive themselves wolves. iii, 3.

The disorder is introduced and described again in Webster's *Dutchess of Malfy*. Being asked the meaning of the word, the physician thus describes the disease:

In those that are possess'd with 't, there o'erflows
Such melancholy humour, they imagine
Themselves to be transformed into wolves,
Steale forth to churchyards in the dead of night,
And dig dead bodies up: as two nights since
One met the duke, 'bout midnight, in a lane
Behind St. Mark's church, with the leg of a man
Upon his shoulder; and he howl'd fearfully,
Said he was a wolfe: only the difference
Was, a wooves skinne is hairy on the outside,
His on the inside; bad them take their swords,
Rip up his flesh and try.

About the field religiously they went,
With hollowing charms the *warwolf* thence to fray,
That them and their's awaited to betray.
Drayt. Man in M., p. 1325.

That with thrice saying a strange magic spell,
Which, but to him, to no man they would tell,
When as soe'er that simple he would take,
It him a *war-wolf* instantly would make.
Id., *Mooncalf*, vol. i, p. 505.

A long fable on the subject follows. Verstegan's article on the subject seems worth introducing, for the simplicity with which he appears to adopt and credit these fables:

Were-wulf. This name remaineth still known in the Teutonic, and is as much as to say, *man-wolfe*, the Greek expressing the very like in *lycanthropos*. Ortelius, not knowing what *were* signifieth, because in the Netherlands it is now clean out of use, except thus compounded with *wolfe*, doth misinterpret it according to his fancy.

The *were-wolves* were certain sorcerers, who, having anointed their bodies with an oyntment which they make by instinct of the devil, and putting on a certain inchaunted girdle, do not onely unto the view of others seem as wolves, but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of wolves, so long as they wear the said girdle, and they do dispose themselves as very wolves in wourrying and killing, and most of humane creatures.

Of such, sundry have been taken and executed in sundry parts of Germany and the Netherlands. One Peter Stump, for being a *were-wolfe*, and having killed thirteen children, two women and one man, was at Bedbur, not far from Cullen, in the year 1589, put unto a very terrible death. The flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his arms, thighs, and legs broken on a wheel, and his body lastly burnt. He dyed with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared any torment, so his soul might be saved.

Verstegan, p. 187, ed. 1655.

If this story has any foundation in truth, it is lamentable to think, that so much cruelty was exercised upon a poor madman; for this superstitious imagination arose, probably, out of the strange frenzy called *lycanthropia*, which Burton thus describes:

Lycanthropia, which Avicenna calls *cucubuth*, others *lupinam insaniam*, or wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves, or some such beasts. *Anal. of Melanch.*, Part I, p. 9.

This superstition, however, came from the ancients. Pliny thus speaks of it. I give the passage in Holland's translation :

That man may be transformed into wolves, and restored againe to their former shape, we must beleewe to be a lewd lie, or else give credit to all those tales which we have for so many ages found to be meere fables. But how this opinion grew first, and is come to be so firmly settled—I think it not amisse in a word to shew. Evanthès (a writer among the Greekes of good account and authority) reporteth, that he found among the records of the Arcadians, that in Arcadia there is a certain house and race of the *Antei*, out of which one evermore must needs be transformed into a wolfe: and when they of that family have cast lots who it shall be, they use to accompany the party upon whom the lot is fallne, to a certaine meere or poole in that country; when he is thither come, they turn him naked out of all his clothes, which they hang upon an oke thereby: then he swimmeth over the said lake to the other side, and being entered into the wilderness, is presently transfigured and turned into a wolfe, and so keepeth company with his like of that kinde for nine yeeres space: during which time (if he forbear all the while to eat man's flesh) he returneth to the same poole or pond, and being swomme over it, receiveth his former shape againe of a man, save only that he shall look nine yeeres elder than before, &c. *Plin. Nat. Hist.*, viii, ch. 22.

A curious collection of French tracts, entitled only "Recueil C. A Paris, 1759" (the title printed in red), speaks of one Gilles Garnier, of Lyons, who was condemned to death for this and other crimes, one aggravation of which is stated to be, that, had he not been caught as he was, he would, in his human shape, have eaten the flesh of a boy twelve or thirteen years old, whom he had killed in his wolf's form, "*non obstant qu'il fust jour de Vendredy, selon qu'il a par réitérées fois confessé.*" *Recueil*, p. 178. The book, I believe, is scarce. Two first vols. entitled Recueil A and B had been published some years before; C and D, at the date above given; whether it was carried on any further, I know not: but it contains many singular articles. The volume which contains this matter was lent to me by my lamented friend Mr. James Boswell, jun.

Spenser, in his tract on Ireland, relates that

The Scythians said, that they were once a year turned into wolves, and so it is written of the Irish: though master Camden, in a better sense, doth suppose it was a disease called *lycanthropsia*, so named of the wolfe: And yet some of the Irish doe use to make the wolfe their gossip. *Todd's Spenser*, viii, p. 377.

Strange that so unaccountable a notion should be so widely diffused!

But the most remarkable story of a

man-wolf is that of the troubadour Pierre Vidal, who, because the name of his mistress was *Loba*, or *Lowe* [*Loba de Penautier*], without fancying himself a wolf, suffered himself to be hunted in a wolf's skin, till he was very near suffering the death of a wolf, or of an Actæon. "*La femme et le mari* [for she was a married woman] prirent soin de sa guérison (says the historian), non sans rire de sa folie pitoyable." *Millot, Hist. du Troub.*, ii, p. 278. The whole history of this troubadour is, however, that of a madman.

WAR-WOLF sometimes also denotes a particular kind of warlike engine, used in sieges, called also *lupus belli*.

Some kind of *bricol* it seemed, which the English and Scots called an *espringold*, the shot whereof King Edward the first escaped fair at the siege of Stirling [Stirling], where he, with another engine named the *warwolfe*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures as he did before at the siege of Brehin. *Camden's Remains, Artillery*, p. 24.

WAS. Sometimes used elliptically for *there was*.

In war, *was* never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, *was* never gentle lamb more mild.

Rick. II, ii, l.

†**WASE.**

A *wase* or wreath to be layd under the vane that is borne upon the head, as women use, cesticillus.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 163.

WASHICAL. A vulgar corruption of *what d' ye call*.

Geve my gammer again her *washical* [meaning her needle] thou stole away in thy lap.

Gam. Gurt., O. PL, ii, 67.

WASHING. "To give the head for *washing*." A curious, and not very intelligible, phrase, meaning, as it seems, to submit to overbearing insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not give their heads for the *washing*, I take it.

B. & Pl. Cupid's Revenge, act iv.

For my part, it shall ne'er be said,
I for the *washing* gave my head. *Hudib.*, I, iii, 255.

So in the imitation of Hudibras:

Some of the laundry were (no *flashing*),
That would not give their heads for *washing*. P. 14.

WASP-TONGUED, *a.* Though Mr. Steevens chose to dismiss this word as incongruous, and to prefer the reading of the quarto, *wasp-stung*; yet I am inclined to think that the original word is the right. He who is *stung* by *wasps*, has a *real* cause for impatience; but *waspish* is petulant from temper, and *wasp-tongued* therefore

means, very naturally, *petulant-tongued*; which was exactly the accusation meant to be urged. The word is inserted here, only to justify this reading.

Why, what a *wasp-tongued* and impatient fool
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own.

1 Hen. IV, i, 3.

Waspish is often used by Shakespeare. The recurrence of *tongue* in the third line is in the manner of the author.

WASSEL, s., or WASSAIL. Festivity, or intemperance; from the Saxon *was-hæl*, be in health, which was the form of drinking a health; the customary answer to which was, *drinc-hæl*, I drink your health. Verstegan refers it to the time of Hengist (p. 101), but Selden justly considers it as older. The *wassel-bowl*, *wassel-cup*, *wassel-candle*, *wassel-bread*, were all aids or accompaniments to festivity.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassel*. Hamlet, i, 4.

His two chamberlains

Will I with wine and *wassel* so convince. Macbeth, i, 7.

In the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i, p. 218, is a figure of a large bowl, carved on a beam, with the inscription *Wass-heil* on one side.

A curious *wassel* song is inserted in the quarto edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. i, p. 4, from the collection of Antony Wood. It begins,

A jolly *wassel* bowl,
A *wassel* of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul,
That setteth this to sale,
Our jolly *wassel*.

See also Ritson's Ancient Songs, Lond., 1790, p. 304. More information on *wassailing* will be found in the Pop. Ant., as above cited.

WASTE, s. A humorous description of a long waist, by bishop Corbet, may serve to give a notion of some of the fashions of dress in James the First's time, about 1621. He thus describes his hostess at Warwick:

She was barr'd up in whale-bones, that did leese
None of the whale's length, for they reach'd her
knees;
Off with her head, and then she hath a middle
As her *waste* stands, just like the new-found fiddle,

The favourite Theorbo, truth to tell ye,
Whose neck and throat are deeper than the belly.
Have you seen monkeys chain'd about the loyns,
Or pottle-pots with rings? just so she joyns
Herself together; a dressing she doth love,
In a small print below, and text above.

Corbet, *Iter Boreale*, p. 20, ed. 1672.

Whoever inspects the representation of the *theorbo*, given in Hawkins and other works, will be inclined to admire the correctness, as well as the humour, of this comparison.

WASTEFUL, a. This word is clearly not obsolete, but the union of it with another, in the expression a *wasteful cock*, is very obscure, as it stands in a passage of Shakespeare, and has given occasion to various conjectures. Hanmer and Warburton explain them a *waste*, or *deserted garret*—taking *cock* for an abbreviation of *cock-loft*. *Wasteful*, however, occurs several times in Shakespeare, and always as "causing waste." We must, therefore, adhere to the interpretation of those who take *cock* to mean the usual contrivance for drawing liquor from a barrel. The preceding lines intimate that many of these were left to *run to waste*, in the riot of a prodigal house:

When our vaults have wept
With drunken spilt of wine [from the cocks being
left to run]; when every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
I have retir'd me to a *wasteful cock*,
And set mine eyes at flow. Timon of Athens, ii, 2.

That is, "I have retired to one of the scenes of waste, and (stopping the vessel, as is perhaps implied) have set mine eyes to flow instead." Capell's explanation, though drily and obscurely given, as usual, is to this effect. See his notes on Timon, p. 81, col. a.

WASTER, s. A cudgel. Minsheu says from *wasting* or breaking; perhaps more probably from striking on the *waste*: not that this seems quite satisfactory. In our old law-books a sort of thieves called *wastours* are mentioned; but it cannot, certainly, have any reference to them.

And suddenly a stout cobbler will lay down the *waster*,
and yeeld to him that hath more practise.

Churchyard's Challenge, p. 84.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies
at *wasters*, with a good fellow, for a broken head.

B. and Fl. Philaster, act iv.

A man and wife strove cant who should be masters,
And having chang'd between them household
speeches,
The man in wrath brought forth a pair of *wasters*,
And swore that these should prove who wore the
breeches. *Har. Epigr.*, i, 16.

Decker has exactly the same thought,
but which was the first occupant is
not clear :

If o'er husbands their wives will needs be masters,
We men will have a law to win 't at *wasters*.
2 P. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 410.

The play was printed in 1630, the
epigrams in 1633; but that does not
prove which was first written. In both
passages, the lady cunningly stoops to
conquer.

The youths of this citie also have used on holy dayes
after evening prayer, at their maysters dores, to ex-
ercise their *wasters* and bucklers.

Stowe's London, p. 70.

Cudgel playing was usually called
playing at wasters, as in the second
example :

Or as they that play at *wasters* exercise themselves
by a few cudgells to avoid an enemies blows.

Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 348.

†Then one took a *waster* in his hand, and gave him a
dozen stripes, saying at every blow, Here, sirrah,
take this for a reward, and hereafter mock us no
more.

Mad Men of Gotham, p. 19.

WAT, s. A familiar term among sports-
men for a hare; why, does not appear.
Perhaps for no better reason than
Philip for a sparrow, Tom for a cat,
and the like.

The man whose vacant mind prepares him for the
sport,

The finder sendeth out, to seek the nimble *wat*,
Which crosseth in each field, each furlong, every flat,
Till he this pretty beast upon the form hath found.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxiii, p. 1115.

Thus once concluded out the teasers run,
All in full cry and speed 'till *Wat's* undone.

R. Fletcher's Epigr., p. 139.

Watt, though he fled for life, yet joy'd withall
So brave a dirge sung forth his funeral,
Not syrens sweeter trill: Hares as they flie
Look back, as glad to listen, loth to die.

Randolph's Poems, p. 94, ed. 1668.

These line occur also in the Cotswold
Games, sign. D 1.

WATCH. The wearing of a watch was,
till late times, considered as in some
degree a mark and proof of gentility,
though the invention may be traced
back to the 14th century (*Archæol.*,
v, p. 419, 426). They were even
worn ostentatiously, hung round the
neck to a chain; which fashion has
of late been revived in female dress.

Ah, by my troth, sir; besides a jewel, and a jewel's
fellow, a good fair *watch*, that hung about my neck,
sir.

Mad World my Masters, O. Pl., v, 397.

A watch makes a part of the supposed

grandeur of Malvolio, in his anti-
pated view of his great fortune :

I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch
or play with some rich jewel. *Twelfth Night*, i

Even a *repeater* is introduced by B
Jonson :

"T strikes! one, two,

Three, four, five, six. Enough, enough, dear sweet
Thy pulse hath beat enough. Now sleep, and rest
Would thou could'st make the time to do so too:
I'll wind thee up no more. *Staple of News*,

In the *Alchemist*, a watch is lent,
wear in dress :

And I had lent my *watch* last night, to one
That dines to-day at the sheriff's. *Act*

But they were already becoming more
common, in 1638, when we find
complained that

Every puny clerk can carry

The time of day in his pocket. *Antipodes*, a Com.

For which reason, a projector pro-
poses means for diminishing the
number of them :

Your project against

The multiplicity of pocket *watches*.

Same Com. cited by Stearns

Even the "motley fool" described by
Jacques, had a *watch* in his pocket,
though the author poetically calls it
dial :

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, it is ten o'clock. *As you like it*, i

But, if the following story be true,
which Aubrey tells of a Mr. Allen, who
was reputed a sorcerer, they must
have been, in his time, very uncom-
mon :

One time being at Home Lacy, in Herefordshire,
happened to leave his *watch* in the chamber window
(watches were then rarities) [we may add, perhaps
particularly in Herefordshire]—the maydcs came
to make the bed, and hearing a thing in a case
tick, tick, tick, presently concluded that that was
devill [or familiar], and took it by the string with
tongues [tongs], and threw it out of the window
the mote (to drowne the devill). It so happened
the string hung on a sprig of a elder that grew on
the mote, and this confirmed them that 'twas
devill. So the good old gentleman gott his watch
again. *Letters from the Bodl. Libr.*, iii, p.

This may have been in the middle
Elizabeth's reign, as Allen died
96, in 1630.

The outward *watch*, in a fanciful pas-
sage of Shakespeare's *Rich. II*, means
I think, only the outside of the
watch, the dial; as, the outer means
means the exterior of the man :

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they
[tick]

Their watches to mine eyes, the outward *watch*,
Whereto my finger, like a dial's point [the hand
the watch]

Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears. *Rich. II*,

WATCH AND WARD, *i. e.*, watch and guard. These words often occur together in our old statutes, and in authors of various kinds. The following passage best illustrates their separate senses :

Would I might *watch*, wherever thou dost *ward*,
So much thy love and friendship I regard.

Drayton's Eclogue 7, at the end.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch and ward*.

Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 9.

See also *Shep. Kal.*, vii, 235, Todd.

But we were never wont to *watch and ward*
So near the duke his brother's house before.

Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 167.

WATCHET, *a.* Most probably from *wad*, or *woad*. Saxon, *wadchet*. The colour of the dye of woad, *i. e.*, pale blue. This seems to me much preferable to the derivation from *wæced*, weak. Coles renders it in Latin *cyaneus*.

As in the rainbow's many-colour'd hew,
Here we see *watchet* deepened with a blew.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 8.

Whose teeth shall be so pure a *watchet*, that they
shall stain the truest Turkis.

Lyly's Endym., F 3 b, act v, sc. 2.

In the octavo edition of Drayton, *watched* is erroneously printed for *watchet*. It is in the description of Neptune's robe :

Who like a mighty king, doth cast his *watchet* robe,
Far wider than the land, quite round about the globe.

Book xx, p. 1044.

†The earth embrodered with the various hew
Of Greene, red, yellow, purple, *watched*, blue,
Carnation, crimson, damaske, spotles white,
And every colour that may please the sight.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

WATER, TO SHEW. See to **SHEW** WATER.

To WATER YOUR PLANTS. A jocular phrase for shedding tears.

Neither *water* thou thy plants, in that thou departest
from thy pigges nie, neither stand in a mammering,
whether it bee best to depart or not.

Euphues to Philautus, M 4.

†**WATER-CASTER.** A physician who judged of diseases by the urine of the patient.

A face like rubies mix'd with alablaster,
Wastes much in physicke and her *water-caster*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Which was the fare of quack salvers, mountebanks,
ratcatching *watercasters*, and also for all botching
artificers and cobling tradesmen.

Ibid.

WATERGALL, *s.* A watery appearance in the sky, accompanying the rainbow. So far we may clearly understand, from the following lines, and we have the word of Mr. Steevens to assure us, that the word is still current among the shepherds on Salisbury

Plain ; but in what sense they employ it, he has not told us.

And round about her tear-distained eye,
Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky.
These *watergalls*, in her dim element,
Foretell new storms to those already spent.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 562.

The shepherd of Banbury, where he treats of rainbows, says nothing of *water-galls*, p. 46.

WATERINGS, ST. THOMAS À. A place anciently used for executions, for the county of Surrey, as Tyburn for Middlesex. It was situated exactly at the second mile-stone on the Kent road, where is a brook, and probably a place for *watering* horses, whence its name ; dedicated, of course, to *St. Thomas à Becket*, being the first place of any note in the pilgrimage to his shrine. Here, therefore, Chaucer's pilgrims make their first halt, and, at the proposal of the host, *draw cuts* who shall tell the first tale :

And forth we riden a litel more than pas [little more
than a foot's pace],

Unto the *watering of seint Thomas*,

And ther our hooste began his hors arest.

Prolog., v. 827.

The widow's daughter alludes to it in the *Puritan* :

Alas! a small matter bucks a handkerchief! and
sometimes the 'spital stands too nigh *St. Thomas à*
Waterings.

Act i, sc. 1.

Her meaning is, "A little matter will serve to wet a handkerchief; and sometimes shedding too many tears will bring a person to the hospital;" that is, "will produce sickness." The quibble on *Waterings* and tears, is only a specimen of the kind of conventional wit, currently used in old times upon all places having significant names ; as may be abundantly seen in Ray's Local Proverbs, see also **WEeping CROSS**, &c. ; and may rather be considered as characteristic of the speaker, than as a specimen of the writer's own wit. No quibble on spital is intended, as some commentators have fancied. The allusions to this place of execution are frequent.

For at *saynt Thomas of Watryngs* an they stryke a
sayle,

Than they must ryde in the haven of hepe [hempe]
without sayle.

Hycke Scorne, Or. of Dr., i, p. 106.

To which, if he apply him,

He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn,
A year the earlier, come to read a lecture

Upon Aquinas, at *St. Thomas à Watering's*,
And so go forth a laureat in hemp circle.

B. Jons. New Inn, i, 3.

A faire paire of gallows is kept at Tiburne, from
yeares end to yeares end: and the like faire (but not
so much resort of chapmen and crack-ropes) is at
St. Thomas à Waterings. *Owle's Almanacke*, p. 55.

It was the place where Penry [Martin
Mar-prelate] was hanged. See Cens.
Lit., vii, p. 157. "He was conveyed
from the King's Bench to *St. Thomas
Waterings*, and there hanged." See
also the same volume, p. 282. In
Ogilby's Traveller's Guide, the road
to Canterbury begins thus: "There
at 1½ leaving the town, cross a brook
called *St. Thomas Watering*;" and
in the corresponding survey by Senex
(1719), it is marked at the 2 miles.
In Carey's Map of 15 Miles round
London, so late as 1786, we have at
the two mile-stone on the Kent road,
Watering's Bridge, a remnant of the
old name.

WATER-SHUT, s. Anything used to
stop the passage of water.

Who all the morne

Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some *water-shut*.

Browne, Brit. Past.

WATER-WORK, s. Water-coloured
painting, apparently; the *painted
cloth* was generally oil-colour, but a
cheaper sort seems to have been exe-
cuted in water-colour, or distemper,
and styled *water-work*.

And for thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, or the
German hunting in *water-work*, is worth a thousand
of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 1.

It is clearly implied that such hang-
ings were very different from tapes-
tries.

The king for himself had a house of timber, &c., and
for his other lodgings, he had great and goodlie tents
of blew *water-work*, garnished with yellow and white.

Holinshed, p. 819.

See PAINTED CLOTH.

WATER-WORK. The name of a build-
ing. This was undoubtedly the
edifice thus described by Stowe:

Within the gate of this house [Bigod's house] (now
belonging to the citie of London), is lately, to wit, in
the yeare 1594 and 1595, builded one large house of
great height, called an engine, made by Bevis Bulmar,
gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of Thames
water to serve in the middle and west parts of the
cities.

Survey, p. 294.

To this, the expression of "*built the
waterwork*," in the following passage,
clearly alludes:

Shall serve the whole city with preservative,
Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate,—
S. As he that built the *waterwork* does with wat

B. Jons. Alch.

It is again mentioned in act iii, sc
in both which places Whalley s
posed the *New River* to be me
which is no *building*; and, as
Gifford has shown, was not comple
till after the appearance of that p
Besides, in the second passage, Dr
ger, who is a citizen, is said to h
been *cessed*, or rated, at eight
pence for it; which could not h
been for the New River, as that
not made by parish rates.

A *water-work* never, I believe, me
a watermill, as Mr. M. Mason s
posed, and another editor thou
obvious, but a forcing engine of
kind, the noise of which is consid
able:

The motion of a dial, when he's testy,

Is as much trouble to him, as a *water-work*.

B. J. Fl. Woman's Prize

†**WATLED.** Enclosed with hurdles

A close environed or closed with hurdles: *watled*

Hollyband's Dictionary.

WAVE, for wave. By Spenser, in i
tation of Chaucer, Gower, and L
gate, who had used it in the s
way. It occurs in them when
necessity of rhyme requires it.

For, whiles they fly that gulfe's devouring jaws
They on the rock are rent, and sunck in helpless

Spens. F. Q. II.

WAXEN IMAGE. A part of the p
phernalia of a witch, by means
which she was supposed to torm
her unfortunate victims. In
Jonson's Argument to the third
of his Sad Shepherd, we find
witch sitting in her dell, "with
spindle, threads, and *images*," vol
p. 144; which hint, in Waldr
ingenious continuation, is thus
lowed. The witch says,

Now for my thred, pins, *images of wax*,

To wark them torments wairs than whips or rec

Act iii,

The *waxen image* of the person
tended to be tormented, was st
through with pins, and melted a
distance from the fire. Steev
thinks that Shakespeare alluded to
gical images in the following passag

For now my love is thaw'd,

Which, like a *waxen image* 'gainst a fire,

Bears no impression of the thing it was.

Two Gent. of Verona.

To me it seems to allude to nothing but the vanishing of any waxen image exposed to heat; there is no allusion to pain consequent upon it.

†WAY TO ST. JAMES. A term for the milky-way, mentioned in Fulke's *Meteors*, 1670, p. 81.

To WAYMENT. To lament; has been supposed to come from *wa*, woe, in Saxon, but is rather from a word in old French, which had the same meaning, but took various forms, *guementer*, *quementer*, *gaimenter*. The first of those forms appears to be that from which our word is taken. See Roquefort, in *Gaimenter*. It occurs in Chaucer, and occasionally in later authors.

For what bootes it to weepe and to wayment,
When ill is chaunst, but doth the ill increase.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 16.

But I will kisse these cold pale lips of thine,
And wash thy wounds with my waymenting tears.

G. Gasc., L 8 b.

†Soo the sowles weymentyng for sorowe of her peynes,
cryen everychone, and seyen these wordes.

Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

WAYMENT, or WAYMENTING, *s.*
Lamentation; from the preceding.

She made so piteous mone and deare wayment,
That the hard rocks could scarce from tears refraine.

Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 35.

My food is teares, my tunes waymenting yeeld.

Pembr. Arc., p. 76.

WEAKLING, *s.* A weak creature.

Thyself art mighty, for thine own sake leave me,
Myself a weakling, do not then ensnare me.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., *Suppl.*, i, 509.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight,
And, weakling, Warwick takes his gift again.

3 Hen. VI, v, 1.

When now a weakling came, a dwarfe thing.

Chapman.

To WEAL, must mean to make well; to restore its weal, or well-being, if the reading be right in the following lines:

Womanish fear, farewell, I'll never melt more,
Lead on, to some great thing, to weal my spirit;
I cut the cedar Pompey, and I'll fell

The huge oak, Cæsar, too. *B. and Fl. False One*, iv, 3.

This is the reading of the first folio (1647); the second (1679) reads *wake*, which is an unnatural change of metaphor, but Weber adopts it. *Weal*, as a verb, appears nowhere else, that I recollect. *Steel* has been conjectured, but with little probability.

WEAL-BALANCED. Weighed for the public good, or according to Capell, "balanced as in good weals it should

be." It is possible that this, which is the original, may be also the right reading; but it comes so near *well balanced*, as to create a doubt.

From thence

By cold gradation, and weal-balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

WEALS-MAN, common-wealth-man; statesman; perhaps peculiar to this example.

Meeting with two such weals-men as you are, I cannot call you Lycurguses. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

WEANELL, from wean. A young beast, just weaned.

This wolvishe sheepe woulde catchen his prey,
A lamb, or a kid, or a weanell wast.

Sp. Shep. Kal., *Sept.*, 197.

WEAR, *s.* The fashion, that which is worn.

No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the wear.

Meas. for Meas., iii, 2.

O, noble fool,

A worthy fool, motley's the only wear.

As you like it, ii, 7.

Johnson has not noticed this sense, which occurs in other passages of Shakespeare; nor has Todd supplied it.

WEARISH, WEERISH, or WERISH, *a.* Small, weak, shrunk. Johnson conjectures from *war*, a quagmire, Saxon, and explains it *washy*; but that does not accord with the following instances. It answers rather to what is now sometimes called wizen, or withered.

He was to weat a wretched wearish elfe,
With hollow eyes, and rawbone cheekes forspent.

Spens. F. Q., IV, v, 34.

Can you imagine, sir, the name of duke
Could make a crooked leg, a scrambling foot,
A tolerable face, a wearish hand —

Fit for a lady's pleasure. *Ford's Love's Sacrifice*, v, 1.
I have known some that have continued there by the space of half a dozen years, and when they come home, they have hid a little wearish lean face under a broad French hat.

Nashe's Life of Jack Wilton, Observ. 65.

A countenance not weerish and crabbed, but fair and comely.

Asch. Scholem., p. 24, Upton's ed.

Behinde the olde leane jade he set a lusty tall fellow;
and behinde the goodly horse also he placed a little wearish man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength.

North's Plut., 634 A.

Where he shewed a wearish wither'd arme, and small, as it was never other.

Holinshed, vol. ii.

Kersey explains it unsavoury, and Coles applies it to taste only, and renders it *insipidus*, *fatuus*. Skinner also quotes Gouldman for it, in the latter sense.

WEASAND, more recently written *weazon*. The throat; *wasen*, Saxon.

Had his weasand been a little widder.

Spens. Shep. Kal., *Sept.*, 210.

Because the thirstie swaine, with hollow hand,
Conveied the streame to wet his drie weasand.
Hall, Sat., 11, i, v. 5.

WEATHER. *To make fair weather.*
To flatter; to give flattering representations, to make the best of matters.

And if anye suche shall be, that shall of all things
make fair weather, and, whatsoever they shall see to
the contrarye, shall tell you all is well; beware of
them, they serve themselves, not you.

Checke to K. Edward, in Nuga Ant., i, 20.
He hath ta'en you newly into his grace; where it is
impossible you should take root, but by the fair
weather that you make yourself. *Much Ado, i, 8.*
But I must make fair weather yet awhile,
Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong.
2 Hen. VI, v, 1.

An example has been given before
under MAKE, No. 7.

WEAVERS were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds, that many of the weavers in queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. In our days, the famous Lancashire chorus singers, are females trained, I believe, in some sedentary occupation. Hence the exclamation of Falstaff:

I would I were a weaver! I could sing psalms, and
all manner of songs. *1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.*
He [the parson] got this cold with sitting up late, and
singing catches with cloth-workers.
B. Jons. Epitaph, iii, 4.

Sir Toby Belch talks of a catch which should "draw three souls out of one weaver," *Twelfth N., ii, 3*; by which the peculiar power of music upon a weaver is strongly intimated. By the soul is meant *all his souls*, namely *vegetative, sensitive, and reasonable*, according to the scholastic philosophy. See SOULS, THREE.

WEB, of a sword. The blade of it. The editor of the octavo edition of Fairfax's Tasso (1749) supposes that web "denotes any plain, flat surface." He instances in 1. this sense; 2. that of a web of cloth; 3. a *web*, or sheet of lead. But it is clearly derived from weaving, and, when applied to a sword, must mean the main texture or substance of the weapon; when to

lead, it approaches very near to *sheet*, which is commonly so applied; but *sheet*, in its first sense, is woven; when applied to cloth, *web* retains its legitimate meaning.

A sword, whereof the web was steel,
Pommel rich stone, hilts gold. *Fairf. Tasso, ii, 8.*
The brittle web of that rich sword, he thought
Was broke through hardness of the country's steel.
Ibid., vii, 94.

A broad and thin plate of lead:

With stately pomp by heaps they wend,
And Christians slain roll up in sorbs of lead.
Ibid., i, 8.

WEB AND PIN. A disorder in the eyes. See PIN AND WEB.

WEBSTER, s. A weaver, one who weaves a web.

Nor the webster, tho' his feete,
By much motion, get them heate.

R. Brathwaite. Nature's Embassy, p. 254.
After these locall names, the most names in number
have been derived from occupations or professions,
as taylor, potter, smith, &c., &c., brasier, webster,
wheeler, &c. *Camd. Remains, p. 116.*

WEDDING. The principal customs observed at weddings, in the time of our authors, are curiously collected in the following passage, where the Scornful Lady declares her determination not to marry a boaster:

Believe me, if my wedding-smock were on,
Were the gloves bought and giv'n, the licence come,
Were the rosemary branches dipp'd, and all
The Hippocras and cakes eat and drunk off,
Where these two arms incompass'd with the hands
Of bachelors, to lead me to the church,
Were my feet at the door—were "I John" said,
[namely, "I John take thee Mary," in the marriage
service]
If John should boast a favour done by me,
I would not wed that year.

B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, i, 1.

For a detailed account of wedding customs, see Popular Antiquities, vol. ii, p. 19, et seqq., and the several articles in this work.

WEDLOCK, s., put for wife.

Which of these is thy wedlock, Menelaus? thy Helen?
thy Lucrece? that we may do her honour.

B. Jons. Postaster, iv, 1.
The greatest aim of perfectness men liv'd by,
The most true, constant lover of his wedlock.

B. and Fl. Valentinian, v, 1.
Why many men corrupt other men's wives, some
their maids, others their neighbours' daughters; but
to lie with one's brother's wedlock, O my dear Herod,
'tis vile and uncommon lust.

Marston's Parasitaster, Anc. Dr., ii, 335.

Matrimony is sometimes used in the same sense. See MATRIMONY.

WEE, a. Small, shrunk up. Etymology doubtful. See T. J. and Jamieson, in *We, Wee, and Wie*.

He hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow
beard. *Merry W. W., i, 4.*

It is common in the Scottish dialect, and in the north of England.

They raise a *wee* before the cock,
And wyliey they shot the lock.

Gaberlunsie Man, Percy, ii, 61.

A *wie* mouse will creep under a mickle cornstack.

Kelly's Scottish Proverbs, A 178.

It is not yet disused entirely, in very familiar language.

WEED, s. A dress; *wæda*, Saxon. See Johnson.

The woful dwarfe —

When all was past, took up his forlorne *weed*.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 19.

A goodlie ladie, clad in hunter's *weed*.

Ibid., II, iii, 21.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson as using it particularly for an outer garment, which, indeed, it always seems to imply, but there is pointedly marked:

Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*.

Chapman.

A widow's *weeds* are still spoken of, meaning her appropriate mourning dress.

To WEEN. To suppose, or imagine; *wenan*, Saxon.

Ween you of better luck,

I mean, in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are.

Henry VIII, v, 1.

Why *wenest* thou thus to prevaile?

Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 43.

Then furthest from her hope, when most she *weened*
nyc.

Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 21.

And ramping on his shield, did *wene* the same

Have reft away.

Ibid., I, iii, 41.

It was very common in that time. Milton also has used it. See Johnson.

WEeping CROSS. I find no less than three places so called, and probably there were more: these crosses being, doubtless, places where penitents particularly offered their devotions. See Archæol., xiii, p. 216. Of the three places now retaining the name, 1. one is between Oxford and Banbury; 2. another very near Stafford, where the road turns off to Walsall; 3. the third near Shrewsbury.

To return by *Weeping Cross*, was a proverbial expression for deeply lamenting an undertaking, and repenting of it: like many other quibbling allusions to local names. See **LOTHBURY, &c.**

He that goes out with often losse,

At last comes home by *Weeping Crosse*.

Howell's Engl. Prov., P 3 b.

Since they have all found the way back again by *Weeping Cross*. But I'll not see them.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 266.

The pagan king of Calicut take short,
That would have past him; with no little losse
Sending him home again by *Weeping Cross*.

Fanshawe, Lusiad, x, 64.

But the time will come when, comming home by *Weeping Crosse*, thou shalt confesse that it is better to be at home.

Enphues and his Engl., D ii, b.

†For here I mourne for your, our publike losse,
And doe my pennance at the *weeping crosse*.

Wyther's Prince Henries Obsequies, 1612.

†For if hee straggle from his limits farre,
(Except the guidance of some happy starre
Doe rectifie his steps, restore his losse)

He may perhaps come home by *weeping crosse*.

Young Gallants Whirligig, 1629.

WEeping-RIPE. Ready to weep, ripe for weeping.

The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

What, *weeping-ripe*, my lord Northumberland?

3 Hen. VI, i, 4.

Her, *weeping-ripe*, he laughing bids, to patient her
awhile.

Warner, Alb. Engl., B. xii, p. 312.

To WEET. To know; from *witan*, Saxon. It is now retained chiefly in the technical expression, *to wit*, and the compounds *witting*, *unwittingly*, &c.

In which I bind,

On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless.

Ant. and Cleop., i, 1.

And lickt her lilly hands with fawning tong,
As he her wronged innocence did *weet*.

Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 6.

From Egypt come they all, this lets thee *weete*.

Fairf. Tasso, v, 86.

See Johnson.

WEETE, s. Used by Spenser, with a licence common in his time, for *wet*; for the rhyme only.

And so, from side to side, till all the world is *weet*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, ix, 33.

WEETLESSE, a. Unintelligible; it is, however, printed *witlesse*, even in Todd's edition, which gives a very different sense. The first edition (1582) has *weetlesse*.

That with fond termes and *weetless* wordes,
To blere mine eyes doest thinke.

Spens. Shep. Kal., July, 35.

WEFT, the same as waif. A law term for anything forsaken or abandoned, whether goods, or cattle. Norman French, *wef*, or *waif*.

The gentle lady, loose at raudom lefte,

The greenwood long did walke, and wander wide
At wilde adventure, like a forlorne *weft*.

Spens. F. Q., III, x, 36.

Leave, saytor, quickly that misgotten *weft*,
To him that hath it better justifyde.

Ibid., VI, i, 18.

For we, the *wefts* and pilgrims of the streames,
Are only born to horror and distress.

Fansh. Lusiad, vi, 41.

WEFTE. Used as the participle of waved, put aside.

Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *wefte*.

Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 36.

WEIRD, *s.* and *a.* From the Saxon *wyrd*, a witch, or fate, and is used by Scottish writers in that sense. It was particularly applied by Shakespeare to his witches in *Macbeth*, because he found them called *weird sisters* in Holinshed, from whom he took the history. This Theobald had the merit of discovering; but Warburton, to assert his own superiority, pretended that *wayward* was the same word. Johnson gives a different derivation of wayward (from *wa*, woe, and *weard*, Saxon), and was probably right. It is *weyward* in the folio editions.

The *weird* sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land.

Macb., i, 3.

The *weird sisters* meant also the *fates*, with Scottish writers. Thus,

The *weird sisters* defendis it suld be wit.

G. Dougl. Virg., p. 80.

which is the translation of

Prohibent nam cetera *parca*

Scire.

Æn., iii, 379.

See other examples in Jamieson. In an old English ballad, *weird lady* means a witch, or enchantress:

To the *weird lady* of the woods,

Full many and long a day,

Thro' lonely shades and thickets rough,

He winds his weary way. *Percy's Rel.*, iii, p. 221.

WELAWAY. Alas; from *walawa*, Saxon, for woe on woe; as Dr. Johnson, on mature inquiry, determined. Now corrupted to *welladay*. Often written *wealaway*, as if derived from *weal*.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed sight?

Spens. P. Q., II, vi, 43.

It occurs several times in Spenser, and in the folio is thus spelt. G. Ferrers has the phrase of a *mass of welaway*, for a song of lamentation:

And take delight to listen every day,
How he could sing a *masse of welaway*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 324.

WELCH AMBASSADOR. A jocular name for the cuckoo, I presume, from its migrating hither from the west.

Thy sound is like the cuckoo, the *Welch ambassador*.

Middleton, Trick to Catch, &c., act iv.

WELCH-CRICKET. Evidently used for an insect, with which tailors have long been reproached.

Before he [the tailor] had no other cognizance but a plaine Spanish needle with a *Welch-cricket* at top.

Greene's Quip, &c., *Hart. Misc.*, v, 404.

Perhaps, however, this was a witticism of Greene's invention.

WELCH-HOOK. A sword made in a hooked form; probably as represented in Mr. Tollet's note on the following passage:

And swore the devil his true liege-man, upon the cross of a *Welch-hook*.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4

As tall a man as ever swagger,

With *Welsh-hook*, or long dagger.

B. Jons. Masque in Hon. of Wales, vi, 4.

And that no man presume to wear any weapons, especially *Welch-hooks*, and forest bills.

Sir John Oldcastle, i, 1.

This is supposed to be proclaimed at Hereford:

That Skeridvaur at last —

Caught up his country *hook*, nor cares for future harms,

But irefully enrag'd would needs to open arms.

Drayt. Polyolb., S. iv, p. 73.

WELCH-PARSLEY. A burlesque name for hemp, or the halters made of it.

In tough *Welch-parsly*, which our vulgar tongue is Strong hempen halters. *B. and Fl. Elder Bro.*, i, 2

WELCHMAN'S HOSE. Equivalent, I imagine, to the breeches of a Highlander, or the dress of a naked Pict; upon the presumption that Welchmen had no hose. Thus the following phrase will imply, making the laws quite void, or of no effect:

The laws we did interpret, and statutes of the land,
Not truly by the text, but newly by a gloss:

And words that were most plaine, when they by us were skan'd,

We turned by construction to a *Welch-man's hose*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 273.

To WELD. Used sometimes by Spenser for to wield.

Turne thee to those that *weld* the awfull crowne.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Octob., v, 40.

Who peaceably the same long time did *weld*.

Id., *P. Q.*, II, x, 32.

Hence it is easily understood in the following passage:

Laide heavy hands on him, and held so strayed
That downe he kept him, with his scornfull away,
So as he could not *weld* him any way.

Ibid., VI, viii, 11.

That is, could not move or turn himself.

To WELK. To decrease, or to wane like the moon. Spenser (under the signature of E. K.) quotes Lidgate for using it in that sense. *Notes on Shep. Kal.* Mr. Todd quotes Gower also for it.

But now sadde winter *welked* hath the day.

Nov., l. 13.

Hence to grow dim:

When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west.

Spens. P. Q., I, i, 23.

WELKED, or **WEALKED**, is used by Shakespeare (as Dr. Johnson rightly conjectured) for *whelked*, or marked with protuberances.

Horns *wealk'd* and waved, like th' enridged sea;
It was some fiend. *Lear*, iv, 6.

Exactly so in *Mirror for Magistrates*:

Her *wealked* face with woeful tears besprent.
Sackv. Induction, p. 257.

This and *whelk* are probably only different forms of the same word.

By Drayton, *welked shrouds* seems to be put for swelling clouds. He is describing the fall of Phaeton, as represented on a painted cloth:

There comes proud Phaeton tumbling thro' the clouds,
Cast by his palfreys that their reins had broke;
And setting fire upon the *welked shrouds*,
Now through the heav'n run madding from the yoke.
Barons' Wars, vi, 39.

He could not repeat *clouds*, having used it just before.

WELKIN, *s.* The sky; from *wealcan*, to roll, or *welc*, a cloud, Saxon. Yet it is used also for the cloudless sky.

The sky, the *welkin*, the heaven. *L. L. Lost*, iv, 2.
The starry *welkin* cover thou anon,
With drooping fog, as black as Acheron.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.
The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And clowdie *welkin* cleareth.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 12.

It has been preserved, as a poetical word, by Milton, and many other poets.

WELL, *s.*, for *weal*, or health, for the sake of rhyme, and also of the play upon the word in another sense.

"We may not chaunge," quoth he, "this evill plight,
Till we be bathed in a living well,
That is the terme prescribed by the spell."
"O how," sayd he, "mote I that well out find,
That may restore you to your wonted well."
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 43.

To WELL. To flow.

Whose bubbling wave did ever freshly *well*.
Ibid., I, vii, 4.
Fast from her eyes the round pearls *welled* down
Upon the bright enamel of her face.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 94.

More modern authors have occasionally used this word. See Johnson.

WELLADAY. See **WELAWAY**.

WELL-SEEN. Accomplished, well-approved. See **SEEN**.

As a school master
Well-seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
Tam. Shr., i, 2.

Well-seen, and deeply read, and thoroughly grounded,
In th' hidden knowledge of all sallets, and
Pot-herbs whatever. *B. and Fl. Woman Hater*, ii, 1.
Why I am a scholar, and *well-seen* in philosophy.
Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl., ii, 102.

A chronicler should *well* in divers tongues be *seene*.
Mirr. for Mag., 488.

†WELTED. Ornamented with fringe.

Be covered, George; this chain and *welted* gown,
Bare to this coat? Then the world's upside down.
The Honest Whore, i, 11.

WENCH. It is rightly observed by Mr. Steevens, that wench originally meant young woman only, without the contemptuous familiarity now annexed to it. Johnson accordingly places this sense first. It is no longer so used.

Now, how dost thou look now? O, ill-starr'd *wench*.
Othello, v, 2.
Therefore, sweet *wench*, help me to rue my woe.
Promos and Cassandra.

Here we find it applied to a princess:

For Ariodant so lov'd the princely *wench*,
That Neptune's floods unneth his flames cold quench.
Har. Ariost., v, 20.

It has been observed, that *wench* is used in the translation of the Bible, 2 Sam. xvii, 17, where the Latin version has *ancilla*, the Greek *παιδίσκη*, and the original *נפיש*, all meaning a hand-maid, or maid-servant. I believe Johnson's etymology of *wencle*, contracted to *wenc*, to be the right. Horne Tooke's is most absurd. See T. J.

To WEND. To go; Saxon, *wenden*. Hence we have derived the preterite of go still in use, namely *went*.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon *wend*,
But to procrastinate his liveless end.
Com. of Errors, i, 1.

It is so common in every author of that time, that it is hardly necessary to exemplify it.

Her weaker wandring stream tow'rds Yorkshire as
she *wends*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1176.

In Spenser it occurs continually. Fairfax uses *wend* improperly for *went*:

Where late she *wend*
To comfort her weak limbs in cooling flood.
Tasso, B. vi, 109.

Also for the participle:

But when he saw her gentle soul was *went*.
B. xii, 70.

WENGAND, *s.* This word seems to be put for vengeance; but how authorised or derived, I am unable to say.

Wild *wengand* on such ire, wherby the realm doth
lose,
What gaine have they which heave at honour so?
Mirr. for Mag., p. 487.

The author is Higgins, who does not usually employ unauthorised words.

†WERTWALE. Flesh growing over the nail.

A *wertwale*, pterygium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1603, p. 300.

To WEST, *v.* To set in the west; applied to the sun.

Four times his place he shifted hath in sight,
And twice hath risen where he now doth *west*,
And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright.
Spens. F. Q., V, Introd., St. 8.

Chaucer so used the word.

†WEST-CHESTER. So the town of Chester is sometimes called from its situation, to distinguish it from several other towns which bear the name of Chester with some addition.

WESTWARD HOE, was the title of a comedy, by Decker and Webster, as Eastward Hoe of another by Chapman and Marston. The latter is printed in *O. Pl.*, iv, p. 203, &c. Both must have been current phrases before they became titles for plays. *Eastward Hoe* seems to be equivalent to a trip to the city; and *Westward Hoe* implies a trip to Tyburn.

Sir, *Eastward Hoe* will make you go *Westward Hoe*.
O. Pl., iv, 219.

Shakespeare puts the words together, as a common expression, though he has no allusion, except to the word *west*:

O. There lies your way, due west.
F. Then *westward-hoe*.
Twelfth N., iii, 1.

WESTY, *a.* Dizzy, confused. Coles renders it by "*Scotomaticus* [that is, troubled with *scotoma*, or dizziness], vertigine laborans."

Whiles he lies wallowing, with a *weslie* head,
And palish carcase, on his brothel bed.
Hall, Sat., IV, i, p. 58, repr.

WET-FINGER. To do a thing *with a wet finger*, implies to do it with great ease. I do not know that the expression is yet disused; but the origin of it may be inquired.

Take a good heart, man; all the low ward is our's
With a *wet-finger*. *B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev.*, act iv.

If ever I stand in need of a wench that will come with a *wet finger*, porter thou shalt earn my money.

Hon. Wh., *O. Pl.*, iii, 255.
What gentlewomen or citizen's wives you can with a *wet finger* have at any time to sup with you.

Decker's Gul's Hornb., p. 160, Nott's ed.

It seems not very improbable that it alluded to the vulgar and very inelegant custom, of *wetting the finger* to turn over a book with more ease. The following passage seems to confirm that notion:

I hate brawls with my heart, and can turn over a volume of wrongs with a *wet finger*.

G. Harvey's Pierce's Supererog., p. 21, repr.

Those who practised this had little

thought of the appearance of the books.

†There is to manye *suche*, though ye laugh, and be it not, and not hard to shewe them *with a wet finger*.
Burnynge of Penke's Church, l.

†As bookes are leafe by leafe oft turn'd and set,
So are the garments of a whore (almost):
For both of them, with a *wet finger* may
Be folded or unfolded, night or day.

Taylor's Works, l.

To WEX, for to wax, grow, or increase. Spenser has it, but it is not peculiar to him:

She first taught men a woman to obey,
But when her sonne to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrendred, ne herself would longer *wex*.
Spens. F. Q., II, 1.

Drayton also has it:

Yet every hour still prosperously she *wex'd*,
But the world poor did by loose riots grow,
Which served as an excellent pretext.

Legend of Cromw., p. 610, and in *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 1.
Dryden has adopted the word. Johnson.

WHALES-BONE long afforded a current simile for whiteness. Steevens asserts, that the ancient English writers supposed ivory to part of the bones of a whale; and though it cannot be imagined that such gross ignorance could very long continue, yet there seems no reason to doubt, that it did prevail, while this proverbial simile was invented and established. [The ivory of western Europe in the middle ages was the tooth of the walrus.] Shakespeare used it, but he received it from his predecessors:

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To shew his teeth as white as *whale his bone*.
Love's L. L.

But Spenser also has it:

Whose face did seem as clear as crystal stone,
And eke, through fear as white as *whale's bone*.
F. Q., III, i.

The antiquity of the simile may be seen in the preservation of the Saxon genitive, *whalis*, or *whale's bone*, which is depraved, as was customary into "*whale his bone*." The instances are very numerous, which are quoted by the commentators on the abridgement of Shakespeare; and more from the older authors, the Metrical Romances, Lord Surrey, Turbervill &c. We may add another from the latter poet:

A little mouth, with decent chin,
A corall lip of hue,
With teeth as white as *whale his bone*,
Each one in order due. *Poems*, 1567, sign. 8.
Browne has rightly called it ivory:

An ivory dart she held of good command,
White was the bone, but whiter was her hand.

Brit. Past., ii, p. 67.

WHALLY, *a.*, applied to eyes, means discoloured, or, what are now called *wall-eyes*; from *whaule*, or *whall*, the disease of the eyes called *glaucoma*. Applied to jealousy, in the following instance, it seems to mean *green-eyed*, which is the usual description of that passion. The poet describes Lust, as riding

Upon a bearded gote, whose rugged heare

And *whally* eies (the signe of gelosy)

Was like the person selfe. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 24.

Upton, and all the commentators, explain it streaked, from *wala*, Saxon; whence also a *wheal*, or *wale*, the mark of a lash on the skin. Not conceiving, however, how *streaked* eyes were at all characteristic of jealousy, I had conjectured that *wall-eyed* must be meant; when I found this remarkable proof of it, given by my friend Todd, under *Walleye*, in T. J. "This word is not written *wall*, but *whall*, in our old language;" he then refers to the above passage, and adds this example: "*Whaule-eyed*, *glauclolus*. *Huloet*." Yet, by an inadvertency, of which it is marvellous that the instances are not more numerous in such a work, he has retained Johnson's erroneous explanation of *whally*. Of *whall* we may add this example:

Glaucoma—a disease in the eye, &c.—some think it to be a *whal* eie. *A. Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 428.

Baret, however, has *wall-eye*, and renders "a horse with a *wall eye*," by *glauclolus*. *Alvearie* (1580), under *Horse*.

†**WHAPPET**. The prick-eared cur.

The Lords people neede no more to feare them, then he that rideth through the streetes upon a lustie gelding with his sword by his side, needes to feare the barking and bawling of a fewe little curres and *whappets*.

Deal's Pathway, p. 243.

WHAT, *s.* Used as a substantive, for matter, thing, stuff.

So adowne

They pray'd him sit, and gave him for to feed
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ix, 7.

So also in his Shepherd's Kalendar:

Come downe, and learne the little *what*,

That Thomalin can sayne.

July, v. 81.

The Latin relative is so used by modern writers, who have their "*tertium quid*," &c.

WHAT, *pron.* The ninth sense of this word, in Dr. Johnson, is thus stated: "It is used adverbially, for partly, in part." It appears to me, that in this mode it is no longer used, except in conjunction with the preposition *with*.

But now, in our memory, *what* by the decay of the haven, and *what* by the overthrow of religious houses—it is brought—to miserable nakedness and decay.

Lambert, cited in B. Jons. Grammar, ed. Whalley, vii, 273.

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasure, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion.

Norris, Johnson's 7th instance.

It is unusual to use it thus without a second *what*, to mark another side of the partition. *What with* one thing, *what with* another.

WHAT ELSE. An elliptical interrogation, for "what else can be the case;" and equivalent, therefore, to a strong affirmation.

Now, let us read the inventorie, wee'll share it equally. *Li. What else?* *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.

Li. But canst thou blow it? *H. What else?*

M. But not away.

Ibid., iv, 3.

WHEEL, *s.* Supposed, from the context, to mean the burden of a song. Ophelia says,

You must sing Down-a-down, an you call him a-down-a. O, how the *wheel* becomes it.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

But there is no direct authority for this use of the word; except a sentence quoted by Mr. Steevens without recollection of the book, the author, or the date. This, it must be allowed, is sufficiently uncertain. It should, however, be given.

The song was accounted a good one, though it was not much graced by the *wheele*, which in no wise accorded with the matter thereof.

The quotation from N. Breton, of "heigh ho *wele*," is not satisfactory, without Mr. S.'s interpretation. Yet, after all, it must have some such meaning. Rota, or rote, certainly meant a kind of instrument.

WHELK, the same as *wale*, or *wheal*; from *wala*, Saxon. Stripes, marks, discolorations.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man, his face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and coals of fire.

Hen. V., iii, 6.

Chaucer had united *whelks* and knobs:

That might him helpen of his *whelkes* white,
Ne of the knobbes sitting on his cheekes.

Prologue to Cant. Tales.

WHEPKY. Streaked, striated; from **WHELK**.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.
Spens. Virg. Gnat, v. 105.

WHEN. An abrupt and elliptical exclamation, denoting impatience, and equivalent to "when will such a thing be done?"

Why *when*, I say! Nay, good sweet Kate, be merry.
Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.

Have at you with another. *When!* can you tell.
Com. of Err., iii, 1.

So in the old play of Sir John Oldcastle:

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand.

When, parson, *when!* what, can you find no more?
Act iv, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, p. 325.

Nay then, sweet sir, give reason; come on, *when?*
Marst. What y. will, Anc. Dr., ii, 225.

WHE'R, for whether, by contraction.

Good sir, say *wher* you'll answer me, or no?
Com. of Err., iv, 1.

To bid the wind a base he now prepares,
And *wher* he run or fly, they knew not whether.
Sh. Venus & Ad., *Suppl.*, i, 418.

No matter now, *wher* thou be false or no,
Goswin: whether thou love another better,
Or me alone; or *wher* thou keep thy vow.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, v, 1.

Who shall doubt, Donne, *wher* I a poet be,
When I dare send my epigrams to thee?
B. Jons. Epigr., 96.

WHERE, for whereas.

But *where* you think that I take away much use of
shootinge.
Asch. Toroph., p. 59.

Where the other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel.
Coriol., i, 1.

For whether:

Why here's all fire, wit, *where* he will or no.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 386.

I know not *where* I am or no, or speak,
Or whether thou dost hear me.
Ben Jons. New Inn, v, 2.

Good sir, say *wher* you'll answer me or not.
Com. of Err., iv, 1.

The use of it in the following passage, added to the introduction of *note*, for know not, renders the whole very obscure:

I note *where* car'd or carelesse ornament,
Where chance or art her fairest count'nance dight.
Carew's Godfrey of Bullgigne, B. i.

That is, "I know not *whether* careful or careless ornament, *whether* chance or art adorned her [most]."

WHERE. Used as a substantive, for place; as the logicians use *ubi*.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest here, a better *where* to find. *Lear*, i, 1.

WHEREAS. Often used for *where*.

You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
2 Hen. VI, i, 2.

At Agincourt that fought,
Whereas rebellious France upon her knees was
brought. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvi, p. 95.

He pierced in the thickest preasse among,
Whereas these valiant knights had giv'n and tane
Full many strokes. *Mar. Ariost.*, v, 80.

WHERRET, or WHIRRIT. A smart blow, or box on the ear.

Troth, now I'm invisible, I'll hit him a sound
on the ear, *when* he comes out of the garden.
Puritan

How meekly
This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*.
B. & Fl. Nice Valour, iv, 1.

Derivation uncertain. See T. J. appears by an example there given that Bickerstaff, in *Love in a Village* used *wherret*, for the common colloquial word *worrit*; which, I conceive is not made from this, but a corruption of *worry*.

WHETHER, for which soever, or ever.

And *whether*
Before us that are here, can force his cousin,
By fair and knightly strength, to touch the pill
He shall enjoy her; the other lose his head.
Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

WHETSTONE. To give the stone, as a prize for lying. was a standing jest among our actors, as a satirical premium to who told the greatest lie. Among Proverbial Phrases, denoting a liar, puts first, "He deserves a *whetstone*." The origin of the is not, I believe, exactly made out, but, perhaps, it was with some idea as that of Randolph, in interlude of the Pedlar, of sharpening the wits, for fresh exploits of the same kind. After other commodities the pedlar brings out a *whetstone* which he thus descants:

But leaving my brains, I come to a more profitable commodity; for, considering how dull half the of this university [Cambridge] be, I thought it the worst traffique to sell *whetstones*. This *whetstone* [he continues] will set such an edge upon your imaginations, that it will make your rusty iron brains sharper metal than your brazen faces. Whet but the knaves your capacities on this *whetstone*, and you shall presume to dine at the Muses' Ordinarie, or at the Oracle of Apollo. *Randolph's Works*, p. 1.

Whatever was the original design of the allusion, it seems very clear that there were, in some places, jocular games, in which the prize given for the greatest lie was a *whetstone*. Lupton says,

Lying with us is so loved and allowed, that there are many tymes gainings and prizes therefore purposed to encourage one to outlye another. O. And shall he gaine that gets the victorie in lying? He shall have a *silver whetstone* for his labour.
Too Good to be True, p. 80, 1.

See this, and more instances, in *P. Antiq.*, i, p. 429, 4to.
In an old morality, *Mendax*, the li

brings a *whetstone* in his hand, and thus blazons his own arms :

My name is *Mendax*, a younger brother, linially descended of an auncient house before the Conquest. We geve three *whetstones* in gules, with no difference. *W. Bulleyn's Prose Morality*, cited in *Waldron's Sad Sheph.*, pp. 162 and 220.

The Cretans being always noted for lying, according to the Greek saying, *Κρητες ἀπὸ ψευδαί*, Lyly says,

If I met with one of Crete, I was readie to lie with him for the *whetstone*. *Euph. and his Engl.*, C 4.

Hence Harington :

Well might Martano beare away the bell,
Or else a *whetstone* challenge for his dew,
That on the sodaine such a tale could tell,
And not a word of all his tale was true.

Ariosto, xviii, 86.

Travellers, being always suspected of this vice, were complimented with the attribute of the *whetstone*. Ben Jonson's traveller, Amorphus, hires a page named *Cos* (or Whetstone), which occasions this remark :

Cos? how happily hath Fortune furnish'd him with a *whetstone*. *Cynthia's Revels*, i, 5.
The brain-sicke youth that feeds his tickled eare
With sweet-sauc'd lies of some false traveller;
Which hath the Spanish decades red awhile,
Or *whetstone* leasings of old Mandevile.

Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

A strange use of the *whetstone* is recorded by Harington :

Part whereof [*i. e.* of his sentence] being that th knight should publickly acknowledge how he had slandered the archbishop, which he did in words conceived to that purpose accordingly; yet his friends gave out, that all the while he carried a long *whetstone* hanging out at the pocket of his sleeve, so conspicuous as men understood his meaning was to give himselfe the lye.

Nugæ Antiquæ, vol. ii, p. 240, ed. Park.

This explains the force of lord Bacon's sarcasm, who, when sir K. Digby boasted of having seen the *philosopher's stone* in his travels, but was puzzled to describe it, interrupted him, saying, "Perhaps it was a *whetstone*." See also *Hudibras*, P. II, C. i, v. 60, and Grey's note upon it. There is no great probability of the expression being derived from the *whetstone* of Attius Nævius, as some have conjectured; which would imply that the story of that soothsayer was the greatest lie upon record.

As ancient customs are longest retained in the provinces, we find the following account of the existence of this in the north, as late as in 1792 :

It is a custom in the north, when a man tells the greatest lye in the company, to reward him with a *whetstone*; which is called lying for the *whetstone*. *Budworth's Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes*, Chap. 6.

It does not appear that this tourist was aware of the antiquity of the custom. In Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, *Whetstone* is mentioned in connexion with Bedlam :

Good Lord! how sharp you are, with being at Bedlam yesterday! *Whetstone* has set an edge upon you. Act i. What it means can only be conjectured. As we have no account of *Whetstone*, the poet, being in Bedlam, I should rather guess that a person of that name was then the keeper of that hospital. See Mr. Gifford's Note on the place.

WHIBLIN, *s.*, seems, by the context, to mean a eunuch.

God's my life, he's a very mandrake; or else (God bless us) one of these *whiblins*, and that's worse.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 257.

In another place, it seems to be put for whinyard, or sword :

Come, sir, let go your *whiblin* [*snatcheth his sword from him*]. *R. Brome, Lovesick Court*, v, 1.

[Here it has apparently a different meaning.]

†Planting the Ile of Dogs with *whiblins*, corwhichets, mushromes, and tobacco. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

WHIFFLER. A person who cleared the way for a procession. Mr. Warton, in a long note on "the ear-piercing fife," in *Othello*, explains *whiffler* to mean *fifer*; but derives it from an old French word *viffler*, which nowhere exists, except in what is considered as a misprint, in a passage from Rymer's *Fœdera*. But *whiffle* itself meant a fife in English, from a *whiff*, or puff of wind; *whiffler*, therefore, in that sense, was regularly made from *whiffle*. Mr. Douce seems satisfactorily to explain the matter. *Whiffers*, or *fifers*, generally went first in a procession; from which circumstance the name was transferred to other persons who succeeded to that office, and at length was given to those who went forward merely to clear the way for the procession. See *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, i, p. 507. Grose, who found the word still in use in Norfolk, thought it peculiar to that county, and defines it thus : "*Whiffers*, men who make way for the corporation of Norwich, by flourishing their swords." *Prov. Gloss.* But the *whiffers* had the same office everywhere else. Coles trans-

lates it *viator*. Thus Shakespeare speaks of the sea,

Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king
Seems to prepare his way. *Hen. V*, Act v, Chorus.

And Mr. Steevens quotes from a play called the Isle of Gulls:

And Manasses shall go before like a *whiffler*, and
clear the way with his horns. 1633.

Tobacco's a *whiffler*,

And cries huff snuff with furie.

B. Holiday's Texvoyaqua, act ii, sc. 3.

It clearly means a person to introduce, in the following example:

But, as a poet that's no scholar, makes
Vulgarity his *whiffler*, and so takes
Passage, with ease and state.

Chapman, Verses on Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess.

Weber there interpreted it *babbler*, &c.

In the city of London, young freemen, who march at the head of their proper companies on the lord mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called *whifflers*, or *bachelor whifflers*, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first, as *whifflers* did.

I look'd the next lord mayor's day to see you o' the
livery, or one of the *bachelor whifflers*.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 312.

Here it means merely attendants:

Three hundred of these goldfinches have I entertained for my followers; I can go in no corner, but I meet with some of my *whifflers* in their accoutrements. You may hear them half a mile ere they come at you.

Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr., iii, p. 397.

This, hearing them so far off, he presently explains to arise from the jingling of their spurs. The note on it, in the book referred to, is erroneous.

Whiffler has also been used as equivalent to a *whiffling*, or trifling fellow, particularly by Swift, and the authors of his time, whom Johnson quotes for it. In that sense, it is certainly derived from *whiff*, or puff of wind, mere emptiness.

WHIG, *s.* A thin liquor made from whey; from *hwæg*, whey, Saxon. A modern commentator defines it thus: "*Whig* is, I believe, formed from the whey of milk, after the cheese curd has been separated from it by runnet; a second and inferior curd being separated from the whey by an acid mixture; the remainder, after being slightly fermented, is called *whig*, and drank by the poorer classes as small beer." *Ancient Drama*, vol. vi, p. 121. Where the writer gained this exact

description, he does not say; but it is certainly something of that sort. Coles Latinises it by "*serum lactis tenue*." Dr. Jamieson defines it, "a thin and sour liquid of the lacteous kind."

Drink *whig*, and sour milk, while I rinse my
mouth with Bourdeaux and Canary. *Heyw. Engl. Trm.*
The pore old couple wisht their bread were
their *whig* were perry.

Wern. Alb. Engl., viii, 42, p. 2.

With green cheese, clouted cream, with flavours
custards stor'd,

Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.

Drayton, Muses' Elys., Nymph.

The classing it with cider and perry seems to imply that it was a fermenting liquor.

The nick-name of *whig*, as applied to a party, is commonly derived from this; but bishop Burnet derives it from *Whiggamor*, a cattle-driver in the south-west of Scotland, by contraction *whigg*. His opinion, as a Scotchman, must have the more weight, because the name had been applied to the Scotch fanatics, before it was taken up, as a term of ridicule against the country party in England, which was about 1680. Nor do there appear much propriety in applying the name of a liquor, so much in use, to a party. The Scotch *whigs* were a party themselves; and at one time, according to Burnet, a formidable array. See Hume; and Jamieson; and T. J. Woodrow, Scottish historian, seems rather to favour the other derivation; but there is no reason to prefer his opinion to that of Burnet and others. *Tory* an Irish name for certain law-plunderers. Both terms have continued in use, as party distinctions, though their original meaning is forgotten, and, in the application, often reversed.

†Licking his lips, in thinking that his theame
Is milke, cheese, butter, whay, *whig*, curds, &
creame. *Taylor's Works*, 16

†The people there have neither horse or cove,
Nor sheepe, nor oxe, or asse, nor pig, or sowe:
Nor creame, curds, *whig*, whay, buttermilke, or cheese.

WHILE, *adv.*, was often improperly used for until. This misuse of the word is still prevalent in some provincial dialects.

We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone: *while* then, God bless you.
Macb., iii, 1.
The Romaynes had a law that everye man should use
shootinge in peace tyme, *while* he was forty yeare
oulde. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 16.
Cleanthes, if you want money, use me;
I'll trust you, *while* your father's dead.
Mass. Old Law, i, 1.

Even Jonson so uses it:

And want some little means
To keep me upright, *while* things be reconciled.
Devil is an Ass, i, 2.

WHILES. Long prevalent instead of *while*; it is so written generally in the old copies of Shakespeare, and has been, in most instances, changed to *while*, by the modern editors. Used also, as well as *while*, for until.

He shall conceal it,
Whiles you are willing it shall come to note.
Twelfth N., iv, 3.

This addition of a redundant *s* has extensively corrupted both words and names. Thus *unaware* became *unawares*, &c.; and in names it may always be suspected, except when the *s* clearly stands for *son*.

Here it is *whilst*, and is elliptically used for "while you are doing that:"

Go run
And tell the duke; and *whilst*, I'll close her eyes.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev., ii, 5.

Whilst, I believe, was originally a mere corruption of *whiles*.

WHILEARE, WHILERE, or WHY-LEARE. The same as *ere while*, only transposed; that is, formerly.

Will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere*. *Tempest*, iii, 2.
That cursed wight, from whom I scapt *why-leare*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despaire.
Spens. P. Q., I, ix, 28.
Doe you not know this seely timorous deere,
As usual to his kinde, hunted *whileare*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, iii, p. 69.

It is found in Milton. See T. J.

WHILOM, *adv.* Once, formerly; a Chaucerian word, but so often introduced by more recent authors, that it is not unknown to many readers.

Whilom thou was peregall to the best.
Spens. Sh. Kal., Aug., l. 8
Proud Rome herself, that *whilome* laid her yoke
On the wide world, and vanquish'd all with war.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 175.

WHIMLEN, or WHIMLING. A fanciful derivative from *whim*, like *whim-wham*, applied, in the following quotation, to country ladies; but no more appropriate, I presume, than *what d' ye call 'ems*, or the like.

Marry, before I could procure my properties, alarm

came that some of the *whimlens* had too much [probably too much liquor, by what follows].

B. Jons. Masque of Love Restored, vol. v, p. 404.

In Beaumont and Fletcher it is *whimling*, and there used in contempt, by a boisterous woman, speaking to a delicate young girl:

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves out of the kitchin to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing!
Corcomb, act iv.

WHIM - WHAMS. Trinkets, trifles, whimsical ornaments. A mere reduplication of *whim*.

Nay not that way,
They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.
B. & Fl. Night Walker, act i.

'Tis more comely,
I wis, than their other *whim-whams*.
Massing. City Mad., iv, 3.

† Her kercher hung from under her cap,
With a taile like a flie flap.
And tyed it fast with a *whim wham*,
Knit up againe with a trim tram.
Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

† His Alkaron, his Moakyes are *whim-whams*,
False bug-bears bables, fables all that dams.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

† When with her flesh mans stomach she hath fed,
She gives him ease and comfort in his bed;
She yeelds no *whim-whams* wavering on his crest,
But she relieves him with repose and rest. *Ibid.*

WHINID'ST. An unintelligible word, occurring only in the folio editions of Shakespeare, and in what is now the beginning of act ii; in the first folio, Part ii, p. 9:

Speak then, thou *whinid'st* leaven.
Tro. and Cress., ii, 1.

The best conjectural reading that has been offered, is *vinew'd*, mouldy; but "unsalted leaven," is the reading of the quartos, to which the modern editors have gone back to fetch it. The word is probably a mere corruption of *vinew'd'st*, for "most mouldy." If, then, the text is to be changed at all, we should read,

Speak then, thou *vinew'd'st* leaven, speak.
See VINEW'D.

WHINYARD, s. A sword, or hanger; perhaps rather the latter, which is Minshew's interpretation. Skinner says, from *winnan*, to win, and *are*, honour, Saxon; but this is not very probable. The best Saxon derivation has been entirely overlooked, which is *winn*, war or destruction, and *gerd*, yard or instrument. It will then mean warlike or destroying instrument, which is surely a fair description of a sword.

Nor from their button'd tawny leather belts
Dismiss their biting *whinyards*.
Edw. III., i, 2; Capell's Prolusions.

This debosh'd *whinyard*
I will reclaim to comely bows and arrows.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 412.

When it was becoming obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in burlesque; in which way we find it in *Hudibras*:

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed,
As rats do from a falling house. I, ii, 938.

But it does not appear to have been always a burlesque term, which the first examples seem to show.

The Scottish dialect has *whinger*, in the same sense; which evidently must have come from the same origin.

See Jamieson.

†WHIP-BROTH.

Where I was ill thought of by my friends, scorned by my foes, and in conclusion, in a greater puzzell then the blinde beare in the midst of all her *whip-broth*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†WHIP-HER-GINNEY. An old name of a game at cards.

At primefisto, post and payre, primero,
Maw, *whip-her-ginny*, he's a lib'rall hero.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†WHIPPET. A cur-dog. See WHAPPET.

In the shapes and formes of dogges; of all which, there are but two sorts that are usefull for mans profit, which two are the mastiffe, and the little curre, *whippet*, or house-dogge; all the rest are for pleasure and recreation.
Taylor's Workes.

†WHIPPING-POST. A stationary implement of punishment formerly as common as the stocks.

Be brought to th' *whipping post* and there be stript,
And as a rogue stande ready to be whipt.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

In London and within a mile, I weene,
There are of jayles or prisons full eighteene,
And sixty *whipping-posts*, and stocks and cages,
Where sin with shame and sorrow hath due wages.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage.
Ibid.

WHIPSTOCK, s. The stock or handle of a whip, but frequently put for the whip itself; particularly a carter's whip.

For Malvolio's nose is no *whipstock*. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 8.
Phœbus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd to
The loudness of his fury.

B. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm., i, 2.
For, by his rusty outside, he appears
To have practis'd more the *whip-stock* than the lance.
Pericles, ii, 2.

Beggars fear him more than the justice, and as much as the *whip-stock*. *Earle's Microc.*, p. 60, ed. Bliss.

Here it is spelt *whip-stalk*:

Bought you a whistle and a *whip-stalk* too,
To be revenged on their villainies.
Span. Trag., O. Pl., iii, 180.

It is once or twice used as a name of reproach for a carter, "base *whip-*

stock." See the notes on the above passages.

WHIRL-BONE, s. The round bone of the knee, called the knee-pa, patella.

Woman was once a ribbe (as Truth has said,
Else with her tongue runs wide from every part
I should have deem'd her substance had been made
Of Adam's *whirl-bone*, when it was out o' th' part
Bancroft's Epig., B. i, l.

"The *whirl-bone* of the knee, patella." *Coles, Lat.*
†Patella. . . . La palette du genouil. The *whirl-bone* of the knee.
Nomina

WHIRLICOTE, s. An open car, chariot.

Of old time coaches were not knowne in this
but chariots or *whirlicotes*, and they onely
princes or great estates, such as had their houses
about them.
Stowe's Lond., 1560.

WHIRLING-PLAT appears to be used for whirlpool, in the following passage:

Even as a stone cast into a plaine even still
will make the water move a great space, yet, if
be any *whirling-plat* in the water, the moving
when it cometh at the *whirling-plat*.
Ascham, Tuzoph., p. 163.

Called also *whirl-pit*:

Down sunk they like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown.
Sandys, Paraph. of Es.
†Car. Here is the gulph that swallowes all my life
And to this desperate *whirlpit* am I reeling.
Marmyon's Fine Companion.

†From whence some being thrust headlong
fast there, with their armour and weapons cased
them, where the river is shallow, and yeeldeth
others were swallowed up and drowned in hol
whirlpits. *Holland's Ammannus Marcell.*

†WHIRL-PUFF. A whirlwind.

Whiles these affaires are carried on end by
whirl-puffes in the utmost marches of the east
Holland's Ammannus Marcell.
And whiles some deadly and pestiferous *whirl*
raiseth up still these miseries of common min
in the state.

When from his lips these words had tane their
A shuffling *whirl-puffe* roar'd amongst the trees
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†WHIRL-WATER. A water-spout.

I hear of a *whirlwater* upon the Thames, confirm
all I speak with, according to the relation I see
at first. But for the falling of a cataract (
Meddus in [your last writes) as I heard it not
from any other, so I meet with many that say
and that there was no other water fell over the
water-gate than what came of the breaking of
the *whirlwater*, or, as some call it, the water-pi
Letter dated

†WHIRRET. A blow.

And in a fume gave Furius
A *whirret* on the eare.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes.

WHISH, and WHISHT. Corrupt of WHIST, silent.

You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.
Haringt. Ep.

When they perceived that Solomon, by the advice
his father, was annoynted king, by and by they
all *whisht*.
Latimer, Serm., fol.

Why do you *whisht* thus? here's none to hear
Lingua, O. Pl.,

WHISK. 1. A game at cards.

Ruffe, slam, trump, noddy, *whisk*, hole, sant, new-cut.
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

2. Quick; rapid.

Sometimes his eyes are goard with an oxe horne,
Or suddaine dastit out with a sacke of corne,
Or the *whiske* brushing of a coachmares taile
To fit the coach, but all these thoughts may faile.

Taylor's Workes.

3. A part of a woman's dress.

No, you'r deceived when you suppose
Your wives will part with *whisk* or cloaths.

The Annals of Love, 1672.

I rais'd my doe, and lac'd her gown,
I pinu'd her *whisk*, and dropt a crown.

Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 123.

In ruffs, and fifty other ways:

Their wrinkled necks were cover'd o'er
With *whisks* of lawn, by grannums wore
In base contempt of bishops sleeves.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

WHISKET, s. A basket. I do not

recollect to have seen this word in
use, but Coles acknowledges it thus:

"A *whisket*, corbis, cophinus." *Lat.*

Dict. Baxter also has it under
Bascauda, which he derives from the
Celtic participle *uascand*, pressum:

Unde fit, [he adds] quod viminci cophini genus agres-
tibus Anglis dicitur *whisket*. *Gloss. Antiq. Brit.*

WHIST, was probably at first, as Skinner
suggests, an interjection commanding
silence by the mere sound, like 'st in
Latin, or our *hush*, which is only a
modification of the same sound. We
find this original use here:

Whist, whist, my master! *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 331.

Several poets, however, have used it
for silenced.

The wild waves *whist*.

Temp., i, 2.

So was the Titaness put down and *whist*.

Spens. Canto of Mutab., vii, 59.

So even Milton:

The winds, with wonder *whist*,

Smoothly the waters kist.

Ode on Nativ., v. 64.

That the name of the game of *whist*
is derived from this, is known, I pre-
sume, to all who play, or do not play
it.

WHIST, adj. Still, quiet.

So *whist* and dead a silence reigned, welcoming such
sweet death. *Har. Nuge Ant.*, vol. ii, p. 97, 12mo ed.
So that now all her enemies are as *whist* as the bird
attagen. *Euphues and his Engl.*, I i b.

Upon a rock, and underneath a hill,

Far from the town, where all is *whist* and still.

Marlow, Hero and L., B. i.

Sir J. Harington has made it *whish*,
for the sake of a rhyme, as noticed
above.

To WHIST, v. To be silent.

Th' other nipt so nie

That *whist* I could not.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 427.

They *whistled* all, with fixed face attent.

Surrey's Trans. of Virg., l. 1.

"Conticuere omnes," &c.

Milton has employed *hist* as a verb,
instead of *whist*; which is still the 'st
vocalised:

And the mute silence *hist* along,

'Less Philomel will deign a song. *Il Penseroso*, 55.

"Let silence hush everything, unless
Philomel will deign to sing."

To WHISTLE OFF. To dismiss by a
whistle; a term in hawking. A
hawk seems to have been usually
sent off in this way, against the wind
when sent in pursuit of prey; with it,
or down the wind, when turned loose,
and abandoned.

If I do prove her haggard,

Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd *whistle her off*, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune.

Othello, iii, 3.

This is he

Left to fill up your triumph, he that basely

Whistled his honour off to th' wind; that coldly

Shrunk in his politic head. *B. & F. Bonduca*, iv, 3.

Here he is sent off to his prey:

As a long-winged hawke when he is first *whistled off*
the fist, mounts aloft, and for his pleasure fetcheth
many a circuit in the ayre, still soaring higher and
higher, till he come to his full pitch, and, in the end,
when the game is sprung, comes downc amaine, and
stoupes upon the sudden. *Burton's Anat.*, ii, 1—3.

The hawk was called back to the
hand, by the same signal.

If you can *whistle her*

To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.

Spanish Gipsie, 1653.

The WHITE. The central part of the
mark upon the butts, in archery. The
whole was painted in concentric
circles of different colours, the interior
circle being white, and in the centre
of the *white* was a pin of wood, to
cleave which with the arrow was the
greatest triumph of a marksman.
Johnson quotes both Dryden and
Southern for this use of the word,
though the thing was nearly disused
in their time. In older authors it
was very common, as such shooting
was then a daily practice. It was
called also *blanc* in French, as well as
but, or mark.

'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the *white*.

Taming of Shr., v, 2.

An archer say you is to be known by his aime, not
by his arrowe: but your aime is so ill, that if you
knewe how farre wide from the *white* your shaft
sticketh, you would hereafter rather breake your
bowe then bend it. *Euphues and his Engl.*

Hence to hit the *white*, was used to
signify "to be right," "you have hit
the mark."

Quoth mother Howlett, you have hit the *white*.

Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 509.

As oft' you've wanted brains
And art to strike *the white*,
As you have levelled right.

*Peltham's Parody on Jonson's Ode on leaving
the Stage.*

WHITE BOY. A term of endearment to a favorite son, or dependant. So, in the Knight of the Burning Pestle, Mrs. Merrythought says to her darling son Michael,

What says my *white boy*? Act ii, sc. 2.
I know, quoth I, I am his *white boy*, and will not be
gulled. *Ford's 'Tis Pity, &c.*, i, 3.
Fie, young gentleman, will such a brave sparke as
you, that is your mother's *white-boy*, undoe your hopes.
The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 19.

White was generally a term of favour:

When he returns, I'll tell twenty admirable lies of
his hawk, and then I shall be his little rogue, and his
white villain, for a whole week after.

Returne from Parnassus, ii, 6.

T. Warton adds, as an illustration that, Dr. Busby used to call his favorite scholars his *white boys*; and says that he could add a variety of other combinations. *Hist. of Poetry, Fragm. of Vol. iv*, p. 65.

The *White-boys* of Ireland were a very different description of persons, in much later times.

WHITE-DEATH, of which one or two interpretations have been given, in the following passage means, I think, no more than *pale death*.

Let the *white death* sit on thy cheek for ever,
We [blushes] 'll ne'er come there again.

All's Well, ii, 3.

WHITE-FRIARS, in London, was a part situated to the south of Fleet-street, and east of the Temple, being contiguous to both; nearly where Salisbury-court and Dorset-street now are. Having been formerly a sanctuary, it long retained the privilege of protecting persons liable to arrest, and thus became the resort of debtors, bankrupts, and profligates of all descriptions. This privilege being abolished by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne, it remained for some time much deserted, as is described by the graceless Ned Ward, in his *London Spy*, p. 158, &c., who adds a kind of ballad on the subject; but all so much in his own very low style, as to be no less disgusting than the place itself had been.

Though there be none far-fet, there will dear-bought
Be fit for ladies: some for lords, knights, squires;
Some for your waiting wench, and city wives,
Some for your men, and daughters of *White-friar*
B. Jons. Prol. 1 to Silent Van

Sir P. The gentleman, believe it, is of worth,
And of our nation.

Lady P. Ay, your *White-friar* is
Come, I blush for you, master Would-be, &c.

B. Jons. For. iv. 1.

WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring, opposed to a dry or *red* herring.

Hop-dance cries in Tom's belly for two *white-herrings*.
Lear, iii, i.

Steevens explained it a pickled or Dutch herring, and referred to the Northumberland Household Book, p. 8; but there *three* are ordered for a young lord or lady's breakfast, and *four* for my lord's, which no lord or lady could possibly eat. In Warner's *Antiquitates Culinariæ*, they are therefore rightly explained "fresh herrings." *Prelim. Disc.*, p. 1 (50).

†**WHITE-POT.** A dish which appears to have been peculiar to Devonshire, and a receipt to make which will be found below.

Hee is caried on the backes of foure deacons, after the maner of carying *whylepot* queenes in Western May-games.

Balman's Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes, 1577. He is an English man, and English dyet will serve his turne. If the Norfolk dumplin, and the Devonshire *white-pot*, be at variance, he will atone them, the bag-puddings of Gloucestershire, the black-puddings of Worcestershire. *Taylor's Works*, 1630. The people of this country (Devonshire) are strong and well made, and as they have a peculiar sort of food, which they call *white-pots*, so the women have a peculiar sort of garment, which they wear upon their shoulders called whittles, they are like mantles with fringes about the edges, without which the common sort never ride to market, nor appear in publick.

Brome's Travels, 1700, p. 234. To make an excellent *white-pot*.—Take two quarts of cream, boil in it, in a short time, half an ounce of mace, a piece of cinnamon, and half a nutmeg; then cut a white penny-loaf exceeding thin, then lay the slices at the bottom of a dish, and cover them with marrow; add likewise a dozen yolks of eggs to the cream, well beaten in rose-water, and sweeten it with a sufficient quantity of sugar; then take out the spices, beat up the cream well, and fill a broad bason in which the bread, raisins, and marrow was laid, and bake it; when it is enough, scrape white sugar on it, and serve it up. *Closet of Rarities*, 1704.

WHITE POWDER. A common notion prevailed, and subsisted even in very late times, that there was such a composition as a *white* gunpowder, which would explode without noise. Sir T. Browne does not deny that such a powder might be formed; but says that it would be useless. "But this," he says, "contrived either with or without salt-peter, will surely be of little force, and the effects thereof no

way to be feared: for as it omits of report, so will it of effectual exclusion; and so the charge be of little force which is excluded." *Vulg. Err.*, II, v, p. 92, 4to. Yet the idea was very prevalent.

One offers to lay five hundred pounds—that you were killed with a pistol charged with *white powder*.

B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., ii, 2.

Some conspirators in queen Elizabeth's time confessed that they had intended to murder the queen with fire-arms charged with *white powder*; but it is not pretended that any such preparation was found in their possession. There is, however, an old poem by May, called *The White Powder Plot*, printed in 1662.

†WHITENESS. Nakedness.

'Twas a rape

Upon my honour, more then on her *whitenesse*.

Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

And now I would not but this devil prince

Had done this act upon Caropia's *whiteness*. *Ibid.*

WHIT-FLAW. A painful abscess, or gathering in the fingers, by which the nails are sometimes thrown off; now called a *whitlow*. Minshew has it *white-blowe*; it is called so from looking white,

The nails fall off by *whit-flaws*.

Herrick's Poems, p. 193.

Johnson has a quotation from Wise, in which he witnesses that it was called *whitflaw* by the common people. See Johnson.

Roast the root [of Buglosse] in the embers in a wet clout, and mix it with as much roasted apples and a little butter, to assuage the paine of a *white flaw*.

Langham's Garden of Health, Bugloss, 20.

See FELLON.

WHITING-MOPS. Young whittings, *Gurnard-moppes* are also mentioned by Puttenham. See MOPPE.

They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were sinns.

B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

Metaphorically, a fair lass:

I have a stomach, and could content myself
With this pretty *whiting-mop*.

Massing. Guardian, iv, 2.

†He bids thee without further stops,

Arme th' Greckes, with heads like *whiting mops*.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†WHITTLETHIER. Leather made very rough by peculiar dressing.

Thy gerdill made of the *whittlether whange*,
Which thou has wore God knowes howe longe.

MS. Lansd., 241.

As for the wench, I'll not part with her
Till age hath render'd her *whittlether*.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

WHITSON ALE. A festival held at

Whitsuntide, where of course much ale was swallowed. There were also *bride-ales*, *Midsummer-ales*, and other *ales*. See ALE.

Whitson-ales, says Mr. Douce, are conducted in this manner. Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale, in the best manner the circumstances and the place will afford; and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer or page, and a fool or jester, dressed in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance.

In Carter's Anc. Script., ii, 10.

See also O. Pl., x, 303, and Popular Ant., i, p. 228, 4to.

WHITSTER, *s.* A bleacher of linen, one who whitens it by bleaching; from *white*. I do not know that the word is even now out of use; but the authorities for it are few.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the muddy ditch, close by the Thames' side.

Merry W. W., iii, 3.

The time of bleaching is afterwards called *whiting time*. *Ibid.*

▲ WHITTLE, *s.* A small clasp-knife. "Cultellus." *Coles*. A Saxon word.

For their knives care not,

While you have throats to answer; for myself,

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,

But I do prize it at my love, before

The reverend'at throat in Athens.

Timon of Ath., v, 3.

The knot, a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder.

Bp. Hall, in *T. J.*

The term is said to be still common in several counties. Gayton has used *whittle* for a knot, and *unwhittled* for untied. *Fest. Notes*, p. 34.

WHITTLED, *part.* Druuk; analogous to the more modern term of *cut*, in the same sense.

The best was, our masters were as well *whittled* as wee, for they yet lie by it.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 3.

Coles acknowledges the word, and renders it, "Ebriatus, appotus," &c.

A Christmas temptation, after the devil was well *whittled*.

Harsnett on Popish Impost., X 3.

Taylor shall be patternes and presidents to sober men, a bushell of wheat to a tankard of beere, lest they cut their fingers when they are *whittled*.

Oxle's Almanacke, p. 47.

In vino veritas. When men are well *whittled*, their tongues run at randome.

Withals' Dict., p. 500.

†Within the province of Africanus, ruling over Pannonia Secunda, some boone companions in Sirmium having taken their cups very liberally untill

they were well *whittled*, supposing no man to bee by for to heare their talke, fell freely to finding fault with the present government.

Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†WHOBALL, JOHN. Proverb.

Se deludi facile haud patitur. You cannot easily make him a foole. He is *none of John Whoballs children*. Hee will be abused at no mans hands if he may.

Terence in English, 1614.

WHOE, for ho, in the phrase "there was no *ho* with him." See Ho.

Commend his house-keeping, and he will beggar himself; commend his temperance, and he will starve himself.

Laudatque virtus

Crescit, et immensum gloria calcar habet.

He is mad, mad, no *whoe* with him.

Burl. Anat. of Mel., p. 125.

WHOOBUB, *s.* A mere corruption of *hubbub*; a loud noise, accompanied with exclamation.

Had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter and the king's son. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.

To WHOOP. To cry out, to exclaim with astonishment. The same as *hoop*; as *whoot*, for *hoot*.

That admiration did not *whoop* at them.

Henry V., ii, 2.

And yet again wonderful, and after that out of all *whooping*.

As you l. it, iii, 2.

†With that the shepherd *whoop'd* for joy,

Quoth he, ther's never shepherds boy,

That ever was so blist.

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland.

†To WHURRY. To whisk along quickly.

That taylers may sue to thee for worke, more then for payment, and serjeants may stand, and gaze at thy faire progresse by the compters, whilst thy coach-mares shall *whurry* thee farre from attachments.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And in their race their rider overthrow,

Whurrying the chariot with them to the shore.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†WHUSTED. Concealed.

Albeit the lawe or rather the libertie of an hystorie requireth, that all shoulde bee related, and nothing *whusted*.

Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.

WHY-NOT, *s.* An arbitrary proceeding; as that of a person who gives no reason for his acts, but the mere captious question, *why not?*

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,

And snapp'd their canons with a *why-not*.

Hudibras, II, ii, 529.

It is also in Butler's genuine Remains:

When the church

Was taken with a *why-not* in the lurch.

Vol. i, p. 171.

So *quid ni*, in Latin. *Nash in loco*.

Also for any sudden event:

Your highness shall understand that this game I speak of, which was one of the fairest in England, by certaine bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at tick-take), was like to have been lost with a *why-not*.

Nugæ Antiq., ii, p. 144, ed. Park.

If you hit your adversary and neglect the advantage, you are taken with a *why-not*, which is the loss of one.

Compl. Gamester, p. 113, on Tick-tack.

Hence Mr. Monck Mason's ridiculous and only interpretation of the word is, that it "was a term in the game of *tick-tack*;" whereas it is only the writer's way of saying that "you are taken arbitrarily and instantly." Of the other examples, he seems to have been ignorant.

WICK, *wyc*, in Saxon (surely from *vicus*, ultimately), had many significations, but all denoting a fixed abode, or residence. Thus it meant a *street*, a *village*, a *camp*, a *castle*, a *place of work*, &c. So that Stowe is justified in his account of Candle-wick Ward in London:

Candle-wright, or Candle-wick, street took that name (as may be supposed) eyther of chaundlers, &c.—otherwise *wike*, which is the place where they use to worke them. As scalding *wike*, by the Stock market, was called of the poulters scalding and dressing their poultry there: and in divers country dayrie-houses, or cottages, wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called *wikes*.

London, p. 171, ed. 1580

Camden notices these significations of the Saxon *wic*, under *Norwich*, p. 304, ed. 1587.

Hence all the places terminated in *wick*, and many villages called *Wick* alone. *Wich*, however, generally implies salt springs; as Droitwich, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich &c. The *wich*, in Norwich, is thought to be only a corruption of *wick*. It is possible, however, that both *Norwich* and *Ipswich* may have been named from the making of salt in those places, from sea-water; and likewise *Sandwich*, *Harwich*, &c. See WYCH.

WIDE, *a.*, with allusion to archery, was used when the arrow flew a good way, on one side or the other, of the mark. The same term is still used by bowmen; of being distant from the *jack*. It was also said, "*wide o' the bow hand*," or "*wide on the shaft hand*."

But shoote *wide* and farre of the marke is a thing possible.

Asch. Topogr., p. 19

Oh I was but two bows wide.

Massing. Old Law, ii,

Surely he shootes *wyde on the bow hand*, and very far from the marke.

Spens. View of Irel., p. 372, Toob

Yare wide o' the bow-hand still, brother: my longins are not wanton, but wayward.

Hon. W.A., O. Pl., iii, 25

Sometimes without any explanatory adjunct:

Dar'st thou break first?

Ans. You're wide.

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., ii, 3.

You are wide.

The whole field wide. *Mass. Maid of Honour, ii, 2.*

See AIM, TO GIVE,

In the phrases, "the whole field wide," "the whole region wide," occurring in Massinger (*Maid of Honour, ii, 2*, and *City Madam, iii, 2*), it is very true, as Mr. Gifford has remarked, that there is an allusion to the Latin phrases, "errās tota viā, or tota regione, toto cœlo;" but it is also true, that there is an allusion to archery, in the term *wide*, which does not in any other application mean "out of the way;" or, at least, did not originally.

WIDGEON. Supposed to be a foolish bird, and, therefore, sometimes used as a phrase for a fool.

Green-plover, snipe,

Partridge, lark, cock, and pheasant.

R. Here a widgeon!

F. L. Yes, wait thyself at table.

Heyw. Engl Traveller, i, 2.

So Butler:

Th' apostles of this fierce religion,

Like Mahomet's, were ass and widgeon.

Hudibras, i, i, 231

That is, foolish beast, and foolish bird.

Warburton observed, that *widgeon* signified not only *one species of pigeon*! but, metaphorically, a *silly fellow*, as goose or gudgeon does now. He was right as to the metaphorical meaning, but ridiculously wrong as to the bird, which, so far from being a kind of pigeon, is a *duck*! He proposed also to read *widgeons* instead of *pigeons*, in these playful lines:

O ten times faster Venus' pigeons fly,
To seal love's bonds new made, than they are wont
To keep obliged faith unforfeited. *Mer. Fra., ii, 6.*

Venus' pigeons, instead of doves, quite misled him, and he thought the design was to call lovers simpletons, than which nothing can be more remote from the meaning of the passage. Dr. Nash, on the passage of *Hudibras*, quotes an old song, which is exactly in point as to the signification of *widgeon*:

Mahomet was no divine, but a senseless widgeon,
To forbid the use of wine to those of his religion.

WIGHT, s. A person, male or female; *wiht*, Saxon. For a male it very

frequently occurs in Spenser; and sometimes *mister-wight*, to signify what kind of man. See MISTER.

The red-cross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what mister-wight was so dismayd.

Spens. F. Q., i, ix, 33.

But it is also used for a female:

She were a wight, if ever such wight were,
To suckle souls, and chronicle small beer

Othello, ii, 1.

These sprightly gallants lov'd a lass,
Call'd Larope the lurch,
In the whose world there scarcely was
So delicate a wight.

Drayt. Muses' Ellys., ii, p. 1455.

Vidua. O me, most wutull wight

Ferr. J. Forr., O. Pl., i, 139.

WIGHT, a. Nimble, active, quick. Chaucer uses it in this sense, and Spenser after him; but I cannot find any Saxon word corresponding to it.

He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light.

Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 91.

Their winged words th' effect ensues as wight,
Two or three steps they make, to take their flight.

Sylv. Idu Bert., 2 W., 4 D., 2 B., p. 436.

Since Fame is wight of wing, and through the sty-
mate flies,

And worthy acts of noble peeres doth raise unto
the skire.

Witney to E. of Leic., pref. to Embl., Part 3.

This *wight* was also made a substantive, for strength. Hence the phrase "by wit or wight," meaning "by art or force:"

After they their force to trie began,
They car'd for nought by wit or wight not won.

Mirr. Mag., p. 11.

WIGHTLY, in the same sense. Quickly.

For day that was so wightly past,
And now at carst the darke night doth hast.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., 6.

WIGMORE-LAND. The ancient barony of the Mortimers in Herefordshire, near which place Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, was taken prisoner by Owen Glendower, to which transaction so much reference is made in the first part of Henry the Fourth:

In Wigmore-land, through battell rigorous,
I caught the right heir of the crown'd house,
The earl of March, sir Edmund Mortimer,
And in a dungeon kept him prisoner.

Owen Glend., in Mirr. Mag., 206.

There is still *Wigmore*, a village, which gives its name to one of the hundreds of Herefordshire.

WILDERNESS, s., for wildness.

Heav'n sheld my mother play'd my father fair!
For such a warped slip of wilderness

Ne'er issued from his blood. *Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.*

This keeps wight here,

And throws an unknown wilderness about me.

B. & Fl. Maid's Tr., act v.

It is certainly now disused, though sanctioned by Milton:

The paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from wilderness with ease.

Par. Lost., ix, v. 245.

†WILL. To desire.

Will the lord mayor.

Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1607.

WILL I, NILL I; that is, "whether I
will or not." See to NILL. So also
in the other persons.

Your father hath consented
That you shall be my wife; your dowry 'greed on;
And *will* you, *nill* you, I will marry you.

Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

Will she, *nill* she, she shall come
Running into my house.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 4.

With foule reproaches and disdainful spight
Her vildly entertaines; and *will* or *nill*,
Beares her away upon his courser light.

Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 43.

†WILY-BEGUILY, *to play*. Phrase.

Frustratur ipse sibi. He deceives himselfe: he
playeth *wilie* beguile himselfe.

Terence in English, 1614.

Ch. I am fully resolved.

P. Well, yet Cherea looke to it, that you play not
now *wily* beguily your selfe.

Ibid.

†WILY-WAT. That is, wily Walter,
an old phrase for a sly, crafty fellow.

WIMBLE, *a.* Used by Spenser for
nimble.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.

Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 91.

So also Marston:

Appease thy fear,
Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits
In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.

Antonio & Mellida, Anc. Dr., ii, 157.

†To WIMBLE. "To winnowe or
wimble corne, ventilo." *Withals'*
Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 83.

WIMPLE, *s.* A veil; from *guimple*,
French, which Cotgrave explains, "the
crepine of a French hood:" that is,
a cloth going from the hood round
the neck. Kersey explains it, "The
muffled [r. muffler], or plaited linnen-
cloth, which nuns wear about their
neck;" and this appears to have been
the original meaning of it. It was
afterwards made *guimpe* in French,
which the Dictionn. Lexique explains,
"Toile dont les religieuses se cou-
vrent la gorge."

For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* throwne away,
Where-with her heavenly beautie she did hide.

Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 22.

It seems that the edition used by Dr.
Johnson had *wimble* in this place; a
mere error of the press, which he
perceived.

The mantles, the *wimples*, and the crisping pins.

Isaiah, iii, 22.

To WIMPLE. To veil, or hoodwink;
chiefly used in the participle *wim-
pled*.

This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy;

This signior Junio's, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid.

Love's L. L., ii, i.

Corrected to "this senior-junior,"
which is probably right.

But the same did hide

Under a veil, that *wimpled* was full low.

Spens. F. Q., I, i.

Yet Mr. Steevens produces the verb
itself:

Here I perceive a little riveling,
Above my forehead; but I *wimple* it,
Either with jewels or a lock of hair.

Devil's Charter, 182

†WIN. Gain; or, perhaps, joy.

He have none of thy shilling, said our king;

Man, with thy money God give thee win.

He threw it into the kings bosome;

The money lay cold next to his skin.

The King and a poore Northern Man, 164

WINCHESTER GOOSE, *phr.*, for a
swelling produced by a disease con-
tracted in the stews. The French for
it, according to Cotgrave, was *clapau*
or *clapoire*. Hence Gloucester gave
the name, in derision and scorn, to
the bishop of Winchester:

Winchester goose I say, a rope, a rope. 1 *Hon. Fl.*, i.
It should be now, but that my fear is this,
Some galled goose of Winchester would hiss.

Tro. & Cres., v.

It is thought to have originated from
the circumstance of the public stew
[at Bankside] in Southwark, being
under the jurisdiction of the bishop
of Winchester. Hence Ben Jonson
calls it

The *Wincestrian* goose,
Bred on the Bank in time of popery,
When Venus there maintain'd her mystery.

Excer. of Vulcan, vol. vi, p. 4

The court is the only school of good education, es-
pecially for pages and waiting women. Paris, or Pad-
or the famous school of England called *Winches*
(famous I mean for the *goose*)—are but belfries to
body or school of the court.

Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, act iv; *Anc.*
vol. iii, p. 404.

Hence this coarse wit:

P. Had belike some private dealings with her, &
there got a *goose*.—The cunning jade comes into court
and there deposes that she gave him true *Winches*
measure.

Cure for a Cuckold, 1661, sign

WINDLASS, or WINDLACE, *s.*
machine for winding up great weight
metaphorically, art and contrivance
subtleties.

And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,

With *windlases*, and with assays of bias,

By indirections find directions out.

Hamlet, ii

Which, by slie drifts, and *windlases* aloof,

They brought about, persuading first the queens

That in effect it was the king's reproofe.

Mirr. Mag., p. 3

It was also made a verb, with similar meaning. See T. J.

Windlaies is used by Fairfax, for sudden turns; whether he meant this word, or another, is not quite clear: perhaps rather *windings*.

As on the Rhene (when winter's freezing cold
Congeales the streames to thick and hurend glasse)
The beauties faire of shepherd's daughters bold,
With wanton *windlaies* runne, turne, play, and passe.
Tasso, xiv, 34.

WINDMILL, THE. A fashionable tavern, in the time of Ben Jonson, who makes young Wellbred date his letter to young Knowell from it. It was situated at the corner of the Old Jewry and Lothbury; for which reason he asks, in his letter,

Why, Ned, I beseech thee, hast thou forsworn all thy friends in the Old Jewry, or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there? [Subscribed] From the *Windmill*.
Every Man in his Humour, i, 1.

Stowe gives the history of the house, which he thus winds up:

And thus much for this house, some time the Jew's synagogue, since a house of fryers, then a nobleman's house; after that, a marchante's house, wherein mayoralties have been kept, and now a *wine tavern*.
Survey, p. 221, ed. 1599.

WINDORE, s. A window; from the supposed origin of the word, *wind door*.

Knowing they were of doubtful gender,
And that they came in at a *windore*.
Hudib., I, ii, 913.

Again:

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors.
Ibid., II, ii, 369.

Skinner thought this the right etymology. Others have offered different derivations. See T. J. So Minshew: "Ex *wind* ventus, et *dore* ostium." The Spanish word *ventana* is also derived from wind.

WINDSUCKER, s. A name for the kestrel, a species of kite; called also *windhover*.

Did you ever hear such a *wind-sucker* as this? D. Or such a rook as the other.

B. Jons. Silent Wom., act i.

The reason of the above names appears in the following account:

This beautiful species of hawk feeds principally on mice, in search of which it is frequently seen hovering in the air, and quite stationary, for a great length of time.
Montagu, Ornith. in Kestrel.

[Chapman applies this word to an envious person in his preface to the Iliad, alluding, as it is supposed, to Ben Jonson.]

†But there is a certain envious *windsucker* that hovers up and down.

To WIPE A PERSON'S NOSE. To cheat him.

Most finely fool'd, and handsomely, and neatly,
Such cunning masters must be fool'd sometimes, sir
And have their worships' noses wip'd, 'tis healthful.
We are but quit. *B. J. Pl. Span. Curate*, iv, 5.
'Sfoot, lieutenant, wilt thou suffer thy nose to be wip'd of this great heir.

Chapm. May-Day, Anc. Dr., iv, 110.

To WIS. To suppose, or think; from the Saxon, *wissan*. The preterite is *WIST*.

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Merch. of Ven.*, ii, 9.
So wish not they, I *wis*, that sent thee hither.

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 370.

Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years' travell abroad, spent in Italy.

Ascham, Sch. Mast., p. 65.

The present tense is seldom found but in the first person; the preterite was common in all the persons.

WISE. To make wise. To pretend, or feign; as we now say, to make believe.

Besides, to make their admonitions and reproofs seeme graver and of more efficacie, they made wise as if the gods of the woods, whom they called *Satyres*, or *Silvanes*, should appeare and recite those verses of rebuke.
Puttenham, L. i, ch. 13, p. 24.

To WISH. To recommend, or persuade.

Go wish the surgeon to have great respect.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 307.

I have had such a fit with him: he says he was wish'd to a very wealthy widow; but of you he hath heard such histories that he will marry you.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 404.

They call him father Anthony, sir; and he's wish'd to her by Madona Lossuriosa.

City N. Cap, O. Pl., xi, 305.

A WISP, or small twist, of straw or hay, was often applied as a mark of opprobrium to an immodest woman, a scold, or similar offenders; even the showing it to a woman was, therefore, considered as a grievous affront.

A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
To make this shameless callat know herself.
3 Hen. VI, ii, 2.

Earle, in his character of a scold, says,

There's nothing made or moves her more to outrage,
then but the very naming of a *wispe*, or if you sing or whistle while she is scoulding.

Microcosmog., p. 278, ed. Bliss.

Nay worse, I'll stain thy ruff; nay, worse than that, I'll do thus. [Holds a wisp.]

M. Fast. Oh my heart, gossip, do you see this? was ever

Woman thus abus'd.

New Wonder, by Rowley, Anc. Dr., v, 266.

So perfyte and exacte a scoulde that women might give place,

Whose tatling tongues had won a *wispe*.

Drant's Horace, Sat. 7.

A *wispe* appears to have been one

badge of the scolding woman, in the ceremony of SKIMMINGTON, described above, under that word.

Good gentle Jone, with-holde thy hands,
This once let me entreat thee,
And make me promise never more
That thou shalt mind to beat me:
For feare thou weare the *wispe*, good wife,
And mak our neighbours *ride*.

Pleasures of Poetry, cited by Malone.

WIST, v. The past tense of *wis*, through all the persons, singular and plural.

Even as lord Bonfield *wist*,
You shall unto the king.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 34.

Approaching nigh, she *wist* it was the same.

Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 26.

Also II, ii, 46.

Made them his own before they had it *wist*.

Sidney, in *T. J.*

I *wist*, is in Josh., ii, 4; *wist ye* not, in Luke, ii, 49, &c. See HAD-I-WIST.

WISTLY, adv. Earnestly, with eager attention; from WIST. The same as *wistfully*, which is still used.

And speaking it he *wistly* looked on me,
As who should say, I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart.

Rich. II, v, 4.

This is the reading of the first and second folio, and is probably right. So Shakespeare, in another place:

O what a sight it was, *wistly* to view
How she came stealing to the wayward boy!
To note the fighting conflict of her cheek!

Venus & Adonis. Suppl., i, 420.

WIT WHITHER WILT THOU. A sort of proverbial expression, of which the origin has not been traced, nor is very easy to conjecture. It seems to be used chiefly to express a want of command over the fancy or inventive faculty.

A man that had a wife with such a wit, he might say
—*wit whither wilt*.

As you l. it, iv, 1.

My sweet *wit whither wilt thou*, my delicate poetical fury.

Decker's Satirom.

Wit whither wilt thou? Woe is me,
Th' hast brought me to this miserie.

Greene's Groatsw. of Wit, Pref.

C. *Wit whither wilt thou?*

D. Marry to the next pocket I can come at.

Middleton, More Diss., Anc. Dr., iv, 394.

WITCRAFT. A word invented, or pretended to be invented, by a writer of the 16th century, to signify logic. That his word has not been adopted, is partly owing, perhaps, to the multitude of fantastic and affected words which he introduced into the same treatise. There seems no great objection to it, except the close resemblance to witchcraft, which might cause con-

fusion. The author, Ralph Lever thus states and defends it:

Witcraft, virtus vel ratio disserendi. If there can be alwayes accounted the best which doe not playnly teach the hearer the meanyng of the thing that they are appoynted to expresse: doubtles neyther *logicke* nor *dialect* can be thought so fit: Englishe wordes to expresse and set forth the use of reason by, as *witcraft* is: seeing that *wit* in our mother tounge is oft taken for reason, and *craft* the aunciente English woorde whereby wee have to expresse an arte; whiche two wordes put together in *witcraft*, doe signifie the arte that teach witte and reason. And why should *handicraft* or *witchcraft* be good Englishe names, and *starch* and *witcraft* bee none.

R. Lever's Arte of Reason, in *Censura Litera* viii, p. 341.

Camden, however, has condescend to employ it. On the fashion of abuses, he says,

Hee was nobody that could not hammer out of name an invention by this *witcraft*, and patter accordingly.

Remains, p. 1.

It is here better applied than to the serious art of logic.

To WITE. To blame, or censure *witan*, Saxon. A Chaucerian word adopted by Spenser.

My looser lays, I wote, doth sharply *wite*
For praising love, as I have done of late,
And magnifying lovers' deare debate.

F. Q., IV, Introd., §

So too in II, xii, 16, and elsewhere He uses also the substantive for blame or punishment. It is also employed by Gawin Douglas, and other Scotch writers. See Jamieson.

WITH. A twig of willow.

I heard a tale of a butcher, who driving two cows over a common that were coupled together by neckes with an oken *wyth*, in the way where should passe, there lay a poore, leane mare, w galde backe.

Nash's Pierce Penniless.

WITH-HAULT. Used by Spenser withheld.

But soone as Titan gan his head exault,
And soone againe as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engins they against it bent.

F. Q., II,

WITHOLD, ST. Supposed, by Tyrwhitt, to mean St. Vitalis.

St. Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her nine fold.

K. Lear,

Sweet *S. Withold* of thy lenitie, defend us from tremitie,

And heare us for *S. Charitie*, oppressed with a ritie. *Troubles*, R. of *K. John* (1591), sign. I or 6 Old Plays, ii, 256.

See WOLD.

There were two saints of the name *Vitalis*; the first was a martyr under Nero, about the year 62, at Raver where he became afterwards the patron saint of the city, to whom the principal church was dedicated. The other

was a slave, who suffered with St. Agricola, his master, about 304. *Butler's Lives*, Apr. 28 and Nov. 4. Whether either was St. Withold, rests at present on mere conjecture.

WITS, FIVE, were often spoken of. It has been thought that the five senses were originally meant by it; but the expression was also used when no reference to the senses, properly so called, could be had.

Alas, sir, how fell you beside your *five wits*.
Twelfth Night, iv, 2.

They are, however, fairly enumerated as the senses, in the following passage:

I comforte the *wyllys five*,
The *tastyng, smelling, and herynge*,
I refresh the *sight* and *felynge*,
To all creatures alyve.

Five Elements, an Interlude.

Yet Shakespeare seems to have considered them as distinct from the senses:

But my *five wits*, nor my *five senses* can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee.
Sonnet 141.

Mr. Malone has, therefore, informed us, that the *five wits*, properly enumerated, were, "common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory." For this he quotes S. Hawes's *Bell Pucel.*, ch. 24. By estimation, I presume, Hawes meant judgment.

WITS, FITS, AND FANCIES. A sort of proverbial combination of words, which one Anthony Copley employed as a title to book: "*Wits, Fittes, and Fancies*. Fronted and entermedled with presidents of honour and wisdom," 4to, 1595. See *Censura Literaria*, vol. v, p. 355. A second edition varied the rest of the title, but preserved the first part.

Except you season your Avisoes with some light passages, with *wits, fits, and fancies*, like ballads and bables to refresh the capacities of your auditours.

Vaughan's Golden Fleece, i, p. 12.

†He has wit, I can tell you; and breaks as many good jests as all the *wits, fits, and fancies* about the town; and has trained up many young gentlemen, both here, and in divers parts beyond the seas.

Brome's Northern Lass.

WITTOL, s. A tame cuckold, knowing himself to be so. A Saxon word, derived from *witan*, to know; because he knows his disgrace. It is now disused, though found in some comedies since the Restoration.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer, well; Barbason, well; yet they are devil's additions, the names of fiends! But cuckold, *wittol*, cuckold! The devil himself hath not such a name! *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Mark, Vespucci, how the *wittol*

Stares on his sometime wife! Sure he imagines

To be a cuckold by consent is purchase

Of approbation in a state. *Ford's Fancies*, ii, 1.

See Johnson.

"A cuckold," says Lenton, "is a harmeslesse horned creature, but they [his horns] hang not in his eies, as your *wittals* doe." *Character* 32, 1631.

WITTOLY, a. Derivative from *wittol*; having the qualities of a *wittol*.

They say the jealous *wittoly* knave hath masses of money. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Yet he is said to be jealous, which is not quite consistent.

WIZARD, in its original sense, meant only a wise person. It has, however, been appropriated chiefly to a male who used the arts of witchcraft, as the correlative of *witch*. Instances of the original signification may, however, be found.

Dost hear, Jupiter, we'll have it enacted, He that speaks the first wise word shall be made cuckold; [and presently, on a wise word being spoken by Vulcan, Albius says] How now, Vulcan, will you be the first *wizard*? *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iv, 5.

So Spenser says, that Lucifera's kingdom was upheld by the counsel,

And strong advizement of six *wizards* old.

F. Q., I, iv, 12.

Milton also calls the wise men from the east, *wizards*:

The star-led *wizards* haste with odours sweet.

Ode on Nativ., v, 23.

In the second sense, of conjurer, it has never been disused.

WIZZEL. Supposed to be a corruption of *wesand*, or *weazon*.

Forbid the banns, or I will cut your *wizzel*,

And spoil your squiring in the dark.

City March, O. Pl., ix, p. 343.

WOD-SONGS. Wood-men's, or foresters' songs.

Fall to your *wod-songs*, therefore, yeomen bold.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunting., D 2.

He had said, not long before,

For holie dirges sing me *wod-men's songs*.

Ibid., D 1 b.

Wod for *wood*, is little more than the common uncertainty of early spelling. Thus *wode* is also written for *wood*, mad. See **WOOD**.

WOE, a., for woeful, or sorry.

A. How sharp the point of this remembrance is,
My dear son Ferdinand.

Pr. I'm woe for it, sir.

Tempest, v, 1.

I love you so,
That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot,
If thinking on me then should make you woe.
Shakesp., Sonnet 71.

But he you surr I wuld be so,
If ye should chance to begyle me so.
The Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 61.

This made me woe, and weary of my life,
Which erst so many kingdoms did assaile.
Mirr Mag., p. 164.

Shakespeare uses it in several places.
WOE-BEGONE, a. Several of the commentators have thought it necessary to explain this word, but I do not believe it to be wholly disused. It means deeply involved in woe.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night.
2 Hen. IV., i, 1.

Wretches they are woe-begone,
For their wound is always one.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 299.

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,
So woe-begone was he with pains of love.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 9.

WOE-WORTH. An exclamation of anger, meaning *may woe befall* such a one; or *woe will befall* it. It is pure Saxon, *wa-wurthe*, be thou worthy of woe, or woe betide thee. It is used in our authorised version, in Ezekiel, xxx, 2, *woe worth* the day; and is one of the antiquated expressions to which Newcome objects. *Historical View of Translations*, 8vo, p. 303.

Woe worth the man, who for his death hath given us cause to crye.
Damon & Pythias, O. Pl., i, 235.
And the good gentleman, *woe worth* me for it.
Ev'n with this reverend head, this head of wisdom,
Told two and twenty staire, good and true.

Woe worth the ground, where grew the tow'ring mast,
Whose sailes did beare us through the waters' rore.
Woe worth the winds, that blew the banefull blast,
Woe worth the wave, whose surge so swift the bore
My tragike barke to England's fatal shore.

Woe worth the most, the sailes, the winds, the waves and all,
That conspired did conspire poore Alfred's fall.
Mirr for Magist., p. 609.

Woe worth the time that woeles so slowly turne to
decies,

Woe worth the time that faire sweet flowers are
growne to rotten weedes,
But thrise *woe worth* the time that truth away is fled.
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1590.

WOLD, s. A plain, or open country; *wold*, Saxon. A country without wood, whether hilly or not. Blount quotes Camden for saying, that in an old glossary the Alps are called the *Wolds* of Italy. *Glossogr.*

St. Withold footed thrise the wold. *K. Lear*, iii, 4.
It is amusing to see how the commentators have puzzled about this word, though one discovered at last, that it is still used in Yorkshire. It is used

much nearer, for *Stowe in the Wold* is in Gloucestershire, not far from Stratford-upon-Avon. It is also used by poets:

A you'lful shepherd of the neighbour wold,
Missing that morne a sheep out of his fold.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 7, p. 2.

Drayton writes it *ould*:
With their's do but compare the country where I
My hill, and *oulds*, will say they are the same.
Polyph., xiv, p. 148.

Afterwards:
The beauty of the large, and goodly fall-ford wold.
ibid.

Cotswold is evidently derived from it.

WOLF, s. Said to be a provincial term for a husbandman's gown, or frock. This, however, wants confirmation, for it is proved only by a single passage quoted by Mr. Steevens from Howleglas, that, in some parts, the expression was once so used. The story is, that Howleglas being, for a time, journeyman to a tailor, was ordered by his master to make a rof from a pattern given, upon which he made the figure of a real wolf, with head, legs, &c.:

Then said the maister, I ment that you should have made up the russet gown, for a husbandman's gown is here called a *wolfe*.

A Merry Jest of a Man called Howleglas.
But as this passage occurs only in a literal translation from French, and that from German, it appears to prove nothing more than that *loup* in French had, at some time, that double sense; or perhaps only the corresponding word in German. This Mr. Douce remarked: and we may observe further, that even in those languages it must have been only a local or provincial term. See the Notes on "*wolvish gown*," in Coriol., ii, 3. See also TOGE, and WOLVISH.

†**WOLF.** To keep the wolf from the door, to keep away poverty.

Indeed tis very fitting that hee or shee should have wherewith to support both, according to their quality, at least to keep the wolf from the door, otherwise 'twere a meer madness to marry.

Howell's Familiar Letters.
I am no stranger, says she, to your circumstances, and know with what difficulty you keep the wolf from your door.
Duckingham's Works, 1704, ii, 121.

WOLNER, the great eater. Qu. who? or where recorded? [He seems to have been a singing man at Windsor. See Dyce, on Webster's Vitt. Coromb., p. 72.]

Wolner (that cannon of gluttony) shall revive againe.
Oxle's Almanacke, p. 49.

He is not mentioned by Wanley. Further memorials of this distinguished personage are wanting.

WOLSTED. Manifestly used by Stowe for *worsted*.

Their officers in jacquettes of *wolsted*, or say, party-colour'd.
Stowe's London, p. 78.

Worsted is usually supposed to be named from the town so called in Norfolk, where it is therefore thought to have been invented; but woollen thread, yarn, and stuff, might naturally be termed *woolstead*, as being of the staple or substance of *wool*: and it appears to me more probable that the town was named from the manufacture, than that from it. Both might easily be corrupted to *worstead*, by the common change of *l* to *r*. *Worsted* thread, or yarn, must have been known as long as the spinning of wool, that is, as long as clothing was used. The town had, probably, a much later date, and was originally called *woolsted*, from being a *sted*, or station, for woollen manufactures. This, however, is only a conjecture, and opposite to the opinion of Skinner and others. I confess too that it varies in the later editions of Stowe.

WOLVISH. Like or belonging to a wolf. The same as *wolfish*, which is more common in Shakespeare and others. *Wolfish* being made from *wolf*; *wolvish* from *wolves*.

Why in this *wolvish* gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless vouches.
Coriol., ii, 8.

If this be the right reading, which is doubtful, the meaning clearly is, "why do I stand here like a *wolf* in sheep's clothing to beg," &c. The first folio has "*wolvish tongue*," for which "*wolvish toge*" was substituted, by a very probable conjecture of Mr. Malone; but Mr. Steevens, out of his love for contradiction, and for the second folio, preferred *gown*, which is the reading of that edition. It is most probable that *toge* is the right, as Shakespeare had (probably) used *toged* in another place; and the printers might easily put *tongue* for

toge, but hardly for *gown*. *Gown* must have been the mere guess of men who could make no sense of *tongue*, and were ignorant of the word *toge*. See **TOGE**, and **TOGED**.

To WOMAN, v. To unite to a woman.

I do attend here on the general:
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*.
Othello, iii, 4.

To act the part of a woman:

This day I should
Have seen my daughter Silvia, how she would
Have *woman'd* it.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph, iii, 2.

WOMAN'S TAILOR. What is now called a mantua-maker. A personage of this class has a considerable part in Catherine and Petruchio, act iv, sc. 3. The redoubted Feeble also, in the second part of Henry IV, when interrogated respecting his trade, replies that he is "*a woman's taylor*." We find it here also:

C. Is he a man's poet, or a woman's poet, I pray you?
2 Her. Is there any such difference? F. Many, as
betwixt your man's taylor, and your *woman's taylor*.
B. *Jons. Masque of News from New W.*, vol. vi, p. 60.

Often called a tailor only. See in **TAYLOR**.

WOMEN, on the stage. It was not till after the Restoration that women were licensed to act in public theatres. The following is a clause in the patent granted to sir W. Davenant:

That, whereas the *women's parts* in plays have hitherto been acted by men in the habits of women, at which some have taken offence, we do permit, and give leave, for the time to come, that all *women's parts* be acted by women.

The same was the case in the theatres of antiquity. Lucian, in answer to a person who objects to the effeminacy of male dancers, imitating the actions of females, replies that, if this were an objection, it would equally hold against tragedies and comedies. Κοῖνον τοῦτο καὶ τῆς τραγῳδίας καὶ τῆς κωμῳδίας ἂν εἴη. Περὶ Ορχήσεως. Columella also says, "In circis potius ac in theatris, quam in segetibus et vinetis, manus movemus; attonitique miramur gestus effeminatorum, quod à natura sexum viris denegatum, muliebri motu mentiantur, decipiantque oculos spectantium." Lib. i, Exord. The fact, indeed, is abundantly known to antiquaries. Perhaps the French were the first who

ventured to bring women on the stage; from them we had it.

To WON. To dwell; from *wunnian*, in the same sense, Saxon. Generally spelt *wonne*, by old authors.

Not far away, quoth he, he hence doth *wonne*,
Foreby a fountaine, where I late him left.

Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 39.

Once written *woon* by Spenser; but, as it is not to make a rhyme, perhaps it is only an error of the press for *wonn*.

Whether he *woon* beside

Faire Xanthus sprinkled with Chimara's blood,
Or in the woods of Astery abide. *Virgil's Gnat*, v. 18.

Its derivation being from *wunian*, it is not extraordinary that it was pronounced *wun*, and Spenser accordingly, in the passage above cited, rhymes it to *wonne*, the past tense of *win*. It has the same sound also in the passage following:

Which through their veins diffus'd did quickly run,
Choking that lore that in their hearts did *won*.

England's Eliza, in *Mirr. for M.*, 792.

Fairfax rhymes it to *son*, and *run*, in this passage:

A people near the northern pole that *wonne*.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 44.

The reprint of 1749 prints it *wun*. Though it is completely a neuter verb, sir Ph. Sidney has formed a passive participle from it:

When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,
Was only *won'd* with such as beasts begot.

Arcadia, L. iii, p. 398, ed. 1623.

WONT, s. Custom, usage.

It then draws near the season

Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walk. *Hamlet*, i, 4.

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

See Johnson, who finds it even in Milton.

WONTLESSE, a. Unaccustomed.

What *wontless* courage dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast when full of thee.

Spenser.

WOOD, or WODE, a. Mad; from *wod*, Saxon. It is only a conjectural reading in the following passage, but the conjecture is probably right.

Now come I to my mother; oh that she could speak
now like a *wood* woman.

Two Gent. Ver., ii, 3.

All the old folios agree in reading *would*, but of that no sense can be made. It is certainly the reading of the following passage:

And here am I, and *wode* within this wood,
Because I cannot meet my Ilermia.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

Spelt *wood* in the modern editions.

And shortly after brought me forth abroad,
Which made the commons more than double *wood*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 344.

How will you thinke that such furious
woode countenance, and brenninge eyes, &c., are
expressed?

Jack Tasso, p. 16

Thoughtful awhile remained the tyrant *woode*.

Fairfax, Tasso, i, 2

Examples are abundant in Spenser and other writers of the time.

Harington has *horn-wood* for *horn-mad*, which meant only extreme mad, like a man who had just discovered that he had horns:

Horne-wood he was, he was about to strike

All those he met, and his owne flesh to teare.

Ariosto, xviii.

†**WOOD.** Jonson uses *wood* in the same way the Lat. *sylva* is used, for a collection of any things. See *Alchemyst*, iii, 2.

Salute the sisters, entertain the whole family
of 'em.

Spirit of Hum., i

WOODBINE, or WOODBIND. A common name, ancient and modern for the wild honey-suckle. See Jonson's *Gerard*, p. 891, &c.; but there is reason to think that Shakespeare employed it instead of *bindweed*, the convolvulus, in the following lines:

So doth the *wood-bine* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwine; the female ivy so
Earrings the burly fingers of the elm.

Mids. N. Dr.

Two parallel similes must be intended, or we lose the best effect of the poetry; and the former comparison seems quite parallel to one of Jonson:

Behold,

How the blue *bind-weed* doth itself infold
With honey-suckle.

Masq. Vision of D.

Now the blue *bind-weed* is the convolvulus (*Gerard*, 864), but calling it *wood-bine* has naturally puzzled both readers and commentators; as it seems to say, that honeysuckle entwines the honeysuckle. Supposing convolvulus be meant, all is easy, and a beautiful passage preserved. Another mode of construction makes the woodbine and the honeysuckle the same, in apposition; but then they entwine nothing: and entwine is mad for a neuter verb, most unfortunately for grammar and poetry. The name of *woodbine* has been applied to several climbing plants, and even to the ivy, as Steevens has shown. In a word,

if we would correct the author himself, we should read,

So doth the *bind-weed* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwine, &c.

Otherwise we must so understand *woodbine*, and be contented with it, as a more poetical word than *bind-weed*; which probably was the feeling that occasioned it to be used.

▲ **WOODCOCK.** Proverbial, as a foolish bird; or for a man compared to the bird.

O this *woodcock*! what an ass it is! *Tam. of Shr.*, i, 2.
The witless *woodcock*, and his neighbour suite.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1815.

He cheats young gulls that are newly come to towne;
and when the keeper of the ordinary blames him for it, he answers him in his owne profession, that a *woodcocke* must be plucked ere it be drest.

Overbury's Characters, M 2.

The *snipe*, too, as being of the same family, has fallen under the same censure:

For I my own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend, with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Othello*, i, 3.

Mr. Steevens thinks this more sarcastic than calling him a *woodcock*, "being a smaller and meaner bird, of almost the same shape." How the *woodcock* came into such ill repute for understanding, I cannot exactly say, but Willoughby attests the circumstance:

Among us in England, this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly: so that a *woodcock* is proverbially used for a simple foolish person. *Ornithol.*, III, i, § 1.

It was probably owing to the facility with which they suffered themselves to be caught, either in the snares called *springs*, or in the nets set for them in the GLADES. So that "springs to catch *woodcocks*," meant arts to entrap simplicity, as in *Hamlet*, i, 3. *Springs for Woodcockes* forms part of the fanciful title of an old collection of epigrams, by one H. Perrot, who published other similar works (1613). Hence we have,

Go, like a *woodcock*,
And thrust your head into the noose.

B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., iv, 4.

It seems that they are grown wiser by time, for we do not now hear of their being so easily caught. If they were sometimes said to be without brains, it was only founded on their character, certainly not on any examination of the fact.

† **WOODCOCK'S-CROSS.** Penitence for folly.

Now chirping birds are all turn'd toungelesse mutes,
And shepherds swaines to sheephhouse drive their sheep.

Not controversies now are in disputes

At Westminster, where such a coyle they keepe:

Where man doth man within the law betosse,

Till some go crosselesse home by *Woodcocks crosse*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

WOODCOCK'S HEAD. A tobacco pipe.

It seems that the early pipes were made a good deal in that form. See the sketch of one, in Mr. Gifford's note on the following example:

Sar. O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a *woodcock's head*. *Fastid.* Meaning my head, lady? [i. e., meaning to call me a fool?] Sar. Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a *wood-cock's head*.

B. Jons. Re. Man out of H., iii, 3.

† **WOODDARD.** A wood-ward.

The *wooddards* greene with Tyrian dye was dight.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 109.

WOODMAN. A forester, whose great employment was hunting.

Am I a *woodman*, ha? speak I like Herne the hunter?

Merry W. W., v, 5.

You, Polydore, have prov'd best *woodman*, and
Are master of the feast.

Cymb., iii, 6.

Sometimes jocularly used for a hunter of a different sort of game:

Friar, thou know'st not the duke so well as I do; he's a better *woodman* than thou tak'st him for.

Meas. for Meas., iv, 3.

WOODNESS, s. Madness; from WOOD.

If poesie were not ravished so much,
And her compos'd rage held the simplest *woodness*.

Chapman's Verses to B. Jonson.

Chaucer has,

Wodenes laughing in his rage.

Spenser also has it, and others. See T. J.

WOOD-QUIST, or WOOD-QUEEST.

A wood-pigeon. See QUEEST.

Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or *wood-quist*, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short strawes to build his nest on a tall cedar.

Lyly's Sapho and Phaon, iv, 3.

WOOLFIST. A term of reproach, but of no very definite or obvious meaning.

Out, you sons'd gurnet, you *woolfist*! begone, I say,
and bid the players despatch, and come away quickly.

Prol. to Wily Beg., Or. Dr., iii, p. 294.

It might possibly have meant originally *sheep-stealer*, or purloiner of wool; but this is only a guess.

WOOLSACK, THE. An ordinary and public-house, famous for its pies, as well as the Dagger.

Her grace would have you eat no more *woolsack-pies*.

B. Jons. Alch., v, 2.

Mr. Gifford says it was an ordinary of low reputation, "and our old poets have frequent allusion to the coarse-

ness of their entertainment." The mention of them here, might, therefore, be intended as a sarcasm upon the person addressed, for being addicted to such coarse fare.

WOOLVISH. See WOLVISH.

WOOLWARD. Dressed in wool only, without linen; often enjoined in times of superstition, by way of penance.

The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go woolward for penance. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

He went woolward and barefooted to many churches, in every of them to pray to God for help in his blindness. *Stowe's Annals*, H 7.

And when his shirt's a washing, then he must go woolward for the time. *Satyres, Epigrams, &c.*

Barefoot, woolward have I hight, Thether for to go. *Mery Jest of Robyn Hoode.*

Camus that woolward went, was wondred at, Which he excus'd as done through pure contrition, But who so simple, Camus, credits that?

'Tis too well known, thou art of worse condition. And, therefore, if no linnen thee begirt, The naked truth will prove thou hast no shirt.

Witts Recreations, Ep. 339, ed. 1641.

Dr. Grey fancied a particular reference to be intended by Shakespeare, in the first instance; but it is evident, from some of the other quotations, that it was a usual penance, or token of humiliation, and commonly joined with going barefooted. "Nudis pedibus et absque linteis circumire." Both the expression, and the penance, were very ancient. In an old book, entitled, *Customes of London*, the privilege called a *Karyne*, is said to be gained by certain observances of a penitential nature, the first of which was, "to go *wulward* vii yere. Item, to fasten [fast on] bred and water the Fryday vii yere:" with many other *items*, concluding with, "He that fulfillis all these poyntis vii yere during, doth and wynneth a Karyne, that is to say, a Lentdum." *Stavely's Romish Horseleech*, p. 61. The word is one of the usual compounds of -WARD, meaning toward the wool.

†WORD. Name. Lord Burleigh, in one of his letters to Walsingham after his advancement to the peerage, signs his name *W. Cecill*, but adds, "I forget my newe word, William Burleighe."

WORLD. To go to the world. A phrase signifying to be married. So Beatrice complains,

Thus, goes every one to the world but I, mine sun-burn'd; I may sit in a corner, and cry hope for a husband. *Much Ado abt. V. L.*

So the Clown, in *All's Well that Ends Well*, asking leave to marry the chambermaid, says,

But if I may have your ladyship's good will to go to the world, I will do as well. *Act. I.*

So to be a woman of the world:

Cl. To-morrow we will be married. And I desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no dishonour to be a woman of the world. *As you like it*, I.

A WORLD TO SEE, or IT IS A WORLD TO SEE. A common phrase equivalent to, it is a wonder, or matter of admiration, to see.

Oh, you are novices! 'tis a world to see How tame, when men and women are alone, A meacock wretch can make the curtest shrew.

Tam. of Shr. It is a world to see the doating of their loves, their dealing with them. *Lyly's Euphuë*, ep.

Nay, 'tis a world to see, In ev'ry bush and tree, The birds with mirth and glee, Woo'd as they woo.

Drayton, Muses' Elys., N. ii, p. 1. It is a world to see, what mines and counters they will make.

Parthenia Sacra, 1633, quoted by Stee.

WORM. Frequently used by writers of Elizabeth's age for a serpent. The idea of the worm being a species of serpent was followed in Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, and not even now corrected. In fact, the resemblance is only external, and from complete even in the external. They have no manner of natural connexion. [*Wyrm*, in Anglo-Saxon means a serpent or dragon—modern meaning is only a second one.]

Thou [life] art by no means valiant, For thou dost fear the soft and tender fork Of a poor worm. *Meas. for Meas.*

So Massinger:

The sad father, That sees his son stung by a snake to death, May, with more justice, stay his vengeful hand, And let the worm escape, than you vouchsafe him A minute to repent. *Part. of Love*.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

It was another very prevalent error to suppose that the forked tongue of serpent tribe was their instrument of offence; without any thought of teeth or fangs, which are its weapons. The notion of a serpent that caused death without pain, another popular error or fable; but was also a fable of the ancients, particularly asserted in the *Historia*

Cleopatra, whence Shakespeare has with propriety adopted it, in his play on that subject :

Hast thou the pretty *worm* of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not? *Ant. & Cleop.*, v, 2.

This has been called the asp, but the true asp of the ancients, Dr. Shaw says, is wholly unknown to us. Linnaeus, however, has given that name to a species of viper found in France. *General Zoology*, vol. iii, part 2, p. 381.

Those coals the Roman Portia did devour
Are not burnt out, nor have th' Egyptian *worms*
Yet lost their stings. *Dumb. Kn.*, O. Pl., iv, 419.

That serpents have the power of *stinging*, in any way, is another old, and long inveterate, error.

Worm is used for serpent or viper, in the English Testament of the Geneva version, in Acts, xxviii, 4 and 5. In the common version it is called "beast," and "venomous beast." In ver. 3, both translations call it a viper. The "*laidly* [or loathsome] *worm* of Spindleston Heughs," was supposed to be a lady transformed into a large serpent. See Evans's *Old Ballads*, vol. iv, p. 241, 2d edit.

2. *Worm* was also used sometimes for "poor creature," as snake was. See **SNAKE**. But it was not quite so contemptuous.

Come, come, you froward and unable *worms*, [to the other wives.]
My mind has been as big as one of your's,
My heart as great, my reason haply more.
Tam. of Shrew, v, 2.
Two loving *wormes* [Apelles and Campaspe], Hephestion, I perceive Alexander cannot subdue the affections of men. *Lyly's Alex. and Camp.*, v, 4.

WORSER. This irregular comparative, now justly exploded, occurs very frequently in Shakespeare. Twiss's index gives twelve instances. Johnson found it used even by Dryden. These examples, however, are not to be imitated.

The strong'st suggestion
Our *worser* genius can, shall never melt
My honour into lust. *Temp.*, iv, 1.
Shakespeare's contemporaries in general kept him in countenance.

And setteth Tenedos on fire, whose fearful flames
espide,
Gave summons unto careless Troy for *worser* to
provide. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. i, p. 15.

†**WORSTED-STOCKING-MEN**. A low democratic faction in the House of Commons in the seventeenth century.

†**WORTH**. *To take in worth*, to value a thing at its worth.

The meane estate, the happie life, which liveth
under governance,
Who seekes no hate, nor breeds no strife, but *takes*
in *worth* his happie chance.

Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

When a poore friend a small gift gives to thee,
Take it in *worth*, and let it prayd be.

Baker's Calo Variegatus, 1636.

WORTHIES, THE NINE. Famous personages, often alluded to, and classed together, rather in an arbitrary manner, like the seven wonders of the world, &c. Thus spoken of in an old poem :

The *worthies nine* that were of might,
By travaile won immortal praise;
If they had liv'd like carpet knights,
Consuming idly all their dayes,
Their praises had been with them dead,
Where now abroad their fame is spread.

Paradise of D. Devises, p. 112, repr.

They have been counted up in the following manner: three Gentiles, three Jews, and three Christians; as the *nine worthies* of the world: by Richard Burton, in a book on the subject, published 1687; or rather, probably, by *Nath. Crouch*, bookseller, assuming the name of *Burton*.

Three Gentiles	1. Hector, son of Priam.
	2. Alexander the Great.
	3. Julius Caesar.
Three Jews	4. Joshua, Conqueror of Canaan.
	5. David, King of Israel.
	6. Judas Maccabæus.
Three Christians	7. Arthur, King of Britain.
	8. Charles the Great, or Charlemagne.
	9. Godfrey of Bullen [Bouillon].

Burton's, or Crouch's book, professes to give an account of "their glorious lives, worthy actions, renowned victories, and deaths." See Bliss's Note on the following passage. These trifling publications, which yet have been sought by collectors, are enumerated in the General Biogr. Dict. under the name of Burton (Robert), to the number of 29; but the name should be Richard.

He is one who loves to hear the famous acts of citizens, whereof the gilding of the cross he counts the glory of this age, and the four prentices of London above all the *nine worthies*.

Harle, Char. 68, of a *Mere Gull Citizen*, Bliss's ed., p. 186.

See **NINE-WORTHINESS**.

But London chose also to have *nine worthies* of her own, in testimony to which see a pamphlet, reprinted in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. viii, p. 437, by Richard Johnson, author of "the

famous History of the Seven Champions." These worthies were nine citizens of London, not professionally warriors, but most of whom had some opportunity of gaining martial honour. They are these: 1. Sir Wm. Walworth, fishmonger; 2. Sir Henry Prichard, vintner; 3. Sir Wm. Sevenoake, grocer; 4. Sir Thomas White, merchant-tailor; 5. Sir John Bonham, mercer; 6. Sir Christopher Coker, vintner; 7. Sir John Hawkwood, merchant-tailor; 8. Sir Hugh Calvert, silk-weaver; 9. Sir Henry Maleverer, grocer. See also Oldys's Cat. of Pamphl., No. 270. Sir Thomas White seems to have been the only quite peaceable worthy among them, whose fame lives in the school he founded in London, &c. The original nine worthies were often introduced in comparisons for bravery:

Ay, there were some present there that were the nine worthies to him, i' faith.

B. Jon. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 3.

Of these nine worthies, none was more revered than Alexander the Great. Accordingly, Whitlock says,

That Alexander was a souldier, painted clothis will confesse, the painter darerh not leave him out of the nine worthies

Zoutonia, p. 171

WOUNDS. The wounds of a murdered person were supposed to bleed afresh at the approach or touch of the murderer. This effect, though impossible, except it were by miracle, was firmly believed, and almost universally, for a very long period. Poets, therefore, were fully justified in their use of it.

Oh, gentlemen, see, see, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, bluish, thou lump of foul deformity,
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.

Richard III., i, 2.

The captain will assay an old conclusion [experiment],
Often approved; that at the murderer's sight
The blood revives again, and boils afresh;
And every wound has a condemning voice
To cry out guilty 'gainst the murderer.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 318.

Where it is printed as prose, but erroneously, as well as much more of the scene.

If the vile actors of the heinous deed
Near the dead body happily be brought,
Oft' 't hath been prov'd the breathless corpse will bleed.
She coming near that my poor heart hath slain,
Long since departed, to the world no more,
The ancient wounds no longer can contain,
But fall to bleeding, as they did before.

Drayt Idea, xlii, p. 1277

Stories of this sort, received as facts, were very generally told, of which one instance may be as well as many:

A traveller was murdered by the highway side, and because the murderer could not be found out, the magistrates of Itzehow [in Denmark] made the body to be taken up, and an hand to be cut off, which was carryed into the prison of the towne, and hung up by a siring in one of the chambers. About ten years after!! the murderer coming upon some occasion into the prison, the hand, which had bene a long time dry, began to droppe blood on the table that stood underneath it, &c.

Gouliart from D. Chrylaus, Grimston's translation, p. 432.

So also Lupton, and others. Sir K. Digby, who pretended to be a great philosopher, not only believed in these wonders, but attempted to account for them, as Johnson has observed. That sir Thomas Brown also believed it, may fairly be concluded, as he has not, I think, noticed it anywhere as a vulgar error. Sir K. Digby's thoughts upon it are probably contained in his "Discourse on Curing Wounds by Sympathetic Powder."

WOXE, or WOXED. Used for waxed, grew.

He grew up fast in goodness and in grace,
And doubly fair wore both in mind and face.

Astrophel, attributed to Spenser, v. 17

Sad, solemn, slow, and full of fancies fraile
She wore

Spenser P. Q., III, ii, 27.

Now man, that erst haile-fellow was with beast,
Waxe on to weene himself a god at least.

Hall, Sat. III, i.

WOXEN is also used.

But since, I saw it painted on fame's wings,
The muses to be waxen wantonings.

Id., Sat. I, 2.

WRABBED. Probably for *rabid*, but so written for the sake of looking, to the eye, more like a rhyme to crabbed.

Be theyr condicions so crooked and crabbed,
Frowardly fashon'd, so wayward and wrabb'd.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 90.

WRALLER, s. One who cries, or *wrawls*, like a cat; applied in mockery to the squalling of children.

They acquainted their children to all kinde of masts,
and brought them up without much tenderness, as
they were neither fine nor licentious, nor fearful to be
left alone in the darke, neither were they crims,
wrallers, or unhappy children

North's Plac., p. 61, ed. 1804.

See to **WRAWL**.

WRAPT, for rapt. Ravished, or carried away.

His noble limmes in such proportion cast,
As would have wrapt a sallie woman's thought.

Ferres and Porres, O. Pl., i, 140.

To WRAWL. To cry as a cat. Apparently a mere corruption, or arbitrary change of *wawl*, which means the

same, and is used to form *cater-wawling*.

Some were of dogs, that barked day and night;
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.

Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 27.

Though this word is in Spenser, Mr. M. Mason seems to have been the first person who introduced it into a dictionary. Mr. Todd has since promoted it to a place in Johnson, and has added the following example:

To quiet and make still his *wrawling* cries.

Anderson, Expos. of Benedict.

Upton says that Chaucer has it. See T. J., in *Wawl*; also WRALLER, *supra*.

This owne sonne Varronianus, a young infant, whose *wrawling* (whiles he struggled hard, and made means not to ride in the curule chaire, as the custome was) portended that which soone after happened.

Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

To WRAY, for to bewray, or betray.

To discover.

The worke *wrayes* the man, seeme he never so fine.

Mirr. Mag., p. 82.

Can watch and sing when others sleepe,

To *wray* the woe that makes her weepe.

Gascoyne, Flowers, a 3 b.

WREAK, *s.* Revenge; from the verb to *wreak*, which is still in use. See Johnson.

Then, if thou hast

A heart of *wreak* in thee, that wilt revenge
Thine own particular wrongs, and stop those maims
Of shame, seen through thy country, speed thyself.

Coriol., iv, 5.

That feared not to devoure thy guests, and break
All lawes of humanes: Jove sends therefor *wreake*,
And all the gods by me. *Chapm. Odyssey*, ix, p. 140.
Jove, in the tempest of his wrathfull mood,
Powr'd downe his *wreake* upon my wretched bed.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 630.

2. A fit of passion, or violence.

What, an if

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreakes*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?

Titus Andron., iv, 4.

The following also seems to belong to this sense, though put by Johnson to the first:

Fortune, mine avowed foe,

Her wrathfull *wreakes* themselves do now allay.

Spenser, cited by Johnson.

WREAKFULL, *a.* Revengeful, or wrathful.

I am Revenge, sent from th' infernal kingdom,
To ease the gnawing vulture of thy mind,
By working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes.

Titus Andr., v, 2.

Ne any liv'd on ground that durst withstand
His dreadfull heust, much less him match in fight,
Or bide the horror of his *wreakfull* hand,
When so he list in wrath lift up his steely brand.

Spens. F. Q., V, i, 8.

Call the creatures,

Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of *wreakful* heav'n.

Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

WREAKLESS, *a.* Certainly (not doubtfully, as Dr. Johnson states it),

for reckless, or retchless. See RETCH-LESSE.

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf.

3 Hen. VI., v, 6.

The later editions even print it *reckless*.

WRETCH-COCK, or WRETHCOCK.

Apparently, a stunted, imperfect creature. The word occurs only in Jonson's masque of the Gipsies Metamorphosed, where it is printed *wretch-cock* in the folio of 1640.

This word would admit of an easy derivation from *wretch*, and *cock*, meaning a poor wretched fowl; but Mr. Gifford insists that it should be *wrethcock*, which he thus explains: "In every large breed of domestic fowls, there is usually a miserable little stunted creature, that forms a perfect contrast to the growth and vivacity of the rest. This unfortunate abortive, the good wives, with whom it is an object of tenderness, call a *wrethcock*; and this is all the mystery." This must stand upon his authority, for he does not refer to any; nor does it seem much reproach to Whalley not to have known it.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock*; and tho' for seven years together he were very carefully carried at his mother's back, rockd in a cradle of Welsh cheese, &c.—yet looks as if he never saw his quinquennium.

B. Jons. Masq. of Gips. Met., vi, 72.

I had conceived it to be a cock-pit term, for a degenerate game-cock, but sought in vain for it among the terms of that mystery, in honest R. Holmes's Academy of Armoury, II. xi, p. 251. Whalley refers to a passage in Skelton's Elinor Rummung, where the word *wrethocke* appears, applied to miserable starved goslings:

Another brought two goslings

That were naughty froslings; [probably, checked and stunted by frost.]

Some brought them in a wallet,

She was a cumlye callet;

The goslings were untide,

Elinour began to chide,

The be *wrethockes* thou hast brout,

The ar shyre shaking nought. *End of Quintus passus.*

Whalley probably quoted from the reprint of 1736, but the only material difference between that and the black letter, "imprinted by Jhon Day at London," is that the latter gives *wrethockes* in the plural. Whether this *wrethocke* is the same as the

wretch-cock of Jonson's editors, is more than I will attempt to decide.
†WRITHED. Twisted.

Arbre qui duit au vigneron. Trees *writked* over head archwise, to dine or sup in in summer: an arbour.
Nomenclator, 1555.

With beautifull women, with their hands *writked* and pinioned behind their backs.

Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

WROKE, or WROOKE. The preterite and participle of to wreak.

But canst thou hope to scape my just revenge?
Or that these hands will not be *wrooke* on thee.

Ferr. & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 141.

WROKEN. The more regular participle of wreak, and rather more common than the other.

The archer god, the sonne of Cytheree,
That joyes on wretched lovers to be *wroken*.

Spens. Muirpoltm., l. 98.

How he him caught upon a day,
Whereof he will be *wroken*.

Id., *Shep. Kal.*, March, 108.

Wanted nothing but faithfull subjectes to have *wroken* himselfe of such wrongs as were done and offered to him by the French kyng.

Holinsh., vol. ii, sign. P 8 b.

†Alas, she hath no other cause of languish,
But Tereus love, on her by strong hand *wroken*.

England's Helicon, 1614.

WROUGHT, or worked, pillows. This was a piece of finery sometimes used; though, we should suppose, more splendid than comfortable.

Come along; thou shalt see that I have *wrought* pillows there, and cambrick sheets, and sweet-bags too.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 2.

To WRY, v. a. To twist, or distort; to turn aside.

A prince is set in that place, whereas if he *wrie* himselfe never so little from that becommeth hym, straightwaies the infection of the example crepeth contagiously to many men.

Chaloner's Morie Enc., sign. O 2.

Alas, are counsels *wried* to catch the good?

No place is now exempt from sheading blood.

Mirr. Mag., p. 421.

To WRY, v. n. To swerve, or go obliquely.

How many

Must murder wives much better than themselves,
For *wrying* but a little.

Cymb., v, 1.

Then talks she ten times worse, and *wries*, and wriggles,

As though she had the itch.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii, 1.

See other examples in T. J., where, however, it is not noticed that these senses of the word are out of use.

WYCH, s. A salt spring, or salt work; though the original word has not been traced in any language. Yet a *wych-house* is said to be a boiling house for salt, in Bailey, Ash, and several other dictionaries; and all the places where salt springs or pits were anciently found, terminate in

wych, or *wich*. Hence Drayton speaks collectively of the *wyches* in Cheshire:

But that which vex'd her most was, that the Peakish cave,

Before her darksome self such dignity should have;
And th' *wyches*, for their salts, such state on them should take.

Polyolb., iii. p. 711.

Marginal note on *wyches*, "the salt wells in Cheshire." Again:

That forest him affects, in wand'ring to the *wych*:
But he himself by salts there seeking to enrich,
His Feckenham quite forgets, from all affection free.

Ibid., xiv, p. 931.

Affects, in the first line, means "feels affection for him;" which is done away in the third. In describing the river Weever also, he says,

'Till having got to *Wych*, he taking there a taste
Of her most savory salt, is, by the sacred touch,
Forc'd faster in his course, his motion quicken'd much
To *Northwych*.

Ibid., xi, p. 561.

Wych, therefore, can hardly be the same as the Saxon *wic*, for a village, castle, &c.; and Dr. Nash, despairing of finding a nearer etymology, proposes to derive it from *wi*, or *wye*, the British word for holy, alleging that a peculiar sanctity was attributed to the brine springs. Of the application of the word, both in Cheshire and Worcestershire, there cannot indeed be a doubt. The old name of Droitwich, in the latter county, was *Wiche* only: and it had anciently four or five wells, distinguished by different names; as *Upwic*, *Midehvic*, *Helperwic*, *Netherwich*, &c. See Nash's Worcestershire, in *Droitwich*. There were also several families of *Wiche*, or De la *Wiche*, in Worcestershire; whose name must have come from some of the springs. With regard to their sanctity, the historian of Nantwich relates,

On Ascension-day our ancestors sung a hymn of thanksgiving for the blessing of the brine; and the salt-pit called the *Old Bial*, was decorated with boughs, flowers, &c., and the people danced round it.

Partr. Hist. of Nantw., p. 59.

As to the origin of the name, nothing seems to come so near it as the Celtic *gwych*, which signified beautiful, strong, &c. Lysons says that the salt-works in Cheshire are called the *wiches* in Domesday. *Magn. Brit.*, *Chesh.*, p. 409.

I am not clear that *Norwich*, and *Ipswich*, were not originally marts

for sea-salt; there are certain *wiches* in Staffordshire also, near to salt springs, as *Baswich*, *Colwich*, &c. See *WICK*.

WYCH-WALLER. A salt-boiler at one of the *wyches* in Cheshire. Mr. Wilbraham gives us this word, in his Cheshire Glossary, p. 70, and adds, that "to scold like a *wych-waller*, is a common adage" in that country.

Y.

Y, in the language adopted by Spenser, though not belonging to his own age, is prefixed to various words, without changing the sense; as *yclad*, for clad, *yclep't*, for clept, or cleped, &c. It is not worth while to specify these licences.

YARAGE, *s.*, probably derived from *yare*. Applied to ships, the power of moving, or being managed at sea.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *garage*, both for their bignesse, as also for lacke of watermen to row them.

North's Plut., p. 941, ed. 1603.

YARE, *a.* Quick, ready, active; from *gearwe*, paratus, Saxon. A word frequently used by Shakespeare; sometimes given to sailors, and sometimes not; as in the first scene of the *Tempest*, and afterwards:

Our ship is tight and *yare*. *Temp.*, v, 1.
If you have occasion to use me for your own turn,
you shall find me *yare*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 2.
Give the hungry-face pudding-pie-eater ten pills;
ten shillings, my fair Angelica, they'll make his muse
as *yare* as a tumbler.

Decker's Satirom., *Orig. of Dr.*, iii, 118.
The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take,
and is *yare*, whereas the greater is slow.

Raleigh, cited in *T. J.*
To new carine [careen] thy carcass, that the truth
on't.

How does thy keel? does it need nailing? a tither,
When all thy linen's up, and a more *yare*—
B. & Fl. Mad Lover, iii, 4.

From these quotations, it appears to have been very current as a naval term, but not peculiar to seamen. It is still familiar in the Scottish dialect. See *Jamieson*.

YARELY, *adv.*, from *yare*. Quickly, neatly, readily, skilfully.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That *yarely* frame the office. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

YATE, for gate. Used as an affectation of older language, in the play of the Ordinary:

But whence so'er this *yate* ycalled is.
O. Pl., x, 249.

It is in Spenser:

And, if he chaunce come when I am abroad,
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude.
Shep. Kal., May, 223.

It is still provincial in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. See Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary.

YAWD. A horse, or mare; properly an old or worn-out animal of the sort. See *Grose's Prov. Glossary*, where it is marked as a northern term. It is, in fact, the north-country pronunciation of *jade*; and we have accordingly, in *Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary*, "*Yad*, *yade*, *yaud*, properly an old mare," &c. See *Jamieson*. *Y* is used for *g* or *j* in several words.

O. Prythee stay. *R.* Nay, marry, I dare not. Your
yawds may take cold, and never be good after it.
Jovial Crew, *O. Pl.*, x, 399.

To YEAN. See *EAN*. *Yean* is written by *Drayton*, p. 1438, and all writers after him, to *Dryden*.

YEANLING. See *EANLING*.

To YEDE, YEEDE, or YEADE. To go; supposed to be corrupted from *geod*, the preterite of *gan*, to go, Saxon.

Then badd the knight his lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herselfe withdraw aside.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 5.
The whiles on foot was forced for to *yede*.
Ibid., II, iv, 2.

And so to hall he *yede* running,
And Guy fast after following.
Guy of Warw., bl. l., sign. A a l b.

YELLOW. A disorder in horses.

His horse—full of windgalls, sped with spavins,
raied with the *yellowes*, &c. *Tam. of Shr.*, iii, 2.
From the overflowing of the gal, or rather want of the
gal, which is the vessel of choller, spring many mortal
diseases, especially the *yellowes*, which is an extream
faint mortal sicknesse, if it be not prevented in time.
G. Markham's Way to get Wealth, B. I, c. 22.

Yellowes were also used for jealousy:

But for his *yellowes*,
Let me but lye with you, and let him know it,
His jealousy is gone.
Brome's Antipodes, 4to, sign. L.

YELLOW STARCH. See *STARCH*.

YELLOW STOCKINGS. A fashion of wearing them prevailed for a long period previous to the civil wars.

Remember who commended thy *yellow stockings*.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.
A pair of pinn'd up breeches, like pudding-bags,
With *yellow stockings*, and his hat turn'd up,
With a silver clasp, on his leer side.
B. Jons. Tale of Two, ii, 2.

Your daughter Mall,
You know, last pompion time din'd with me thrice,
When my child's best *yellow stockings* were missing.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 487.

It may be observed, that the children at Christ's hospital are still obliged to keep up that fashion, and to wear yellow stockings.

YELLOWNESS, *s.* Jealousy. The colour *yellow* was considered as characteristic of that passion; probably because that, as well as other anxieties, gives a bilious tinge to the skin.

I will possess him with *yellowness*, for the revolt of mein is dangerous.
Merry W. W., i, 8.

See **YELLOW**.

YEOMAN FEWTERER. The keeper of the dogs, a servant under the huntsman; often merely *fewterer*. His office was to let them loose at a proper time, which has been thus explained: "The popular hunting in those times, was that of the hart, and to this the dogs were led in slips or couples, not loose in a pack," as in our present hunting. Thus, when the huntsman had traced the game by the usual marks, or by the scent, the *fewterer* was to uncouple the dogs. See the note on the following passage.

If you will be
An honest yeoman *fewterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Mass. Picture*, v, 1, ed. Giff.

This points also at another office of the same servant, that of feeding and exercising the dogs. The same note gives an order established by the duke of Norfolk in the time of Elizabeth:

That he which was chosen *fewterer*, or letter-loose of the greyhounds, should receive the hounds matched to run together in his leash, as soon as he came into the field, and to follow the hare-finder till he come into the forme. *Loc. cit.*

But it did not relate only to greyhounds and coursing; for another writer says,

Let the huntsman never come nearer the hounds in cry, than fifty or threescore paces, especially at the first uncoupling. *Gentl. Recreation*, p. 71, 8vo ed.

See **FEWTERER**.

The office was reckoned a low one, for a saucy page, out of mere insolence, thus addresses an unknown domestic.

You, sirrah, sheep's-head,
With a face cut on a cat-stick, do you hear?
You, yeoman *fewterer*, conduct me, &c.
Mass. Maid of Honour, ii, 2.

To YERK. To kick out strongly; generally as an appropriate term for the kicking of horses. Doubtless a mere substitution for *jerk*, by the common change of *j* to *y*. Both occasionally represent the Saxon *ȝ*.

While their wounded steeds
Fret firelock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels, at their dead masters.
Hen. V., iv, 7.

They flit, they *yerk*, they backward fluce and fling,
As though the devil in their heels had been.

Next to advancing, you shall teach your horse to *yerk* behind in this manner. *G. Markh. Way to get W.*, p. 26.

By the directions given, it appears to be a nice matter to teach a horse to *yerk* properly.

Also, to lash with a whip:

Whilst I securely let him over-slip,
Nere *yerking* him with my satyric whip.
Marston, Sat., i, 3, p. 164

Spenser writes it *yirk*:

But that same foole, which most increast her paines,
Was Scorn; who, having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith *yirks*. *P. Q.*, vi, vii, 44.

In this sense, it is manifestly the same as *jerk*, which is still so used.

YERNFUL, *a.* Melancholy, grievous; to *vern* is actively used by Shakespeare for to grieve.

But, oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes
I did borrow,
So now lend mee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my
sorrow. *Damon & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 195.

YERT-POINT. Probably the same as blow-point; mentioned with other childish games. Possibly it should be *yerk-point*.

Yert-point, nine-pins, job-nut, or span-counter.
Lady Alimony, sign. D 2 b.

YEST, *s.* Froth; *gest*, Saxon. Still used for the froth of beer or ale, called also barm.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast;
and anon, swallow'd with *yest* and froth, as you'd
thrust a cock into a hogshead. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

YESTY, *a.* Frothy.

Though the *yesty* waves
Confound, and swallow navigation up. *Macb.*, iv, 1.
Metaphorically, light and frivolous:
A kind of *yesty* collection, which carries them through
and through the most fond and winnowed opinions.
Hamlet, v, 2.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.

Drayton, Moonc., p. 486.

YEVEN, forgiven. Spenser; by the change above noticed, of *g* to *y*. See **T. J.**

YEX, or **YEXING**. The hiccough. See Coles, Kersey, Minshew, &c.

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barking, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, *yess*, gasps, and groans.

Character of a Fanatic, Harl. Misc., vii, p. 657.

Singulus—the hickot, or *yezing*.

Abr. Fleus. Nomencl., 432 b
But the two earles I trust are friends now, both
being since departed this world (though neither as I
could have wisht them), the one dying of a *yex*, the
other of an axe [meant for something like a *puu*].

Har Nuga Ant., ii, 115, ed. Park.
The joyce of the roots [of skurrel]—helpeth the
hicket, or *yezoring* *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 1087

To YEX. To hiccough, or hiccup. The
verb is acknowledged by most of the
Dictionaries, but I have not met with
an example of it. The participial
term of *yezoring*, however, sufficiently
implies the verb. Coles has it as
yax also.

YFERE, adv. Together, in union; a
word belonging to an earlier period
of the language.

O goodly golden chain! wherewith *yfers*
The vertues linked are in lovely wise.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 1.

To YIELD. To give, or yield a reward;
applied to the gods, to bless.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield* you for it. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 2.
Herein I teach you
How you shall bid God *yield* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Mach.*, I, 6.
What is that you say, sir? Hath the clock stricken?
The other with a loud voice crying out that it had;
God *yeeld* you, mr, said the deafe man, I will walke
after the rest. *Summary of Du Barlas*, sign. * 3 b.

Hence the common phrase of God
'*ild* you, contracted from this. See
GOD 'ILD YOU.

YODE. The past tense of *yede*, to go.
Chaucerian.

Before them *yode* a lustie taberere,
That to the many a horn-pype playd.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, v, 22.
But when she heard those plaints, then out she *yode*,
Out of the covert of an ivy tod.

Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 87.
And on the flood
Against the stream he march'd, and dry-shod *yode*.
Fairf. Tasso, xiv, 38.

YOLD, for yielded.

Because to yield him love she doth deny,
Once to me *yold*, not to be *yolds* again.
Spens. F. Q., III, xi, 17.
To reape the ripen'd fruits, the which the earth had
yold. *Id.*, *Mutabil.*, Cant. vii, 80.

YOND, a. Furious, savage. Johnson
says, "I know not whence derived."
The editor of Fairfax's Tasso, says,
"for young." Upton, however, with
much probability, derives it from
geond, beyond, Saxon, which often
occurs in compounds with an intensi-
fying force, like the Latin *per*, or the
French *outré*; for which they have
latterly adopted the Latin *ultra*. It
means, therefore, *extravagant*, beyond
measure fierce, &c. Hughes at-

tempted to make it a preposition, in
the second example, "fled *beyond* the
monster;" but that would not agree
with either of the other passages.

Then like a lyon, which had long time sought
His robbed whelpes, and at the last them found
Emongst the shepheard awaynes, then wexeth wood
and *yond*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, vii, 40.
As Florimell fled from that monster *yond*.
Ibid., III, vii, 26.

Nor those three brethren, Lombards fierce and *yond*,
Achilles, Sforza, and sturn Palamede.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 55.

YORE, adv. Long ago; *geara*, Saxon,
not *geoara*, as in Johnson. Used
alone without *of*, which now is always
added, and gives it in fact the cha-
racter of a substantive.

Witness the burning altars which he swore,
And guilty, hear'ns! of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and yore,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 27.

This is so quoted in Johnson, and is the
reading of the editions of 1596, 1609,
1611, 1679, as well as Hughes's, of
1715; and may be justified by the next
example. But the earliest edition, of
1590, reads "of yore;" which Upton,
Church, and Todd, have followed.

A just reward for so unjust a life,
No worse a death than I deserved *yore*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 106.

The origin is *gear*, which again illus-
trates the common change of the
Saxon *ǣ* to *y*.

†**YOTED.** Watered; mixed with water.

My fowls which, well enough,
I, as before, found feeding at their trough
Their *yoted* wheat. *Chapm. Odys.*, xix.

YOUNGTH, and YONGTH. Youth;
not properly from youth itself, but
from the Saxon *geong*, which is the
origin of both words.

The mornefull muse in myrth now list no make,
As she was wont in *youngth* and somner dayes.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Nov, v, 80.

Yongth is in his *Muipopotmos*, v. 34,
where see Todd's Note.

Δ **YOUNKER, s.** A young person;
frequently in the sense of a dupe, or
a person thoughtless through inex-
perience.

What, will you make a *youmaker* of me? Shall I not
take mine ease in mine inn, but I must have my
pocket picked for it? *1 Hen. IV.*, iii, 8.

How, like a *youmaker*, and a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay.
Mer. Fem., ii, 6.

I fear he'll make an *ass* of me, a *youmaker*.
B. & Fl. Elder Bro., iii, 5.

Simply for a youth:

How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trim'd like a *yonder*, prancing to his love.
3 Hen. VI., ii, 1.

YOUR, pron. Without any possessive meaning, nearly equivalent to *a*, or *any*. A sort of vulgarism.

Four serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud, by the operation of your sun, so is your crocodile.

Ant. & Cleop., ii, 7

It is not uncommon in comic language, nor, perhaps, altogether disused.

YOU'RE. A contraction of *you were*.

Madam, you're best consider.

Cymb., iii, 2.

You're best to practice. *B. & Fl. Maid's Trug.*, ii, 1.

YULE, s. The old Saxon word for Christmas; *geol*, or *gehol*.

And at each pause they kiss, was never seen such rule

In any place but here, at bonfire, or at Yule.

Drayt. Polycol., xvii, p. 1189.

King Alexander, with his mother Ermengarde, were sitting at their banquet, on the xi day in Christenmasse, otherwise called Yule.

Holinsk., Scotl., B 7, col. 1 b.

Here spelt *Ewle*:

At *Ewle* we wonton, gambole, danee, to carrole and to sing,

To have gud spiced sewe and roste, and plum pies for a king.

Warner, Alb. Engl., B. v, p. 191

Among the festivities of Christmas we find several terms mentioned, which are compounded with *Yule*; as the *Yule-clog*, *Yule-song*, *Yule-cakes*, and *Yule-dough*. All the circumstances relating to these will be found amply detailed in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, i, 359, &c., 4to ed. I shall specify only the first.

YULE-CLOG, or BLOCK. This was a massy piece of fire-wood, placed in the centre of the great hall, on which each of the family sat down, sang a Yule-song, and drank the old English toast of "a merry Christmas, and a happy new year." It was then placed on the hearth, and lighted with a brand of the last year's block, and by heaping on additional fuel, made to produce a brilliant flame. These circumstances are alluded to by Her-
rick, in a poem on the subject:

With the last year's brand

Light the new block, and

For good success in his spending,

On your psaltries play,

That sweet luck may

Come while the log is a tending.

Hesperides, p. 809.

See also Dr. Drake's *Shakespeare* and his Times, vol. i, p. 193, &c.

Z.

ZAD, or ZED. The name of the letter; vulgarly called also *izzard*, I know not on what authority. Shakespeare calls *zed* an unnecessary letter; and so it has been deemed by some grammarians, whose works he had probably seen. Baret wholly omits it in his *Alvearie*; and Mulcaster says that it is seldom seen among us, and that *s* is become its lieutenant-general.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter!

Leor, u. 2

ZANY, s. A buffoon, or mimic. The etymology is best given by Florio, under the word *Zane*, which he says is, "the name of *John*, in some parts of Lombardy, but commonly used for a silly *John*, a simple fellow, a servile drudge, or foolish clowne, in any comedy or enterlude play." Menage, in *Zani*, or *Zanni*, says that he had formerly derived it from the barbarous Greek *ζᾱννος*, *sannus*; but now agreed with Carlo Dati, who considered it as a corruption of *Giovanni*: which agrees with Florio's account. *Origine della Ling. Ital.* Dati said, that it was particularly in the territory of Bergamo, that *Gian* was pronounced *Zan*; as *Zancarlo*, for *Giancarlo*; *Zampiero*, for *Gianpiero*. A modern author has absurdly endeavoured to derive it from the Persian.

I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of fools, no better than the fools' *seniors*.

Twelfth N., i, 6.

The buffoon to a mountebank:

For, indeed,

He's like the *sani* to a tumbler,

That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.

B. Jons. Ro. Man out of H., iv, 2.

Hence, an imitator in general:

The other gallant in his *sany*, and doth most of these tricks after him, and sweats to imitate him in every-thing.

Id., *Cynth. Rev.*, ii, 2.

As th' English apes, and very *sannes* be,
Of everything that they do hear and see.

Drayt. Eleg., p. 1234.

To ZANY, v. To play the zany, to imitate another.

As I have seen an arrogant baboon,

With a small piece of glass, *sany* the sun.

Lovelace, Part II, p. 78, *repr.*

ZENITH, in judicial astrology, metaphorically the highest point of a person's fortune; as, literally, it means the point in the heavens above his head.

By my prescience,
I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
A most auspicious star, whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after droop. *Temp.*, i, 2.

ZENOPHON. Writers of various ages have occasionally so written the name,

instead of Xenophon, some through ignorance of Greek. Why Ascham did so, who must have known better, it is not easy to say: probably in compliance with a bad custom.

Which thinge *Zenophon* would never have made mention of, excepte it had bene fitte for all princes to have used; seeinge that *Zenophon* wrote Cyrus' lyfe (as Tullye sayth), not to shew what Cyrus did, but what all maner of princes, both in pastymes and earnest matters, ought to do. *Topophilus*, p. 14.

In his Scholemaster, he writes, like a scholar, *Xenophon*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Anc. Dr.</i>	Ancient Drama, in six volumes (1814).
<i>B. & Fl.</i>	Beaumont and Fletcher.
<i>B. Jons.</i>	Ben Jonson.
<i>Brit. Past.</i>	Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.
<i>Drayt.</i>	Drayton, ed. 1753, in 4 vols. 8vo, the pages continued throughout.
<i>Euph.</i>	Lily's Euphues.
<i>Euph. Engl.</i>	—— Euphues and his England.
<i>Fairf. T.</i>	Fairfax's Tasso.
<i>Gayt. Fest. N.</i>	Gayton's Festivous Notes to Don Quixote.
<i>Har. Ariost.</i>	Sir J. Harington's translation of Ariosto. } ✓
<i>Mirr. Mag.</i>	Mirror for Magistrates, ed. 1610.
<i>More, Antid.</i>	More's Antidote against Atheism.
<i>O. Pl.</i>	Reed's edition of Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, 12 vols.
<i>Or. of Dr.</i>	Hawkins's Origin of the Drama, in 3 volumes.
<i>Percy Rel.</i>	Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, ed. 1794.
<i>Polyolb.</i>	Drayton's Polyolbion.
<i>Shakespeare</i>	All his Dramas are referred to by the name of the Play alone; his other Poems, as in Malone's Supplement, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1780.
<i>Six Pl.</i>	Six Old Plays, on which Shakespeare founded his Measure for Measure, &c., 2 vols. 12mo.
<i>Stowe's Lond.</i>	Stowe's Survey of London, edit. 1599.
<i>Suppl.</i>	Malone's Supplement to Shakespeare, in 2 vols. 8vo.
<i>T. J.</i>	Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

Valuable and Interesting Books,

PUBLISHED OR SOLD BY

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

36, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Literary History, Biography, and Criticism	1	Heraldry, Genealogy and Surnames	16
Philology and Early English Literature	4	Fine Arts	16
Provincial Dialects of England	7	Popular Poetry, Stories, and Superstitions	17
Archæology	9	Bibliography—Miscellanies	18
Numismatics	10		
Topography	11		

BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA LITERARIA, or Biography of Literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland. **ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.** By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., &c., Membre de l'Institut de France. Thick 8vo, cloth. 6s. (*original price 12s.*)

— **THE ANGLO-NORMAN PERIOD.** Thick 8vo, cloth. 6s. (*original price 12s.*)

Published under the superintendence of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature.

There is no work in the English Language which gives the reader such a comprehensive and connected History of the Literature of these periods.

LITERATURE OF THE TROUBADOURS. Histoire de la Poésie Provençale, par M. FAURIEL, publié par J. MOHL, Membre de l'Institut de France. 8 vols, 8vo, new, sewed. 14s. (*original price £1. 4s.*)

A valuable work, and forms a fit companion to the Literary Histories of Hallam, Tuckor, and Ginguene. J. R. S. is the only agent in London for the sale of it, at the above moderate price.

JUNIUS. The Authorship of the Letters of Junius elucidated, including a Biographical Memoir of Lieut.-Col. Barré, M.P. By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., &c. Royal 8vo, with portraits of Lord Shelburne, John Dunning, and Barré, from Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture, cloth. 6s. LARGE PAPER, in 4to, cloth. 9s.

An exceedingly interesting book, giving many particulars of the American War, and the state of parties during that period.

WORTHIES OF WESTMORELAND, or Biographies of Notable Persons born in that County since the Reformation. By GEORGE ATKINSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols, post 8vo, cloth. 6s. (*original price 16s.*)

BARKER.—Literary Anecdotes and Contemporary Reminiscences of Professor Porson, and others, from the Manuscript Papers of the late E. H. BARKER, Esq., of Thetford, Norfolk, with an Original Memoir of the Author. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth. 12s.

MILTON.—Considerations on Milton's Early Reading, and the *prima stamina* of his "Paradise Lost," together with Extracts from a Poet of the XVIth Century, (*Joshua Sylvester*), by CHAS. DUNSTER, M.A. 12mo, cloth. 2s. 6d. (*original price 5s.*)

MILTON.—A Sheaf of Gleanings, after his Biographers and Annotators. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. Post 8vo, sewed. 2s. 6d.

LIFE, PROGRESSES, and REBELLION of JAMES, DUKE OF MONTMOUTH, &c. to his Capture and Execution, with a full account of the Bloody Assize, and copious Biographical Notices, by GEORGE ROBERTS, 2 vols. post 8vo, plates and cuts, new, extra cloth. 9s. (*original price £1. 4s.*)

Two very interesting volumes, particularly so to those connected with the West of England.

SHAKESPERIANA, a Catalogue of the Early Editions of Shakespeare's Plays, and of the Commentaries and other Publications illustrative of his Works. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, cloth. 3s

"Indispensable to everybody who wishes to carry on any inquiries connected with Shakespeare or who may have a fancy for 'Shakesperian Bibliography'"—*Spectator*.

A NEW LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE, including many particulars respecting the Poet and his Family, never before published. By J. O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S., &c. *In one handsome volume, 8vo, illustrated with 76 engravings on wood, of objects, most of which are new, from drawings by FAIRHOLT, cloth. 15s.*

This work contains upwards of forty documents respecting Shakespeare and his Family, *never before published*, besides numerous others indirectly illustrating the Poet's Biography. All the anecdotes and traditions concerning Shakespeare are here, for the first time collected, and much new light is thrown on his

personal history, by papers exhibiting him as selling Malt and Stone, &c. Of the seventy-six engravings which illustrate the volume, *more than fifty have never before been engraved.*

It is the only Life of Shakespeare to be bought separately from his Works.

Other Publications illustrative of Shakespeare's Life and Writings.

MALONE'S Letter to Dr. Farmer (*in Reply to Ritson*), relative to his Edition of Shakespeare, published in 1790. 8vo, *sewed. 1s.*

IRELAND'S (W. H.) Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, from the original MSS. (*the Shakespeare Forgeries*). 8vo, *plate. 2s. 6d.*

IRELAND'S (Sam.) Vindication of his Conduct, respecting the Publication of the supposed Shakespeare MSS., in reply to the Critical Labours of Mr. Malone. 8vo. *1s. 6d.*

IRELAND'S Investigation of Mr. Malone's Claim to the Character of Scholar or Critic, being an Examination of his "Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Shakespeare Manuscripts." 8vo. *1s. 6d.*

IRELAND'S (W. Henry) Authentic Account of the Shakesperian Manuscripts, &c. (*respecting his fabrication of them*). 8vo. *1s. 6d.*

COMPARATIVE REVIEW of the Opinions of JAS. BOADEN, in 1795 and in 1796, relative to the Shakespeare MSS. 8vo. *2s.*

GRAVES'S (H. M.) Essay on the Genius of Shakespeare, with Critical Remarks on the Characters of Romeo, Hamlet, Juliet, and Ophelia. Post 8vo, *cloth. 2s. 6d.* (*original price 5s. 6d.*)

WIVELL'S Historical Account of the Monumental Bust of Shakespeare, in the Chancel of Stratford-on-Avon Church. 8vo, *2 plates. 1s. 6d.*

IRELAND'S (W. H.) Vortigern, an Historical Play, represented at Drury Lane, April 2, 1796, as a supposed newly discovered Drama of Shakespeare. *New Edition, with an original Preface*, 8vo, *facsimile. 1s. 6d.* (*Original price 3s. 6d.*)

The preface is both interesting and curious, from the additional information it gives respecting the Shakespeare Forgeries, containing also the substance of his "Confessions."

BOADEN (Jas.) on the Sonnets of Shakespeare, identifying the person to whom they are addressed, and elucidating several points in the Poet's History. 8vo. *1s. 6d.*

TRADITIONAL ANECDOTES OF SHAKESPEARE, collected in Warwickshire in 1693. 8vo, *sewed. 1s.*

MADDEN'S (Sir F.) Observations on an Autograph of Shakespeare, and the Orthography of his Name. 8vo, *sewed. 1s.*

HALLIWELL'S Introduction to "Midsummer Night's Dream." 8vo, *cloth. 3s.*

HALLIWELL on the Character of Falstaff. 12mo, *cloth. 2s. 6d.*

COLLIER'S (J. P.) Reasons for a New Edition of Shakespeare's Works. 8vo. *1s.*

SHAKESPEARE'S LIBRARY.—A Collection of the Romances, Novels, Poems, and Histories used by Shakespeare as the foundation of his Dramas, now first collected and accurately reprinted from the original Editions, with Notes, &c. By J. P. COLLIER. 2 vols. 8vo, *cloth. 10s. 6d.* (*Original price £1. 1s.*)

ACCOUNT of the only known Manuscript of Shakespeare's Plays, comprising some important variations and corrections in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," obtained from a Playhouse Copy of that Play recently discovered. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo. *1s.*

RIMBAULT'S "Who was 'Jack Wilson,' the Singer of Shakespeare's Stage?" An Attempt to prove the identity of this person with John Wilson, Doctor of Music in the University of Oxford, A.D. 1644. 8vo. *1s.*

SHAKESPEARE'S WILL, copied from the Original in the Prerogative Court, preserving the Interlineations and Facsimiles of the three Autographs of the Poet, with a few preliminary Observations. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 4to. *1s.*

DYCE'S Remarks on Collier's and Knight's Editions of Shakespeare. 8vo, *cloth. 4s. 6d.*

A FEW REMARKS on the Emendation "Who smothers her with Painting," in the Play of Cymbeline, discovered by Mr. COLLIER, in a Corrected Copy of the Second Edition of Shakespeare. By J. O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S., &c. 8vo. *1s.*

LIFE OF Mr. THOMAS GENT, Printer of York, written by himself. 8vo, *fine portrait, engraved by Aug. Fox, cloth.* 2s. 6d. (Original price 9s.)

The Author of this curious, and hitherto unpublished piece of Autobiography, is well known by the several works of which he was the author as well as printer. The narrative is full, written in an easy and unaffected style, interspersed with several pieces of Poetry; and from the number of adventures he went through in early life, and the characters and stories incidentally introduced, is extremely amusing. His occupation as

a printer necessarily introduced him to the acquaintance of many literary men, and his book abounds with notices of Authors, Printers, &c., of the times in which he lived; among others occur the names of Bishop Atterbury, with whom he relates a singular interview, Browne Willis, and Dr. Drake, the historian of York, &c. *The Book requires no encomium to those who have read Southey's "Doctor."*

ENGLAND'S WORTHIES, under whom all the Civil and Bloody Warres, since Anno 1642 to Anno 1647, are related. By John VICARS, Author of "England's Parliamentary Chronicle," &c., &c. Royal 12mo, *reprinted in the old style (similar to Lady Willoughby's Diary), with copies of the 18 rare portraits after Hollar, &c., half morocco.* 5s.

Copies of the original edition sold £16 to £20.

The portraits comprise, Robert, Earl of Essex; Robert, Earl of Warwick; Lord Montagu, Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Stamford, David Leale, General

Fairfax, Sir Thomas Fairfax, O. Cromwell, Skippon, Colonel Massey, Sir W. Brereton, Sir W. Waller, Colonel Langhorne, General Poynts, Sir Thos. Middleton, General Brown, and General Mitton.

A ROT AMONGST THE BISHOPS; or a Terrible *Tempest* in the *Sea* of Canterbury, set forth in lively emblems, to please the judicious Reader. By THOMAS STIRREY, 1641. 18mo (*A satire on Abp. Laud*), *four very curious woodcut emblems, cloth.* 3s

A facsimile of the very rare original edition, which sold at Bindley's sale for £12.

CARTWRIGHT.—Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Mechanical Inventions of Edmund Cartwright, D.D., F.R.S., *inventor of the Power Loom, &c.* Post 8vo, *engravings, bds.* 2s. 6d. (original price 10s. 6d.)

It contains some interesting literary history, Dr. Cartwright numbering among his correspondents, Sir W. Jones, Crabbe, Sir H. Davy, Fulton, Sir S. Raffles Langhorne, and others; he was no mean Poet, as

his Legendary Tale of "Armine and Elvira" (given in the Appendix) testifies; Sir W. Scott says it contains some excellent poetry, expressed with unusual felicity.

FORMAN.—The Autobiography and Personal Diary of Dr. Simon Forman, the Celebrated Astrologer, 1552-1602, from unpublished MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Edited by J. O. HALLIWELL. Small 4to, *sewed.* 5s.

Only 150 copies privately printed. It will form a companion to Dr. Dee's Diary, printed by the Camden Society, who also printed this work, but afterwards suppressed it.

RICHARDSON.—Extracts from the Literary and Scientific Correspondence of Richard Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., of Brierley, Yorkshire. Edited by DAWSON TURNER, Esq. 8vo, pp. 530, *portrait and plates of Brierley Hall, cloth.* 7s. 6d.

This is a very interesting volume, and contains much curious matter respecting the state and progress of Botany, the study of Antiquities and General Literature, &c., in Great Britain, during the first half of the

eighteenth century. It was printed for private circulation only (at the expense of Miss Currer, of Eashton Hall), and copies have found their way into but few collections.

LIFE, POETRY, AND LETTERS of EBENEZER ELLIOTT, the Corn Law Rhymers (of Sheffield). Edited by his Son-in-Law, JOHN WATKINS, post 8vo, *cloth, (an interesting volume).* 3s. (Original price 7s. 6d.)

SCOTT.—Extracts from the Letter-Book of WILLIAM SCOTT, Father of the Lords Stowell and Eldon, with Notes on their Family History and Pedigree. By M. A. RICHARDSON. Post 8vo, *sewed.* 1s. 6d.

ALCUIN OF BRITAIN.—The Life of Alcuin, the Learned Anglo-Saxon, and Ambassador from King Offa, to the Emperor Charlemagne. By D. F. LORENZ, Translated by Slee. 12mo, pp. 280, *cloth.* 2s. (Original price 6s.)

WESLEY.—Narrative of a Remarkable Transaction in the Early Life of John Wesley, now first printed from a MS. in the British Museum. 8vo, *sewed.* 2s.

A very curious love affair between J. W. and his housekeeper; it gives a curious insight into the early economy of the Methodists. It is entirely unknown to all Wesley's biographers.

THE CONNECTION OF WALES with the Early Science of England, illustrated in the Memoirs of Dr. Robert Recorde, the first Writer on Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, &c., in the English Language. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, *sewed.* 1s.

MORLAND.—Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Sir Samuel Morland, Master of Mechanics to Charles II. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, sewed. 1s.

COLLECTION OF LETTERS on Scientific Subjects, illustrative of the Progress of Science in England. Temp. Elizabeth to Charles II. Edited by J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, cloth. 3s.

Comprising letters of Digges, Dee, Tycho Brahe, Lower, Harriott, Lydyatt, Sir W. Petty, Sir C. Cavendish, Brancker, Pell, &c.; also the autobiography of

Sir Samuel Morland, from a MS. in Lambeth Palace. Nat. Tarpoley's Corrector Analyticus, &c. Cost the Subscribers £1.

ST. DUNSTAN.—The Life and Miracles of St. Dunstan. By W. ROBINSON, LL.D. 8vo, plate. 1s.

SIDNEY.—Brief Memoir of the Life of the Hon. Algernon Sidney (the Patriot); with his Trial in 1683. By R. C. SIDNEY. With outline plate from Stephanoff's well known picture. 8vo, sewed. 1s. 6d.

LOVE LETTERS OF MRS. PIOZZI, (formerly Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson,) written when she was Eighty, to the handsome actor, William Augustus Conway, aged Twenty-seven. 8vo, sewed. 2s.

"— written at three, four, and five o'clock (in the morning) by an Octogenary pen, a heart (as Mrs. Lee says) twenty-six years old, and as H. L. P. feels it to be, *all your own*."—*Letter V*, 3d Feb. 1890.

"This is one of the most extraordinary collections of love epistles we have ever chanced to meet with, and the well known literary reputation of the lady—the Mrs. Thrale, of Dr. Johnson and Miss Burney

celebrity—considerably enhances their interest. The letters themselves it is not easy to characterise; nor shall we venture to decide whether they more bespeak the drivelling of dotage, or the folly of love; in either case they present human nature to us under a new aspect, and furnish one of those riddles which nothing yet dreamt of in our philosophy can satisfactorily solve."—*Polytechnic Review*.

Philology and Early English Literature.

COMPENDIOUS ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By the Rev. JOSEPH BOSWORTH, D.D., F.R.S., &c. 8vo, closely printed in treble Columns. 12s.

LARGE PAPER. Royal 8vo. (to match the next article), cloth, £1.

"This is not a mere abridgment of the large Dictionary, but almost an entirely new work. In this compendious one will be found, at a very moderate

price, all that is most practical and valuable in the former expensive edition, with a great accession of new words and matter."—*Author's Preface*.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations, with Chronological Specimens of their Languages. By J. BOSWORTH, D.D. Royal 8vo, bds. £1.

A new and enlarged edition of what was formerly the Preface to the First Edition of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and now published separately.

ANGLO-SAXON DELECTUS; serving as a first Class-Book to the Language. By the Rev. W. BARNES, B.D., of St. John's Coll. Camb. 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"To those who wish to possess a critical knowledge of their own Native English, some acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon is indispensable; and we have never seen an introduction better calculated than the present to supply the wants of a beginner in a short space of time. The declensions and conjugations are well

stated, and illustrated by references to Greek, the Latin, French, and other languages. A philosophical spirit pervades every part. The Delectus consists of short pieces on various subjects, with extracts from Anglo-Saxon History and the Saxon Chronicle. There is a good Glossary at the end."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 20, 1852.

GUIDE TO THE ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE: on the Basis of Professor Rask's Grammar; to which are added, Reading Lessons in Verse and Prose, with Notes for the use of Learners. By E. J. VERNON, B.A., Oxon. 12mo, cloth, 5s. 6d.

"The author of this Guide seems to have made one step in the right direction, by compiling what may be pronounced the best work on the subject hitherto published in England."—*Athenaeum*.

"Mr. Vernon has, we think, acted wisely in taking Rask for his Model; but let no one suppose from the title that the book is merely a compilation from the work of that philologist. The accidence is abridged from Rask, with constant revision, correction, and modification; but the syntax, a most important portion of the book, is original, and is compiled with great

care and skill; and the latter half of the volume consists of a well-chosen selection of extracts from Anglo-Saxon writers, in prose and verse, for the practice of the student, who will find great assistance in reading them from the grammatical notes with which they are accompanied, and from the glossary which follows them. This volume, well studied, will enable any one to read with ease the generality of Anglo-Saxon writers; and its cheapness places it within the reach of every class. It has our hearty recommendation."—*Literary Gazette*.

John Russell Smith, 86, Soho Square, London.

ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA.—Selections, in Prose and Verse, from Anglo-Saxon Literature, with an Introductory Ethnological Essay, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By LOUIS F. KLIPSTEIN, of the University of Giessen. 2 thick vols, post 8vo, cloth. 12s. (*original price 18s.*)

Containing an immense body of information on a language which is now becoming more fully appreciated, and which contains fifteen-twentieths of what we daily think, and speak, and write. No Englishman, therefore, altogether ignorant of Anglo-Saxon, can

have a thorough knowledge of his own mother-tongue; while the language itself, to say nothing of the many valuable and interesting works preserved in it, may, in copiousness of words, strength of expression, and grammatical precision, vie with the modern German.

INTRODUCTION TO ANGLO-SAXON READING; comprising Ælfric's Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory, with a copious Glossary, &c. By L. LANGLEY, F.L.S. 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

Ælfric's Homily is remarkable for beauty of composition, and interesting as setting forth Augustine's mission to the "Land of the Angles."

ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE LIFE OF ST. GUTHLAC, Hermit of Croyland. Printed, for the first time, from a MS. in the Cottonian Library, with a Translation and Notes. By CHARLES WYCLIFFE GOODWIN, M.A., Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge. 12mo, cloth, 5s.

ANGLO-SAXON LEGENDS OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. VERONICA, now first printed, with English translations on the opposite page. By C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. 8vo, sewed. 2s. 6d.

ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE HEXAMERON OF ST. BASIL, and the Anglo-Saxon Remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad Filium Spiritualem; now first printed from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, with a Translation and Notes. By the Rev. H. W. NORMAN. 8vo, SECOND EDITION, enlarged, sewed. 4s.

ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE HOLY GOSPELS. Edited from the original MSS. By BENJAMIN THORPE, F.S.A. Post 8vo, cloth. 8s. (*original price 12s.*)

ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE STORY OF APOLLONIUS OF TYRE;—upon which is founded the Play of Pericles, attributed to Shakespeare;—from a MS., with a Translation and Glossary. By BENJAMIN THORPE. 12mo, cloth. 4s. 6d. (*original price 6s.*)

ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA.—A Selection in Prose and Verse, from Anglo-Saxon Authors of various ages, with a Glossary. By BENJAMIN THORPE, F.S.A. A new edition, with corrections and improvements. Post 8vo, cloth. 8s. (*original price 12s.*)

POPULAR TREATISES ON SCIENCE, written during the Middle Ages, in Angl-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and English. Edited by THOS. WRIGHT, M.A. 8vo, cloth, 3s.

Contents:—An Anglo-Saxon Treatise on Astronomy of the TENTH CENTURY, now first published from a MS. in the British Museum, with a Translation; Livre des Creatures, by Phillippe de Thaun, now first printed with a translation, (extremely valuable to Philologists, as being the earliest specimens of Anglo-Norman re-

maining, and explanatory of all the symbolical signs in early sculpture and painting); the Bestiary of Phillippe de Thaun, with a translation; Fragments on Popular Science from the Early English Metrical Lives of the Saints, (the earliest piece of the kind in the English Language.)

FRAGMENT OF ÆLFRIC'S ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR, Ælfric's Glossary, and a Poem on the Soul and Body of the XIIth Century, discovered among the Archives of Worcester Cathedral. By Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS, Bart. Fol., PRIVATELY PRINTED, sewed. 1s. 6d.

SKELTON'S (John, *Poet Laureat to Henry VIII*) Poetical Works: the Bowge of Court, Colin Clout, Why come ye not to Court? (his celebrated Satire on Wolsey), Phillip Sparrow, Elinour Rumming, &c.; with Notes and Life. By the Rev. A. DYCE. 2 vols, 8vo, cloth. 14s. (*original price £1. 12s.*)

"The power, the strangeness, the volubility of his language, the audacity of his satire, and the perfect originality of his manner, made Skelton one of the most extraordinary writers of any age or country."—*Soutkey*.

"Skelton is a curious, able, and remarkable writer, with strong sense, a vein of humour, and some imagination; he had a wonderful command of the English language, and one who was styled, in his turn, by an

great a scholar as ever lived (Erasmus), 'the light and ornament of Britain.' He indulged very freely in his writings in censures on monks and Dominicans; and, moreover, had the hardihood to reflect, in no very mild terms, on the manners and life of Cardinal Wolsey. We cannot help considering Skelton as an ornament of his own time, and a benefactor to those who come after him."

SEMI-SAXON.—The Departing Soul's Address to the Body, a Fragment of a Semi-Saxon Poem, discovered among the Archives of Worcester Cathedral, by Sir THOMAS PHILLIPPS, Bart., with an English Translation by S. W. SINGER. 8vo, only 100 PRIVATELY PRINTED. 2s.

DICTIONARY OF ARCHAIC AND PROVINCIAL WORDS, Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the Reign of Edward I. By JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. 2 vols, 8vo, containing upwards of 1000 pages, *closely printed in double columns, cloth, a new and cheaper edition.* £1. 1s.

It contains above 50,000 words (embodying all the known scattered glossaries of the English language), forming a complete key for the reader of our old Poets, Dramatists, Theologians, and other authors, whose works abound with allusions, of which explanations

are not to be found in ordinary Dictionaries and books of reference. Most of the principal Archaisms are illustrated by examples selected from early printed MSS. and rare books, and by far the greater portion will be found to be original authorities.

ESSAYS ON THE LITERATURE, POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS, and History of England in the Middle Ages. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.R.S. 2 vols. post 8vo, *elegantly printed, cloth.* 16s.

Contents.—Essay I. Anglo-Saxon Poetry. II. Anglo-Norman Poetry. III. Chansons de Geste, or Historical Romances of the Middle Ages. IV. On Proverbs and Popular Sayings. V. On the Anglo-Latin Poets of the Twelfth Century. VI. Abelard and the Scholastic Philosophy. VII. On Dr. Grimm's German Mythology. VIII. On the National Fairy Mythology of England. IX. On the Popular Superstitions of Modern Greece, and their Connexion with the English. X. On Friar

Rush, and the Frolicsome Elves. XI. On Dunlop's History of Fiction. XII. On the History and transmission of Popular Stories. XIII. On the Poetry of History. XIV. Adventures of Hereward the Saxon. XV. The Story of Eustace the Monk. XVI. The History of Fulke Fitzwarine. XVII. On the Popular Cycle of Robin-Hood Ballads. XVIII. On the Conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. XIX. On Old English Political Songs. XX. On the Scottish Poet, Dunbar.

EARLY HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND. Illustrated by an English Poem of the XIVth Century, with Notes. By J. O. HALLIWELL, Post 8vo, SECOND EDITION, *with a facsimile of the original MS. in the British Museum, cloth.* 2s. 6d.

"The interest which the curious poem, of which this publication is chiefly composed, has excited, is proved by the fact of its having been translated into German, and of its having reached a second edition,

which is not common with such publications. Mr. Halliwell has carefully revised the new edition, and increased its utility by the addition of a complete and correct glossary."—*Literary Gazette.*

TORRENT OF PORTUGAL; an English Metrical Romance, now first published, from an unique MS. of the XVth Century, preserved in the Chetham Library at Manchester. Edited by J. O. HALLIWELL, &c. Post 8vo, *cloth, uniform with Ritson, Weber, and Ellis's publications.* 5s.

"This is a valuable and interesting addition to our list of early English metrical romances, and an indispensable companion to the collections of Ritson, Weber, and Ellis."—*Literary Gazette.*

"A literary curiosity, and one both welcome and serviceable to the lover of black-lettered lore. Though the obsolescence of the style may occasion sad stum-

bling to a modern reader, yet the class to which it rightly belongs will value it accordingly; both because it is curious in its details, and possesses philological importance. To the general reader it presents one feature, viz., the reference to Wayland Smith, whom Sir W. Scott has invested with so much interest."—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

HARROWING OF HELL; a Miracle Play, written in the Reign of Edward II, now first published from the Original in the British Museum, with a Modern Reading, Introduction, and Notes. By JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. 8vo, *sewed.* 2s.

This curious piece is supposed to be the earliest specimen of dramatic composition in the English language; *vide* Hallam's Literature of Europe, Vol. I; Strutt's Manners and Customs, Vol. II; Warton's En-

glish Poetry; Sharon Turner's England; Collier's History of English Dramatic Poetry, Vol. II, p. 213. *All these writers refer to the Manuscript.*

NUGÆ POETICA; Select Pieces of Old English Popular Poetry, illustrating the Manners and Arts of the XVth Century. Edited by J. O. HALLIWELL. Post 8vo, *only 100 copies printed, cloth.* 5s.

Contents:—Colyn Blowbol's Testament; the Debate of the Carpenter's Tools; the Merchant and his Son; the Maid and the Magpie; Elegy on

Loba, Henry VIIIth's Fool; Romance of Robert of Sicily; and *five other curious pieces of the same kind.*

A NECDOTA LITERARIA: a Collection of Short Poems in English, Latin, and French, illustrative of the Literature and History of England in the XIIIth Century; and more especially of the Condition and Manners of the different Classes of Society. By T. WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., &c. 8vo, *cloth, only 250 printed.* 7s. 6d.

POPULAR ERRORS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, particularly in Pronunciation, familiarly pointed out. By GEORGE JACKSON. 12mo, THIRD EDITION, *with a coloured frontispiece of the "Sedes Busbeiana."* 6d.

John Russell Smith, 86, Soho Square, London.

EARLY MYSTERIES, and other Latin Poems of the XIIth and XIIIth centuries. Edited, from original MSS. in the British Museum, and the Libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and Vienna, by THOS. WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo, *bds.* 4s. 6d.

"Besides the curious specimens of the dramatic style of Middle-Age Latinity, Mr. Wright has given two compositions in the Narrative Elegiac Verse (a favourite measure at that period), in the *Comœdia Babionis* and the *Geta of Vitalis Blesensis*, which form a link of connection between the Classical and Middle-age Literature; some remarkable Satyrical Rhymes

on the people of Norfolk, written by a Monk of Peterborough, and answered in the same style by John of St. Omer; and, lastly, some sprightly and often graceful songs from a MS. in the Arundel Collection, which afford a very favourable idea of the lyric poetry of our clerical forefathers."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

RARA MATHEMATICA; or a Collection of Treatises on the Mathematics and Subjects connected with them, from ancient inedited MSS. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, SECOND EDITION, *cloth.* 8s.

Contents.—Johannis de Sacro-Bosco Tractatus de Arte Numerandi; Method used in England in the Fifteenth Century for taking the Altitude of a Steeple; Treatise on the Numeration of Algorism; Treatise on Glasses for Optical Purposes, by W. Bourne; Johannis Robyns de Cometis Commentaria; Two Tables showing the time of High Water at London Bridge, and the

Duration of Moonlight, from a MS. of the Thirteenth Century; on the Mensuration of Heights and Distances; Alexandri de Villa Dei Carmen de Algorismo; Preface to a Calendar or Almanack for 1430; Johannis Norfolk in Artem progressionis summula; Notes on Early Almanacks, by the Editor, &c. &c.

PHILOLOGICAL PROOFS of the Original Unity and Recent Origin of the Human Race, derived from a Comparison of the Languages of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. By A. J. JOHNES. 8vo, *cloth.* 6s. (*original price* 12s. 6d.)

Printed at the suggestion of Dr. Prichard, to whose works it will be found a useful supplement.

AMERICANISMS.—A Dictionary of Americanisms. A Glossary of Words and Phrases colloquially used in the United States. By J. R. BARTLETT. Thick 8vo, *cloth.* 12s.

PHILOLOGICAL GRAMMAR, founded upon English, and framed from a comparison of more than Sixty Languages, being an Introduction to the Science of Grammar, and a help to Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek. By the Rev. W. BARNES, B.D., author of the "*Anglo-Saxon Delectus*," "*Dorset Dialect*," &c. Post 8vo, *in the press*.

Provincial Dialects of England.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST of all the Works which have been published towards illustrating the Provincial Dialects of England. By JOHN RUSSELL SMITH. Post 8vo. 1s.

"Very serviceable to such as prosecute the study of our provincial dialects, or are collecting works on that curious subject. We very cordially recommend it to notice."—*Metropolitan*.

HALLIWELL'S HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PROVINCIAL DIALECTS OF ENGLAND. Illustrated by numerous Examples, (*extracted from the Introduction to the Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*.) 8vo. 2s.

GLOSSARY OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL WORDS USED IN ENGLAND; by F. GROSE, F.S.A.; with which is now incorporated the SUPPLEMENT, by SAMUEL PEGGE, F.S.A. Post 8vo, *cloth.* 4s. 6d.

The utility of a Provincial Glossary to all persons desirous of understanding our ancient poets, is so universally acknowledged, that to enter into a proof of it

would be entirely a work of supererogation. Grose and Pegge are constantly referred to in Todd's "*Johnson's Dictionary*."

CORNWALL.—Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect, collected and arranged by UNOLM JAN TREENODLE, with some Introductory Remarks and a Glossary by an Antiquarian Friend, also a Selection of Songs and other Pieces connected with Cornwall. Post 8vo. *With curious portrait of Dolly Pentreath.* *Cloth.* 4s.

CHESHIRE.—Attempt at a Glossary of some words used in Cheshire. By ROGER WILBRAHAM, F.A.S., &c. 12mo, *bds.* 2s. 6d. (*original price* 5s.)

DEVONSHIRE.—A Devonshire Dialogue in Four Parts, (*by Mrs. PALMER, sister to Sir Joshua Reynolds*.) with Glossary by the Rev. J. PHILLIPPS, of Membury, Devon. 12mo, *cloth.* 2s. 6d.

DORSET.—Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect, with a Dissertation and Glossary. By the Rev. WILLIAM BARNES, B.D. SECOND EDITION, *enlarged and corrected*, royal 12mo, *cloth.* 10s.

A fine poetic feeling is displayed through the various pieces in this volume; according to some critics nothing has appeared equal to it since the time of

Burns; the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for December, 1844, gave a review of the First Edition some pages in length.

Valuable and Interesting Books, Published or Sold by

DURHAM.—A Glossary of Words used in Teesdale, in the County of Durham. Post 8vo, with a Map of the District, cloth. 6s.

"Contains about two thousand words . . . It is believed the first and only collection of words and phrases peculiar to this district, and we hail it therefore as a valuable contribution to the history of lan-

guage and literature . . . the author has evidently brought to bear an extensive personal acquaintance with the common language." — *Darlington Times*.

ESSEX.—John Noakes and Mary Styles: a Poem; exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex; with a Glossary. By CHARLES CLARK, Esq., of Great Totham Hall, Essex. Post 8vo, cloth. 2s.

"The poem possesses considerable humour.—*Tait's Magazine*.

"A very pleasant trifle"—*Literary Gazette*.

"A very clever production."—*Essex Lit. Journal*.

"Full of rich humour."—*Essex Mercury*.

"Very droll."—*Metropolitan*.

"Exhibits the dialect of Essex perfectly."—*Eclectic Review*.

"Full of quaint wit and humour."—*Gent.'s Mag.*, May, 1841.

"A very clever and amusing piece of local description."—*Archæologist*.

KENT.—Dick and Sal, or Jack and Joan's Fair: a Doggerel Poem, in the Kentish Dialect. Third Edition. 12mo. 6d.

LANCASHIRE.—Dialect of South Lancashire, or Tim Bobbin's Tummus and Meary; revised and corrected, with his Rhymes, and AN ENLARGED GLOSSARY of Words and Phrases, chiefly used by the rural population of the manufacturing Districts of South Lancashire. By SAMUEL BAMFORD. 12mo, cloth. 3s. 6d.

LEICESTERSHIRE Words, Phrases, and Proverbs. By A. B. EVANS, D.D., Head Master of Market-Bosworth Grammar School. 12mo, cloth. 5s.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Dialect and Folk-Lore of Northamptonshire: a Glossary of Northamptonshire Provincialisms, Collection of Fairy Legends, Popular Superstitions, Ancient Customs, Proverbs, &c. By THOMAS STERNBERG. 12mo, cloth. 5s.

SUSSEX.—A Glossary of the Provincialisms of the County of Sussex. By W. DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A. Post 8vo, SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED, cloth. 5s.

SUSSEX.—Jan Cladpole's Trip to 'Merricur in Search for Dollar Trees, and how he got rich enough to beg his way home! Written in Sussex Doggerel. 12mo. 6d.

WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND.—Dialogues, Poems, Songs, and Ballads, by various Writers, in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects, now first collected; to which is added, a copious Glossary of Words peculiar to those Counties. Post 8vo, pp. 408, cloth. 9s.

This collection comprises, in the *Westmoreland Dialect*, Mrs. Ann Wheeler's Four Familiar Dialogues, with Poems, &c.; and in the *Cumberland Dialect*, I. Poems and Pastorals by the Rev. Josiah Ralph; II. Pastorals, &c., by Ewan Clark; III. Letters from Dublin, by a young Borrowdale Shepherd, by Isaac Ritson; IV. Poems by John Stagg; V. Poems by Mark Lonsdale; VI. Ballads and Songs by Robert Anderson,

the Cumbrian Bard (including some now first printed); VII. Songs by Miss Blamire and Miss Gilpin; VIII. Songs by John Rayson; IX. An Extensive Glossary of Westmoreland and Cumberland Words.

All the poetical quotations in "Mr. and Mrs. Sand-boy's Visit to the Great Exhibition," are to be found in this volume.

WILTSHIRE.—A Glossary of Provincial Words and Phrases in use in Wiltshire, showing their Derivation in numerous instances from the Language of the Anglo-Saxons. By JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A. 12mo, cloth. 3s.

YORKSHIRE.—The Yorkshire Dialect, exemplified in various Dialogues, Tales, and Songs, applicable to the County; with a Glossary. Post 8vo. 1s.

"A shilling book worth its money; most of the pieces of composition are not only harmless, but good and pretty. The eclogue on the death of 'Awd Daisy,' an outworn horse, is an outpouring of some of the best

feelings of the rustic mind; and the addresses to Riches and Poverty have much of the freedom and spirit of Burns." — *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1841.

YORKSHIRE.—The Hallamshire (district of Sheffield) Glossary. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, author of the History of "Hallamshire," "South Yorkshire," &c. Post 8vo, cloth. 4s. (original price 8s.)

YORKSHIRE.—Bairnala Foak's Annual, on onny body els as beside fort 'y years 1842 and 1843, be TOM TREDDLEHOYLE; to which is added the Barnsley and Village Record, or the Book of Facts and Fancies, by NED NUT. 12mo, pp. 100. 1s.

YORKSHIRE.—Sum Thowts abaght Ben Bunt's Weddin;—Tom Treddlehoyle's Thowts abaght Nan Bunt's Chresmas Tea Party, &c. Two Pieces, (*Barnsley Dialect*). 12mo. 6d.

Archæology.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INDEX to Remains of Antiquity of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods, by JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, *Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries*. 8vo, *illustrated with numerous engravings, comprising upwards of five hundred objects, cloth.* 15s.

This work, though intended as an introduction and a guide to the study of our early antiquities, will, it is hoped, also prove of service as a book of reference to the practised Archæologist. The contents are as follows:

PART I. CELTIC PERIOD.—Tumuli, or Barrows and Cairns—Cromlechs—Sepulchral Caves—Rocking Stones—Stone Circles, &c. &c.—Objects discovered in Celtic Sepulchres—Urns—Beads—Weapons—Implementments, &c.

PART II. ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.—Tumuli of the Romano-British Period—Burial places of the Romans—Pavements—Camps—Villas—Sepulchral Monuments—Sepulchral Inscriptions—Dedicatory Inscriptions—Commemorative Inscriptions—Altars—Urns—Glass Vessels—Fibulæ—Armillæ—Coins—Coin-moulds, &c. &c.

PART III. ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.—Tumuli—Detailed List of Objects discovered in Anglo-Saxon Bar-

rows—Urns—Swords—Spears—Knives—Umbones of Shields—Buckles—Fibulæ—Bullæ—Hair Pins—Beads, &c. &c. &c. &c.

The ITINERARY of ANTONINUS (as far as relates to Britain). The Geographical Tables of PROLEMY, the NOTITIA, and the ITINERARY of RICHARD of CIRENCESTER, together with a classified Index of the contents of the ARCHÆOLOGIA (Vols. i to xxxi) are given in an Appendix.

"One of the first wants of an incipient Antiquary, is the facility of comparison, and here it is furnished him at one glance. The plates, indeed, form the most valuable part of the book, both by their number and the judicious selection of types and examples which they contain. It is a book which we can, on this account, safely and warmly recommend to all who are interested in the antiquities of their native land."—*Literary Gazette*.

REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM, principally from Tumuli in England, drawn from the originals. Described and Illustrated by J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A. 4to, PUBLISHING IN PARTS at 2s. 6d. each.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES, especially those of the Three First Periods; or Hints for the Inexperienced. By J. Y. AKERMAN.

A small tract for distribution, at one shilling per dozen, useful to give to excavators, ploughmen, &c., who are apt to destroy articles they find if not of precious metal.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. 8vo, vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. £1. 1s. each; and vol. 7 just completed, with an extra quantity of letter-press and plates. £1. 11s. 6d.

J. R. Smith having been appointed Publisher to the Archæological Association, their Publications may be had of him in future.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—A Report of the Proceedings of the British Archæological Association, at the Worcester Session. August, 1848. By A. J. DUNKIN. Thick 8vo, with engravings, cloth. £1. 1s.

VERBATIM REPORT of the Proceedings at a Special General Meeting of the British Archæological Association, held at the Theatre of the Western Literary Institution, 5th March, 1845, T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., in the Chair. With an Introduction by THOMAS WRIGHT. 8vo, sewed. 1s. 6d.

A succinct history of the division between the Archæological Association and Institute.

ANTIQUARIAN ETCHING CLUB.—The Publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club, for the year 1849, consisting of 54 plates of Churches, Fonts, Castles, and other Antiquarian objects. 4to, boards. 8s.

———— for the year 1850, containing 66 plates. 4to, bds. 10s.

———— for the year 1851, containing 70 plates. 4to, bds. 10s.

VESTIGES OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF DERBYSHIRE, and the Sepulchral Usages of its Inhabitants, from the most Remote Ages to the Reformation. By THOMAS BATEMAN, Esq., of Yolgrave, Derbyshire. In one handsome vol. 8vo, with numerous woodcuts of Tumuli and their contents, Crosses, Tombs, &c., cloth. 15s. 1848

AN ESSAY ON THE ROMAN VILLAS of the Augustan Age, their Architectural Disposition and Enrichments, and on the remains of Roman Domestic Edifices discovered in Great Britain. By THOMAS MOULE. 8vo, 2 plates, cloth. 4s. 6d. (original price 8s.)

RELIQUIÆ ANTIQUIÆ EBORACENSIS, or Relics of Antiquity, relating to the County of York. By W. BOWMAN, of Leeds, assisted by several eminent Antiquaries, 4to, with engravings, publishing in Quarterly Parts. 2s. 6d. each.

THE ROMAN WALL: an Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Account of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, extending from the Tyne to the Solway, deduced from numerous personal surveys. By the Rev. JOHN COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, F.S.A., Thick 8vo, SECOND AND ENLARGED EDITION, with 40 plates and 200 woodcuts, a handsome volume, half morocco. £1. 1s.—A few Copies on LARGE PAPER, 4to, £2. 2s.

"Following the impulse of a fresh interest in remains of the Roman age, recently excited amongst English Archaeologists, Mr. Bruce has now supplied a desideratum in Antiquarian literature, by producing a Treatise, in which he has happily combined much of the information gathered by previous writers, with a mass of original and personal observations."—*Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, Vol. viii, p. 106.

"The Roman Wall is a very elaborate and painstaking work, on one of the most interesting of British antiquities. Mr. Bruce is a man of learning, whether as regards Roman history, in connection with Britain,

or the works of Archaeologists upon our Roman remains, especially those which relate to his immediate subject."—*Spectator*.

"In taking leave of Mr. Bruce's work, we may express a hope that our brief notice of some of its attractions may promote its circulation. The author's style renders it highly readable, the facts he has collected will make it useful for reference, and its portability, and the clear arrangement of the subject-matter, should introduce it as a companion to all who may desire to study fully one of the noblest monuments of our country."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

RELIQUIÆ ISURLANÆ: the Remains of the Roman Isurium, now Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, illustrated and described. By HENRY ECROYD SMITH. Royal 4to, with 37 plates, cloth. £1. 5s.

— The Same, WITH THE MOSAIC PAVEMENTS COLOURED, cloth. £2. 2s.

The most highly illustrated work ever published on a Roman Station in England.

DESCRIPTION OF A ROMAN BUILDING, and other Remains, discovered at CAERLEON, in Monmouthshire. By J. E. LEE. Imperial 8vo, with 20 interesting Etchings by the Author, sewed. 5s.

NOTITIA BRITANNIÆ, or an Inquiry concerning the Localities, Habits, Condition, and Progressive Civilization of the Aborigines of Britain; to which is appended a brief Retrospect of the Results of their Intercourse with the Romans. By W. D. SAULL, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c. 8vo, engravings. 8s. 6d.

ARCHÆOLOGIST AND JOURNAL OF ANTIQUARIAN SCIENCE. Edited by J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, Nos. I to X, COMPLETE, with Index, pp. 420, with 19 engravings, cloth, reduced from 10s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

Containing original articles on Architecture, Historical Literature, Round Towers of Ireland, Philology, Bibliography, Topography, Proceedings of the

various Antiquarian Societies, Retrospective Reviews, and Reviews of recent Antiquarian Works &c.

Numismatics.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS. By J. Y. AKERMAN, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Foolscap 8vo, with numerous Wood Engravings from the original coins, (an excellent introductory book,) cloth. 6s. 6d.

CONTENTS: SECT. I.—Origin of Coinage.—Greek Regal Coins. 2. Greek Civic Coins. 3. Greek Imperial Coins. 4. Origin of Roman Coinage—Consular Coins. 5. Roman Imperial Coins. 6. Roman British Coins. 7. Ancient British Coinage. 8. Anglo-Saxon Coinage. 9. English Coinage from the Conquest. 10.

Scotch Coinage. 11. Coinage of Ireland. 12. Anglo-Gallic Coins. 13. Continental Money in the Middle Ages. 14. Various representatives of Coinage. 15. Forgeries in Ancient and Modern Times. 16. Table of Prices of English Coins realized at Public Sales.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS struck in London and its Vicinity, from 1648 to 1671, described from the originals in the British Museum, &c. By J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A. 8vo, with 8 plates of numerous examples, cloth. 15s.—LARGE PAPER, in 4to, cloth. £1. 1s.

This work comprises a list of nearly three thousand Tokens, and contains occasional illustrative topographical and antiquarian notes on persons, places,

streets, old tavern and coffee-house signs, &c., &c. with an introductory account of the causes which led to the adoption of such a currency.

ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES, Geographically Arranged and Described, HISPANIA, GALLIA, BRITANNIA. By J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A. 8vo, with engravings of many hundred coins from actual examples, cloth. 18s.

John Russell Smith, 86, Soho Square, London.

COINS OF THE ROMANS RELATING TO BRITAIN,
Described and Illustrated. By J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A. SECOND EDITION, greatly enlarged, 8vo, with plates and woodcuts. 10s. 6d.

The "Prix de Numismatique" was awarded by the French Institute to the author for this work.

"Mr. Akerman's volume contains a notice of every known variety, with copious illustrations, and is pub-

lished at a very moderate price; it should be consulted, not merely for these particular coins, but also for facts most valuable to all who are interested in the Romano-British History."—*Archæological Journal*.

NUMISMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS of the Narrative Portions of the NEW TESTAMENT. By J. Y. AKERMAN. 8vo, numerous woodcuts from the original coins in various public and private collections, cloth. 5s.

"Archæology is under a peculiar obligation to Mr. Akerman. To him more than to any other living man, is due the praise of having converted multitudes to the love of antiquarian research. To him we allow the pleasant debt of an instructive acquaintance, not only with the beautiful money of Ancient Greece and Rome, but with the once barbarous, though not less interesting, coins of our earliest history. And to him now especially, the cause of religion can bring its tri-

bute of commendation for light thrown upon Holy Writ, through the medium of "the unrighteous Mammon." The New Testament has, it appears, in the compass of the Gospels and Acts, no less than 32 allusions to the coinage of Greece, Rome, and Judæa; and these beautifully engraved, and learnedly described, give Mr. Akerman an opportunity of serving the good cause of truth in the way of his peculiar avocation."—*Church of England Journal*.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE AND JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. Edited by J. Y. AKERMAN. Published Quarterly at 8s. 6d. per Number.

This is the only repertory of Numismatic intelligence ever published in England.

It contains papers on coins and medals, of all ages

and countries, by the first Numismatists of the day, both English and Foreign.

Odd parts to complete sets.

LIST OF TOKENS ISSUED BY WILTSHIRE TRADESMEN,
in the Seventeenth Century. By J. Y. AKERMAN. 8vo, plates, sewed. 1s. 6d.

LECTURES ON THE COINAGE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS, Delivered in the University of Oxford. By EDWARD CARDWELL, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Professor of Ancient History. 8vo, cloth. 4s. (original price 8s. 6d.)

A very interesting historical volume, and written in a pleasing and popular manner.

AN OLLA PODRIDA, or Scraps Numismatic, Antiquarian, and Literary. By RICHARD SAINTHILL, Esq., of Cork. Royal 8vo, many plates and portraits, a handsome volume, PRIVATELY PRINTED, cloth. £1. 11s. 6d.

Containing Letters on the coinage of 1816; Memoir of Thomas Wyon, jun.; on the Coronation and Guildhall Medals; Russian Medals; Coins found at Beaworth; Short and Long-Cross Pennies of Henry VII; Dublin Groats; Three Crowns, the ancient Arms of

Ireland; Coins of the Mint of Exeter; Coins of Henry III; Saxon and Anglo-Norman Coins; attempt to locate Coins unappropriated by Ruding; and other papers on Coins and Topographical and Genealogical subjects.

OBSERVATIONS ON A UNIQUE CUFIC GOLD COIN of the Fatimite Dynasty. By L. LOEWE. 8vo, engraving, sewed. 1s.

HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH COINS, from the Conquest to Victoria. By L. JEWITT. 12mo, 11 plates, cloth. 1s.

HISTORY OF THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE and of the ANCIENT BRITONS. By the Rev. BEALE POSTE. 8vo, with numerous plates and woodcuts, cloth. *In the Press.*

Topography.

JOURNEY TO BERESFORD HALL, IN DERBYSHIRE, the Seat of CHARLES COTTON, Esq., the celebrated Author and Angler. By W. ALEXANDER, F.S.A., F.L.S., late Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum. Crown 4to, printed on tinted paper, with a spirited frontispiece, representing Walton and his adopted Son Cotton in the Fishing-house, and vignette title page, cloth. 6s.

Dedicated to the Anglers of Great Britain and the various Walton and Cotton Clubs; only 100 printed.

GRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL SKETCH of the Antiquities of Totnes, Devon. By W. COTTON, F.S.A. Small 4to, fine woodcuts, cloth. 6s. (original price 10s. 6d.)

CAMBRIDGE.—*Historia Collegii Jesu Cantabrigiensiis à J. SHERMANNO, olim præse. ejusdem Collegii. Edita J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, cloth. 2s.*

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES of the County of Hereford. By the Rev. JOHN DUNCUMB. 2 vols, 4to, *portraits and plates, bds. £1. 4s. (original price £5. 5s.)*

HELPS TO HEREFORD HISTORY, Civil and Legendary, in an Ancient Account of the Ancient-Cordwainers' Company of the City, the Mordiford Dragon, and other Subjects, By J. D. DEVLIN. 12mo, *cloth (a curious volume). 3s. 6d.*

"A series of very clever papers."—*Spectator*.

"A little work full of Antiquarian information, presented in a pleasing and popular form."—*Nonconformist*.

HISTORY OF PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA, LANDPORT, SOUTHSEA, and GOSPORT. By HENRY SLIGHT, Esq. 8vo, Third Edition, *bds. 4s.*

NOTES ON THE CHURCHES in the Counties of KENT, SUSSEX, and SURREY, mentioned in Domesday Book, and those of more recent date, with some Account of the Sepulchral Memorials and other Antiquities. By the Rev. ARTHUR HUSSEY. Thick 8vo, *FINE PLATES, cloth. 18s.*

KENTISH CUSTOMS.—*Consuetudines Kancie. A History of GAVELKIND, and other Remarkable Customs, in the County of KENT. By CHARLES SANDYS, Esq., F.S.A. (Cantianus). Illustrated with facimilies, a very handsome volume, cloth. 15s.*

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF RICHBOROUGH, RECVLVER, AND LYMNE, in Kent. By C. R. ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., Small 4to, *with many engravings on wood and copper, by F. W. FAIRHOLT, cloth. £1. 1s.*

"No antiquarian volume could display a trio of names more zealous, successful, and intelligent, on the subject of Romano-British remains, than the three

here represented—Roach Smith, the ardent explorer; Fairholt, the excellent illustrator; and Rolfe, the indefatigable collector."—*Literary Gazette*.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF DARTFORD, in Kent with incidental Notices of Places in its Neighbourhood. By J. DUNKIN, Author of the "History of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, in Oxfordshire;" "History of Bicester;" "History of Bromley," &c. 8vo, 17 *plates, cloth. Only 150 printed. 21s.*

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GRAVESEND, in Kent, and of the Port of London. By R. P. CRUDEN, late Mayor of Gravesend. Royal 8vo, *37 fine plates and woodcuts, a very handsome volume, cloth. 10s. (original price £1. 8s.)*

ACCOUNT OF THE ROMAN AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES discovered at Springhead, near Gravesend, Kent. By A. J. DUNKIN. 8vo, *plates, (only 100 printed,) cloth. 6s. 6d.*

HISTORY OF ROMNEY MARSH, in Kent, from the time of the Romans to 1833, with a Dissertation on the original Site of the Ancient Anderida. By W. HOLLOWAY, Esq., author of the "History of Rye." 8vo, *with Maps and plates, cloth. 12s.*

CRITICAL DISSERTATION on Professor Willis's "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral." By C. SANDYS, of Canterbury. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

"Written in no quarrelsome or captious spirit; the highest compliment is paid to Professor Willis, where it is due. But the author has made out a clear case, in some very important instances, of inaccuracies that have led the learned Professor into the construction of

serious errors throughout. It may be considered as an indispensable companion to his volume, containing a great deal of extra information of a very curious kind."—*Art-Union*.

FOLKESTONE FIERY SERPENT, together with the Humours of the DOVER MAYOR; being an Ancient Ballad, full of Mystery and pleasant Conceit, now first collected and printed from the various MS. copies in possession of the inhabitants of the South-east coast of Kent; with Notes. 12mo. 1s.

HAND-BOOK OF LEICESTER. By JAMES THOMPSON. 12mo, Second Edition, *woodcuts, bds. 2s.*

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME, in Lincolnshire. By the Venerable ARCHDEACON STONEHOUSE. Thick 4to, *FINE PLATES 18s. (original price £3. 8s.)*

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GAINSBOROUGH, in Lincolnshire. By ADAM STARK. Thick 8vo, SECOND EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED, cloth. 9s. (*original price* £1. 1s.)—LARGE PAPER, royal 8vo, cloth. 14s.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN OF LANCASTER. Compiled from Authentic Sources. By the Rev. ROBERT SIMPSON. 8vo, cloth. 8s.

MEMORIALS OF THE VICARAGE HOUSE AND GARDEN OF ALL SAINTS, King's-Lynn; with a List of the Vicars, and a quantity of other useful information. By J. N. CHADWICK. 8vo, *four engravings, sewed*. 2s. 6d.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE RUINS OF LIVEDEN, near Oundle, Northamptonshire; with Historical Notices of the Family of Tresham, and its connection with the Gunpowder Plot. By THOMAS BELL. *Four plates and Tresham Pedigree*. 4to. 6s.

REPRINTS OF RARE TRACTS, and Imprints of Ancient Manuscripts, &c., chiefly illustrative of the History and Biography of the Northern Counties. BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED *on thick paper, with facsimile titles, initial letters in colours, &c.*, FORMING 7 VOLS., post 8vo, COMPLETE, *with general titles and contents, bds.* £5. 5s. (*original price* £7. 7s.)

This Collection comprises no less than 63 Tracts of the most interesting kind, edited by M. A. Richardson, assisted by several antiquaries in the northern counties. Only 100 copies of the Collection were printed, which are all sold by the printer.

RIVER TYNE.—Plea and Defence of the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle against the Malevolent accusations of Gardiner, (author of "England's Grievance on the Coal Trade,") 1658; with Appendix of Unpublished Documents respecting the River Tyne. By M. A. RICHARDSON. 8vo, (*only 150 printed.*) 2s.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDUMS for the County of Oxford. By Sir GREGORY PAGE TURNER, Bart. 8vo, *bds.* 2s.

NOTICES OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ISLIP, Oxon. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, (*only 50 printed,*) *sewed*. 1s.

HISTORY OF BANBURY, in Oxfordshire; including Copious Historical and Antiquarian Notices of the Neighbourhood. By ALFRED BEESLEY. Thick 8vo, 684 *closely printed pages, with 60 woodcuts, engraved in the first style of art, by O. Jewett, of Oxford.* 14s. (*original price* £1. 5s.)

"The neighbourhood of Banbury is equally rich in British, Roman, Saxon, Norman, and English Antiquities, of all which Mr. Beesley has given regularly cleared accounts. Banbury holds an important place in the history of the Parliamentary War of the Seventeenth Century, and was the scene of the great Battle of Edgehill, and of the important fight of Cropredy Bridge. Relating to the events of that period, the

author has collected a great body of local information of the most interesting kind. By no means the least valuable part of Mr. Beesley's work, is his account of the numerous interesting early churches, which characterize the Banbury district."—*The Archaeologist*.

Odd Parts to complete copies, 1s. 6d. instead of 2s. 6d.

HISTORY OF WITNEY, with Notices of the Neighbouring Parishes and Hamlets in Oxfordshire. By the Rev. Dr. GILES, formerly Fellow of O. C., Oxford. 8vo, *plates, cloth*, (*only 150 printed.*) 6s.

HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND TOWN OF BAMPTON, in Oxfordshire, with the District and Hamlets belonging to it. By the Rev. Dr. GILES. 8vo, *plates*, SECOND EDITION, *cloth*. 7s. 6d.

FAUCONBERGE MEMORIAL.—An Account of Henry Fauconberge, LL.D., of Beccles, in Suffolk, and of the endowment provided by his will to encourage Learning and the Instruction of Youth; with Notes and Incidental Biographical Sketches. By S. W. RIX. Pot 4to, *very nicely got up, with 80 engravings of Old Houses, Seals, Autographs, Arms, &c., bds.* 5s.—LARGE PAPER, 7s. 6d. (VERY FEW COPIES PRINTED.)

Contents.—Fauconberges of Olden Time. II. Fauconberge of Beccles. III. Fauconberge Endowment. IV. Fauconberge and Leman. V. Appendix, Pedigrees,

Memoir of Robert Sparrow, Esq. Memoir of Dr. Joseph Arnold (by Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth), Particulars of the Fauconberge Trust Estate, &c. &c.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, illustrating the History and Antiquities of the County, published by the Sussex Archæological Society. 8vo, *plates and woodcuts, cloth*. Vol. I, 10s.; Vol. II, 15s.; Vol. III, 10s.; Vol. IV, 14s.; Vol. V, 14s.

SUSSEX GARLAND; a Collection of Ballads, Sonnets, Tales, Elegies, Songs, Epitaphs, &c., illustrative of the County of Sussex, with Notices, Historical, Biographical and Descriptive. By JAMES TAYLOR. Post 8vo, *Engravings, cloth*. 12s.

SUSSEX MARTYRS: their Examinations and Cruel Burnings in the time of Queen Mary; comprising the interesting Personal Narrative of Richard Woodman, extracted from "Foxe's Monuments;" with Notes. By M. A. Lower, M.A. 12mo, *sewed*. 1s.

CHURCHES OF SUSSEX, drawn by R. H. NISBET, with Descriptions. 84 plates, 4to, a handsome volume, *cloth*. £2. 8s.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE ANCIENT PORT AND TOWN OF RYE, in Sussex, compiled from Original Documents. By WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, Esq. Thick 8vo, (ONLY 200 PRINTED,) *cloth*. £1. 1s.

HISTORY OF WINCHELSEA, in Sussex. By W. DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A. 8vo. *fine plates and woodcuts*. 7s. 6d.

CHRONICLE OF BATTEL ABBEY, in Sussex; originally compiled in Latin by a Monk of the Establishment, and now first translated, with Notes, and an Abstract of the subsequent History of the Abbey. By MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A. 8vo, *with illustrations, cloth*. 9s.

"It will be found to contain a real and living picture of the manners and customs, the modes of thought and speech prevalent in the times of which it is the record. Mr. Lower has well discharged his office of translator and editor."—*Guardian*.

"In no respect less interesting than Jocelin de Brakelond's famous Chronicle of Bury St. Edmund's Abbey."—*Lit. Gas.*

"Mr. Lower has added to the completeness of the book by a summary sketch of the History of the Abbey, and its succession of Abbots from the time when the Chronicle terminates to the period of the dissolution. Various intelligent notes, as well as the general style of the translation, are highly creditable to his care and skill as editor."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE ORIGINAL CHARTERS, GRANTS, DONATIONS, &c., constituting the Muniments of Battel Abbey, also the Papers of the Montagus, Sidneys, and Websters, embodying many highly interesting and valuable Records of Lands in Sussex, Kent, and Essex, with Preliminary Memoranda of the Abbey of Battel, and Historical Particulars of the Abbots. 8vo, 234 PAGES, *cloth*. ONLY 1s. 6d.

HAND-BOOK TO LEWES, in Sussex, Historical and Descriptive; with Notices of the Recent Discoveries at the Priory. By MARK ANTONY LOWER. 12mo, *many engravings, cloth*. 1s. 6d.

CHRONICLES OF PEVENSEY, in Sussex. By M. A. LOWER, 12mo, *woodcuts*. 1s.

HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE AND ITS LORDS. By the Rev. E. VENABLES. (Reprinted from Vol. IV of the Sussex Archaeological Collections.) 8vo, *many engravings, sewed, 8s.; cloth 4s.*

NOTES ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF TREVES, MAYENCE, WEISBADEN, NEIDERBIEBER, BONN, and COLOGNE. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A. (Reprinted from Vol. II of the "Collectanea Antiqua.") 8vo, *with many engravings*. 7s. 6d.

ANNALS AND LEGENDS OF CALAIS; with Sketches of Emigré Notabilities, and Memoir of Lady Hamilton. By ROBERT BELL CALTON, author of "Rambles in Sweden and Gottland," &c. &c. Post 8vo, *with frontispiece and vignette, cloth*. 5s.

Principal Contents:—History of the Siege by Edward III. in 1346-7, with a Roll of the Commanders and their Followers present, from a contemporary MS. in the British Museum; The Allotment of Lands and Houses to Edward's Barons; Calais as an English Borough; List of the Streets and Householders of the same; Henry VIIIth's Court there; Cardinal Wolsey and his Expenses; the English Pale, with the Names of Roads, Farmsteads, and Villages in the English Era; the Siege of Therouenne and Tournai; the Pier of Calais; Pros and Cons of the Place; the Hôtel de la Ville; Sterne's Chamber; Churches of Notre Dame and St. Nicholas; the Hôtel de Ville; Ancient Staple Hall; The Château and Murder of the Duke of Glou-

cester; the Courgain; the Field of the Cloth of Gold; Notice of the Town and Castle of Guisnes, and its surprise by John de Lancaster; the town and Seigneurie of Ardres; the Sands and Duelling; Villages and Châteaux of Sangatte, Coulange, Mark, Eschalles and Hammes; Review of the English Occupation of Calais; its Re-capture by the Duke de Guise; the lower Town and its Lace Trade; our Commercial Relations with France; Emigré Notabilities; Charles and Harry Tufton, Capt. Dormer and Edith Jacquemont, Beau Brummell, Jimmy Urquhart and his friend Fauntleroy, "Nimrod," Berkeley Craven, Mytton, Duchess of Kingston; a new Memoir of Lady Hamilton, &c. &c.

John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London.

MONT SAINT-MICHEL.—Histoire et Description de Mont St. Michel en Normandie, texte, par Hericher, dessins par Bouet publiés par Bourdon. Folio, 150 pp., and 18 *beautiful plates, executed in tinted lithography, leather back, uncut.* £2. 2s.

A handsome volume, interesting to the Architect and Archæologist.

GENOA; with Remarks on the Climate, and its Influence upon Invalids. By HENRY JONES BUNNETT, M.D. 12mo, cloth. 4s.

Heraldry, Genealogy, and Surnames.

CURIOSITIES OF HERALDRY, with Illustrations from Old English Writers. By MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., Author of "Essays on English Surnames;" with *illuminated Title-page, and numerous engravings from designs by the Author.* 8vo, cloth. 14s.

"The present volume is truly a worthy sequel (to the 'SURNAMEs') in the same curious and antiquarian line, blending with remarkable facts and intelligence, such a fund of amusing anecdote and illustration, that the reader is almost surprised to find that he has learned so much, whilst he appeared to be pursuing mere entertainment. The text is so pleasing that we scarcely dream of its sterling value; and it seems as if, in unison with the woodcuts, which so cleverly explain its points and adorn its various topics, the whole design were intended for a relaxation from study, rather

than an ample exposition of an extraordinary and universal custom, which produced the most important effect upon the minds and habits of mankind."—*Literary Gazette.*

"Mr. Lower's work is both curious and instructive, while the manner of its treatment is so inviting and popular, that the subject to which it refers, which many have hitherto had too good reason to consider meagre and unprofitable, assumes, under the hands of the writer, the novelty of fiction with the importance of historical truth."—*Athenæum.*

PEDIGREES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF HERTFORDSHIRE. By WILLIAM BERRY, late, and for fifteen years, Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, author of the "Encyclopædia Heraldica," &c. &c. Folio, (only 125 printed.) £1. 5s. (*original price* £3. 10s.)

GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC HISTORY OF THE EXTINCT AND DORMANT BARONETCIES of England, Ireland, and Scotland. By J. BURKE, Esq. Medium 8vo, SECOND EDITION, 638 *closely printed pages, in double columns, with about 1000 arms engraved on wood, fine portrait of JAMES I, and illuminated title-page, cloth.* 10s. (*original price* £1. 8s.)

This work engaged the attention of the author for several years, comprises nearly a thousand families, many of them amongst the most ancient and eminent in the kingdom, each carried down to its represent-

ative or representatives still existing, with elaborate and minute details of the alliances, achievements, and fortunes; generation after generation, from the earliest to the latest period.

ENGLISH SURNAMES. An Essay on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Etymological, and Humorous; with several illustrative Appendices. By MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A. 2 vols., post 8vo, THIRD EDITION, ENLARGED, woodcuts, cloth. 12s.

This new and much improved Edition, besides a great enlargement of the Chapters, contained in the previous editions, comprises several that are entirely new, together with Notes on Scottish, Irish, and Norman Surnames. The "Additional Prolusions," besides the articles on Rebuses, Allusive Arms, and the Roll of Battel Abbey, contain dissertations on Inn signs, and Remarks on Christian Names; with a copious INDEX of many thousand Names. These features render "English Surnames" rather a new work than a new edition.

"A curious, ingenious, and amusing book, Mr. Lower brings considerable knowledge to bear, both in his general history of the use of Surnames in England,

and in his chapters on the different ways in which particular classes of names have originated from names of places, occupations, dignities, offices, personal and mental qualities, &c."—*Spectator.*

"Mr. Lower has gone to work in the true spirit of antiquarian discovery, and a most amusing and instructive book he has produced."—*Brighton Herald.*

"A curious work, and got up, moreover, with that commendable attention to paper and typography which is certain to make a book 'tak the eye.' Mr. Lower has been 'at a great feast of languages, and has stolen more than the 'scrap.' He both instructs and entertains."—*John Bull.*

INDEX TO THE PEDIGREES AND ARMS contained in the Heralds' Visitations and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum. By R. SIMS, of the Manuscript Department. 8vo, *closely printed in double columns, cloth.* 15s.

An indispensable work to those engaged in Genealogical and Topographical pursuits, affording a ready clue to the Pedigrees and Arms of nearly 40,000 of the Gentry of England, their Residences, &c. (distinguishing the different families of the same name in any county), as recorded by the Heralds in their Visitations between the years 1533 to 1686.

"This work will be very acceptable to all who have occasion to examine the MSS. alluded to, whether for

study, amusement, or professionally; those who have experienced the toilsome labour of searching, with the help only of the existing very imperfect Catalogues, can appreciate the perseverance and accurate examination necessary to produce such an Index as that just published by Mr. Sims; it will be an indispensable companion to the Library table of all students in genealogical pursuits, and those engaged in the History of Landed Property."—*Journal of Archæological Institute for September, 1840.*

ROLL OF ARMS OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD II.
Edited by Sir HARRIS NICOLAS; to which is added, an "Ordinary" of the Arms mentioned by Jos. Gwilt, Esq. 8vo, cloth. 4s. 6d. (*original price 10s. 6d.*) On LARGE PAPER, 4to, cloth, 10s. (*original price 21s.*)

CALENDAR OF KNIGHTS; containing Lists of Knights Bachelors, British Knights of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, St. Patrick, the Guelphic and Ionian Orders, from 1760 to 1828. By F. TOWNSEND, *Windsor Herald*. Post 8vo, cloth. 3s. (*original price 9s.*)

A very useful volume for Genealogical and Biographical purposes.

THE SLOGANS OR WAR-CRIES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND, by M. AISLABIE DENHAM; with an Introduction on their Supposed Origin, by JOHN FENWICK; and Observations on Martial Mottoes, by W. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE. Post 8vo, *elegantly printed, with Coats of Arms, Seals, &c., sewed.* 6s. 6d.

GENEALOGISTS' MANUAL; or Guide to the various Public Records, Registers, Wills, Printed Books, and other Documents necessary to be consulted in tracing a Pedigree. With particulars of the days and hours each Office or Registry is available, the charges made, the objects and dates of their Records, &c. &c.; the whole carefully compiled from Returns made expressly for this work; together with other Tables and Calendars useful to the Antiquary, Topographer, and Conveyancer. By MATTHEW COOKE. Thick 12mo, cloth. 6s. (*nearly ready.*)

Fine Arts.

PLAYING CARDS.—Facts and Speculations on the History of Playing Cards in Europe. By W. A. CHATTO, author of the "History of Wood Engraving," with Illustrations by J. JACKSON. 8vo, *profusely illustrated with engravings, both plain and coloured, cloth.* £1. 1s.

"The inquiry into the origin and signification of the suits and their marks, and the heraldic, theological, and political emblems pictured from time to time, in their changes, opens a new field of antiquarian interest; and the perseverance with which Mr. Chatto has explored it leaves little to be gleaned by his successors. The plates with which the volume is enriched add considerably to its value in this point of view. It is not to be denied that, take it altogether, it contains more matter than has ever before been collected in one view upon the same subject. In spite of its faults,

it is exceedingly amusing; and the most critical reader cannot fail to be entertained by the variety of curious outlying learning Mr. Chatto has somehow contrived to draw into the investigations."—*Atlas*.

"Indeed the entire production deserves our warmest approbation."—*Lit. Gaz.*

"A perfect fund of antiquarian research, and most interesting even to persons who never play at cards."—*Tait's Mag.*

"A curious, entertaining and really learned book."—*Rambler*.

HOLBEIN'S DANCE OF DEATH, with an Historical and Literary Introduction, by an Antiquary. Square post 8vo, *with 53 Engravings, BEING THE MOST ACCURATE COPIES EVER EXECUTED OF THESE GEMS OF ART, and a frontispiece of an ancient bedstead at Aix-la-Chapelle, with a Dance of Death carved on it, engraved by Fairholt, cloth.* 9s.

"The designs are executed with a spirit and fidelity quite extraordinary.—They are indeed most truthful."—*Athenæum*.

"Ces 53 Planches de Schlotthauer sont d'une exquise perfection.—*Langlois, Essai sur les Danses des Morts, 1852.*

CATALOGUE OF THE PRINTS which have been Engraved after Martin Heemskerck. By T. KERRICH, *Librarian to the University of Cambridge*. 8vo, portrait, bds. 8s. 6d.

CATALOGUE OF PICTURES, composed chiefly by the most admired Masters of the Roman, Florentine, Parman, Bolognese, Venetian, Flemish, and French Schools; with Descriptions and Critical Remarks. By ROBERT FOULIS. 3 vols. 12mo, cloth. 5s.

MEMOIRS OF PAINTING, with a Chronological History of the Importation of Pictures by the Great Masters into England since the French Revolution. By W. BUCHANAN. 2 vols. 8vo, bds., 7s. 6d. (*original price £1. 6s.*)

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, and an Inquiry into the mode of Painting upon and Staining Glass, as practised in the Ecclesiastical Structures of the Middle Ages. By J. S. HAWKINS, F.S.A. Royal 8vo, 11 plates, bds. 4s. (*original price 12s.*)

Popular Poetry, Tales, and Superstitions.

THE NURSERY RHYMES OF ENGLAND, collected chiefly from Oral Tradition. Edited by J. O. HALLIWELL. The **FOURTH EDITION**, enlarged, with 38 Designs, by W. B. SCOTT, *Director of the School of Design, Newcastle-on-Tyne*. 12mo, *illuminated cloth, gilt leaves*. 4s. 6d.

"Illustrations! and here they are; clever pictures, which the three-year olds understand before their A, B, C, and which the fifty-three-year olds like almost as well as the threes."—*Literary Gazette*.

"We are persuaded that the very rudest of these jingles, tales, and rhymes, possess a strong imagination nourishing power; and that in infancy and early child-

hood a sprinkling of ancient nursery lore is worth whole cartloads of the wise saws and modern instances which are now as duly and carefully concocted by experienced *littérateurs*, into instructive tales for the *spelling* public, as are works of entertainment for the reading public. The work is worthy of the attention of the popular antiquary."—*Tait's Mag.*

POPULAR RHYMES AND NURSERY TALES, with Historical Elucidations. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 12mo, *cloth*. 4s. 6d.

This very interesting volume on the Traditional Literature of England, is divided into Nursery Antiquities, Fireside Nursery Stories, Game Rhymes, Alphabet Rhymes, Riddle Rhymes, Nature Songs,

Proverb Rhymes, Places, and Families, Superstition Rhymes, Custom Rhymes and Nursery Songs; a *large number are here printed for the first time*. It may be considered a sequel to the preceding article.

OLD SONGS AND BALLADS.—A Little Book of Songs and Ballads, gathered from Ancient Music Books, MS. and Printed, by E. F. RIMBAULT, LL.D., F.S.A., &c., *elegantly printed in post 8vo, pp. 240, half morocco*. 6s.

"Dr. Rimbault has been at some pains to collect the words of the Songs which used to delight the Rustics of former times."—*Atlas*.

ROBIN HOOD.—The Robin Hood Garlands and Ballads, with the Tale of "The Little Gesta," a Collection of all the Poems, Songs, and Ballads relating to this celebrated Yeoman; to which is prefixed his History, from Documents hitherto unrevised. By J. M. GUTCH, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo, *with numerous fine woodcuts, &c., by Fairholt, extra cloth*. £1. 1s. (*original price* £1. 10s.)

Two very handsome volumes, fit for the drawing-room table.

BALLAD ROMANCES. By R. H. HORNE, Esq., Author of "Orion," &c. 12mo, pp. 248, *cloth*. 3s. (*original price* 6s. 6d.)

Containing the Noble Heart, a Bohemian Legend; the Monk of Swineshead Abbey, a ballad Chronicle of the death of King John; the three Knights of Camelott, a Fairy Tale; The Ballad of Delora, or the Passion of Andrea Corno; Bodd Gelert, a Welsh Legend; Ben Capstan, a Ballad of the Night Watch; the Elf of the Woodlands, a Child's Story.

"Pure fancy of the most abundant and picturesque

description. Mr. Horne should write us more Fairy Tales; we know none to equal him since the days of Drayton and Herrick."—*Examiner*.

"The opening poem in this volume is a fine one, it is entitled the 'Noble Heart,' and not only in title but in treatment well imitates the style of Beaumont and Fletcher."—*Athenæum*.

SIR HUGH OF LINCOLN: or an Examination of a curious Tradition respecting the JEWS, with a Notice of the Popular Poetry connected with it. By the Rev. A. HUME, LL.D. 8vo. 2s.

ESSAY ON THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF OUR POPULAR PHRASES AND NURSERY RHYMES. By J. B. KER. 2 vols. 12mo, *new cloth*. 4s. (*original price* 12s.)

A work which has met with much abuse among the reviewers, but those who are fond of philological pursuits will read it now it is to be had at so very moderate a price, and it really contains a good deal of

gossiping matter. The author's attempt is to explain every thing from the Dutch, which he believes was the same language as the Anglo-Saxon.

MERRY TALES OF THE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM. Edited by JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, Esq., F.S.A. Post 8vo. 1s.

These tales are supposed to have been composed in the early part of the sixteenth century, by Dr. Andrew Borde, the well-known progenitor of Merry Andrews.

"In the time of Henry the Eighth, and after," says Ant.-A. Wood, "it was accounted a book full of wit and mirth by scholars and gentlemen."

SAINT PATRICK'S PURGATORY; an Essay on the Legends of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, current during the Middle Ages. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., &c. Post 8vo, *cloth*. 6s.

"It must be observed that this is not a mere account of St. Patrick's Purgatory, but a complete history of the legends and superstitions relating to the subject, from the earliest times, rescued from old MSS. as well as from old printed books. Moreover, it embraces a singular chapter of literary history omitted by Warton and all former writers with whom we are acquainted; and we think we may add, that it forms

the best introduction to Dante that has yet been published."—*Literary Gazette*.

"This appears to be a curious and even amusing book on the singular subject of Purgatory, in which the idle and fearful dreams of superstition are shown to be first narrated as tales, and then applied as means of deducing the moral character of the age in which they prevailed."—*Spectator*.

Valuable and Interesting Books, Published or Sold by

NOBLE AND RENOWNED HISTORY OF GUY, EARL OF WARWICK, containing a Full and True Account of his many Famous and Valiant Actions. Royal 12mo, woodcuts, cloth. 4s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY OF WITCHCRAFT, (*Chiefly with respect to Cases in Scotland*). By J. MITCHELL, and J. DICKIE. 12mo, cloth. 3s. (*original price 6s.*)
A curious volume, and a fit companion to Sir W. Scott's "Demonology and Witchcraft."

ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL, CONFESSION, AND CONDEMNATION of Six Witches at Maidstone, 1652; also the Trial and Execution of three others at Faversham, 1645. 8vo. 1s.

These Transactions are unnoticed by all Kentish historians.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE WITCHCRAFTS OF MARGARET and PHILIP FLOWER, Daughters of Joan Flower, near Bever (Belvoir), executed at Lincoln, for confessing themselves Actors in the Destruction of Lord Rosse, Son of the Earl of Rutland, 1618. 8vo. 1s.

One of the most extraordinary cases of Witchcraft on record.

Bibliography.

BIBLIOTHECA MADRIGALIANA.—A Bibliographical Account of the Musical and Poetical Works published in England during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, under the Titles of Madrigals, Ballets, Ayres, Canzonets, &c., &c. By EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo, cloth. 5s.

It records a class of books left undescribed by Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin, and furnishes a most valuable Catalogue of Lyrical Poetry of the age to which it refers.

THE MANUSCRIPT RARITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. By J. O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S. 8vo, bds. 3s (*original price 10s. 6d.*) A companion to Hartshorne's "Book Rarities" of the same University.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE POPULAR TRACTS, formerly in the Library of Captain Cox, of Coventry, A.D. 1575. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, only 50 printed, sewed. 1s.

CATALOGUE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE CODEX HOLBROOKIANUS. (A Scientific MS.) By Dr. John Holbrook, Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, 1418-1431). By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo. 1s.

ACCOUNT OF THE VERNON MANUSCRIPT. A Volume of Early English Poetry, preserved in the Bodleian Library. By J. O. HALLIWELL. 8vo, only 50 printed. 1s.

BIBLIOTHECA CANTIANA. A Bibliographical Account of what has been published on the History, Topography, Antiquities, Customs, and Family Genealogy of the COUNTY of KENT, with Biographical Notes. By JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, in a handsome 8vo volume, pp. 370, with two plates of facsimiles of Autographs of 23 eminent Kentish Writers. 5s. (*original price 14s.*)—LARGE PAPER 10s. 6d.

Miscellanies.

NEW FACTS AND VERIFICATIONS OF ANCIENT BRITISH HISTORY. By the Rev. BEALE POSTER. 8vo, with engravings, cloth.

THOMAS SPROTT'S (*a monk of Canterbury, circa 1280*) Chronicle of Profane and Sacred History. Translated from the original MS., on 12 parchment skins, in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Liverpool. By Dr. W. BELL. 4to, half bound in morocco, accompanied with an exact Facsimile of the entire Codex, 87 feet long, in a round morocco case, PRIVATELY PRINTED, very curious. £2. 2s.

TONSTALL (Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham), Sermon preached on Palm Sunday, 1539, before Henry VIII, reprinted VERBATIM from the rare edition by Berthelet in 1539. 12mo, 1s. 6d.

An exceedingly interesting Sermon, at the commencement of the Reformation, Strype in his Memorials has made large extracts from it.

John Russell Smith, 86, Soho Square, London.

LAPPENBERG'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Translated by BENJ. THORPE, with *Additions and Corrections*, by the Author and Translator. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth. 12s. (original price £1. 1s.)

"Of modern works I am most indebted to the History of England by Lappenberg, the use of which, more particularly in conjunction with the translation given by Thorpe, and enriched by both those scholars, affords

the best and surest guide in penetrating the labyrinth of early English History."—"König Aelfred und seine Stelle in der Geschichte Englands, von Dr. Reinold Pauli."—Berlin, 1851.

LETTERS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, now first collected from the originals in Royal Archives, and from other authentic sources, private as well as public. Edited with Historical Introduction and Notes, by J. O. HALLIWELL. TWO HANDSOME VOLUMES, post 8vo, with portraits of Henry VIII and Charles I, cloth. 8s. (original price £1 1s.)

These volumes form a good companion to Ellis's Original Letters.

The collection comprises for the first time the love letters of Henry the VIII. to Anne Boleyn in a complete form, which may be regarded perhaps as the most singular documents of the kind that have descended to our times; the series of letters of Edward VI will be found very interesting specimens of composition; some of the letters of James I, hitherto unpublished, throw light on the murder of Overbury, and prove beyond a doubt the King was implicated in it in some extraordinary and unpleasant way: but

his letters to the Duke of Buckingham are of the most singular nature; only imagine a letter from a sovereign to his prime minister commencing thus; "My own sweet and dear child, blessing, blessing, blessing on thy heart-roots and all thine." Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham's Journey into Spain has never been before so fully illustrated as it is by the documents given in this work, which also includes the very curious letters from the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham to James I. *Forming an essential companion to every History of England.*

WALES.—ROYAL VISITS AND PROGRESSES TO WALES, and the Border Counties of CHESHIRE, SALOP, HEREFORD, and MONMOUTH, from Julius Cæsar, to Queen Victoria, including a succinct History of the Country and People, particularly of the leading Families who fought during the Civil Wars of Charles I., the latter from MSS. never before published. By EDWARD PARRY. *A handsome 4to volume, with many wood engravings, and fine portrait of the Queen, cloth. £1. 1s.*

HUNTER'S (Rev. Joseph) **HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL TRACTS.** Post 8vo. 2s. 6d. each.

I. Agincourt; a contribution, towards an authentic List of the Commanders of the English Host in King Henry the Fifth's Expedition.

II. Collections concerning the Founders of New Plymouth, the first Colonists of New England.

III. Milton; a sheaf of Gleanings after his Biographers and Annotators.

IV. The Ballad Hero, "Robin Hood," his period, real character, &c., investigated, and, perhaps, ascertained.

ARCHERY.—The Science of Archery, shewing its affinity to Heraldry, and capabilities of Attainment. By A. P. HARRISON. 8vo, sewed. 1s.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EATING, displaying the Omnivorous Character of Man, and exhibiting the Natives of various Countries at feeding-time. By a BEEF-EATER. Fcap. 8vo, with woodcuts. 2s.

ELEMENTS OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE; being a Translation of the Third Part of Clairbois's "Traité Élémentaire de la Construction des Vaisseaux." By J. N. STRANGE, Commander, R.N. 8vo, with five large folding plates, cloth. 5s.

LECTURES ON NAVAL ARCHITECTURE; being the Substance of those delivered at the United Service Institution. By E. GARDINER FISHBOURNE, Commander, R.N. 8vo, plates, cloth. 5s. 6d.

Both these works are published in illustration of the "Wave System."

NEW YORK IN THE YEAR 1695, with Plans of the City and Forts as they then existed. By the Rev. JOHN MILLER. *Now first printed.* 8vo, bds. 2s. 6d. (original price 4s. 6d.)

THOUGHTS IN VERSE FOR THE AFFLICTED. By a COUNTRY CURATE. Square 12mo, sewed. 1s.

POEMS, partly of Rural Life, in National English. By the Rev. WILLIAM BARNES, author of "Poems in the Dorset Dialect." 12mo, cloth. 5s.

WAIFS AND STRAYS. A Collection of Poetry. 12mo, only 250 printed, chiefly for presents, sewed. 1s. 6d.

MIRROUR OF JUSTICES, written originally in the old French, long before the Conquest, and many things added by ANDREW HORNE. Translated by W. HUGHES, of Gray's Inn. 12mo, cloth. 2s.

A curious, interesting, and authentic treatise on ancient English Law.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LITERATURE HISTORICAL, ANTIQUARIAN, and METRICAL. By MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., F.S.A., Author of "Essays on English Surnames," "Curiosities of Heraldry," &c. Post 8vo, woodcuts, cloth. 7s 6d

CONTENTS.

- 1 On Local Nomenclature.
- 2 On the Battle of Hastings, an Historical Essay.
- 3 The Lord Dacre, his mournful end; a Ballad.
- 4 Historical and Archæological Memoir on the Iron Works of the South of England, with numerous illustrations.
- 5 Winchelsea's Deliverance, or the Stout Abbot of Battayle; in Three Fyttes.
- 6 The South Downs, a Sketch; Historical, Anecdotal, and Descriptive.
- 7 On Yew Trees in Church-yards.
- 8 A Lyttel Geste of a Greate Rele; a pleasaunt Ballade.
- 9 A Discourse of Genealogy.
- 10 An Antiquarian Pilgrimage in Normandy, with woodcuts.
- 11 Miscellanea, &c. &c. &c.

There is a good deal of quaint and pleasing reading in this volume. Mr. Lower's jokes are of the oldest—as befits the pleasantries of an antiquary,—but, on the whole, we seldom meet with more readable antiquarian essays than these. Most of them have been printed elsewhere. One, on the South Downs, contains the best of the new matter. The author is at home on the wide expanse of these chalk ranges. He speaks with knowledge of the picturesque villages enclosed in their secluded nooks,—of the folk-lore and legends of old days which still abound amongst the sequestered inhabitants, and of the historical associations which render celebrated many spots otherwise of little interest.—*Athenæum*.

Most of the papers in this volume have already appeared in periodicals, and in the Collections of

the Sussex Archæological Society. They are well worthy of being printed in a collected form. The account of the Battle of Hastings and the memoir on the Southern Iron Works contain matter of historical value, in addition to their local interest in connexion with the topography and archæology of Sussex. Among the papers now printed for the first time that on the South Downs is the most important, and will be read with much interest, both for the information it contains and the pleasing style in which it is written. There are some charming descriptions of scenery, and acceptable notices of the history, traditions, and customs of the district. Among the minor contributions in the volume, the paper on Local Nomenclature is full of valuable suggestions. Altogether it is a volume of very agreeable and instructive reading.—*Lit. Gaz.*

HANDBOOK to the LIBRARY of the BRITISH MUSEUM, containing a brief History of its Formation, and of the various Collections of which it is composed; Descriptions of the Catalogues in present use; Classed Lists of the Manuscripts, &c.; and a variety of Information indispensable for the "Readers" at that Institution; with some Account of the principal Public Libraries in London. By RICHARD SIMS, of the Department of Manuscripts, Compiler of the "Index to the Heralds' Visitations." Small 8vo, pp. 438, with map and plan, cloth. 5s

It will be found a very useful work to every literary person or public institution in all parts of the world.

What Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the keeper of the department of printed books, says *might be done*. Mr. Richard Sims, of the department of the manuscripts, says *shall be done*. His Hand-book to the

Library of the British Museum is a very comprehensive and instructive volume. I have the sixtieth edition of "Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum" before me—I cannot expect to see a sixtieth edition of the *Hand-book*, but it deserves to be placed by the side of the Synopsis, and I venture to predict for it a wide circulation.—*Mr. Bolton Corney, in Notes and Queries, No. 212.*

A GRAMMAR of BRITISH HERALDRY, consisting of "Blazon" and "Marshalling," with an Introduction on the Rise and Progress of Symbols and Ensigns. By the Rev. W. SLOANE EVANS, B.A. 8vo, with 26 plates, comprising upwards of 400 figures, cloth. 5s.

One of the best introductions ever published.

A PLEA FOR THE ANTIQUITY OF HERALDRY, with an Attempt to Expound its Theory and Elucidate its History. By W. SMITH ELLIS Esq., of the Middle Temple. 8vo, sewed. 1s 6d

A FEW NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE, with Occasional Remarks on the Emendations of the Manuscript-Corrector in Mr. Collier's copy of the folio, 1632. By the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE. 8vo, cloth. 5s

Mr. Dyce's Notes are peculiarly delightful, from the stores of illustration with which his extensive reading not only among our writers, but among those of other countries, especially of the Italian poets,

has enabled him to enrich them. All that he has recorded is valuable. We read his little volume with pleasure and close it with regret.—*Literary Gazette.*

John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London.

A FEW WORDS IN REPLY TO MR. DYCE'S "FEW NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE." By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 8vo, *sewed*. 1s

THE GRIMALDI SHAKESPEARE.—Notes and Emendations on the Plays of Shakespeare from a recently-discovered annotated copy by the late JOSEPH GRIMALDI, Esq., Comedian. 8vo, *cuts*. 1s

A humorous Squib on the late Shakespeare Emendations.

SHAKESPEARE'S VERSIFICATION and its apparent Irregularities explained by Examples from early and late English Writers. By the late WILLIAM SIDNEY WALKER, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; edited by W. NANSON LETTSOM, Esq. Fcp. 8vo, *cloth*. 6s.

A PHILOLOGICAL GRAMMAR, grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than Sixty Languages. Being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek. By the Rev. W. BARNES, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Author of "Poems in the Dorset Dialect," "Anglo Saxon Delectus," &c. 8vo, pp. 322, *cloth*. 9s

TIM BOBBIN'S LANCASHIRE DIALECT, with his Rhymes and an enlarged Glossary of Words and Phrases, used by the Rural Population of South Lancashire. By SAMUEL BAMFORD. 12mo, the second edition, *cloth*, 3s 6d

BRITANNIC RESEARCHES: or, New Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History. By the Rev. BEALE POSTE, M.A. 8vo, (pp. 448) *with engravings, cloth*. 15s

The author of this volume may justly claim credit for considerable learning, great industry, and, above all, strong faith in the interest and importance of his subject. . . . On various points he has given us additional information and afforded us new views, for which we are bound to thank him. The body of the book is followed by a very complete index, so as to render reference to any part of it easy: this was the more necessary on account of the multifariousness of the topics treated, the variety of persons mentioned, and the many works quoted.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 8, 1853.

The Rev. Beale Poste has long been known to antiquaries as one of the best read of all those who have elucidated the earliest annals of this country. He is a practical man, has investigated for himself monuments and manuscripts, and we have in the above-named volume the fruits of many years' pa-

tient study. The objects which will occupy the attention of the reader are—1. The political position of the principal British powers *before* the Roman conquest—under the Roman dominion, and struggling unsuccessfully against the Anglo-Saxon race; 2. The geography of Ancient Britain; 3. An investigation of the Ancient British Historians, Gildas and Nennius, and the more obscure British chroniclers; 4. The ancient stone monuments of the Celtic period; and, lastly, some curious and interesting notices of the early British church. Mr. Poste has not touched on subjects which have received much attention from others, save in cases where he had something new to offer, and the volume must be regarded, therefore, as an entirely new collection of discoveries and deductions tending to throw light on the darkest as well as the earliest portion of our national history.—*Atlas*.

COINS OF CUNOBELINE and of the ANCIENT BRITONS. By the Rev. BEALE POSTE, B.C.L. 8vo, *plates, and many woodcuts, cloth (only 40 printed)*. £1. 8s

BARONIA ANGLIA CONCENTRATA; or a Concentration of all the Baronies called Baronies in Fee, deriving their Origin from Writ of Summons, and not from any specific Limited Creation, showing the Descent and Line of Heirship, as well as those Families mentioned by Sir William Dudgale, as of those whom that celebrated author has omitted to notice; interspersed with Interesting Notices and Explanatory Remarks. Whereto is added the Proofs of Parliamentary Sitting from the Reign of Edward I to Queen Anne; also a *Glossary of Dormant English, Scotch, and Irish Peerage Titles, with references to presumed existing Heirs*. By Sir T. C. BANKS. 2 vols. 4to, *cloth*. £3. 3s NOW OFFERED FOR 15s

A book of great research by the well-known author of the "Dormant and Extinct Peerage," and other heraldic and historical works. Those fond of genealogical pursuits ought to secure a copy while it is so cheap. It may be considered a Supplement

to his former works. Vol. ii, pp. 210-300, contains an Historical Account of the first settlement of Nova Scotia, and the foundation of the Order of Nova Scotia Barons, distinguishing those who had seign of lands there.

John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London.

HISTORY OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA and the other Territories on the North West Coast of America, accompanied by a Geographical View and Map and a number of Proofs and Illustrations of the History. By ROBERT GREENHOW, *Librarian of the Department of State of the United States*. Thick 8vo, LARGE MAP, cloth. 6s (pub. at 16s)

HISTORY OF ANGLING LITERATURE, and on Matters connected with Fish and Fishers from the earliest period, to which is added a General Bibliography of Books on Angling. By an ANGLER. Fcp. 8vo, cloth. 5s (nearly ready).

CHRISTMASTIDE, its History, Festivities, and Carols. By WILLIAM SANDYS, Esq., F.S.A., in one handsome vol. 8vo, ILLUSTRATED WITH 20 ENGRAVINGS AFTER THE DESIGNS OF J. STEPHANOFF, cloth. 14s

Its title vouches that *Christmastide* is germane to the time. Mr. Sandys has brought together, in an octavo of some 300 pages, a great deal of often interesting information, beyond the stale gossip about "Christmas in the olden time," and the threadbare make-believes of jollity and geniality which furnish forth most books on the subject. His carols too, which include some in old French and

Provençal, are selected from numerous sources, and comprise many of the less known, and more worth knowing. His materials are presented with good feeling and mastery of his theme, and for excellent taste and appropriateness in binding, without extreme costliness, the book is a model. On the whole, the volume deserves, and should anticipate, a welcome.—*Spectator*.

JUST IMPORTED.

HISTOIRE DE L'ARCHITECTURE SACREE du quatrième au dixième siècle dans les anciens évêchés de GENEVE, LAUSANNE et SION. Par J. D. BLAVIGNAC, Architecte. One vol. 8vo, pp. 450, and 37 plates, and a 4to Atlas of 82 plates of *Architecture, Sculpture, Frescoes, Reliquaries, &c.* &c. £2. 10s

A VERY REMARKABLE BOOK, AND WORTH THE NOTICE OF THE ARCHITECT, THE ARCHÆOLOGIST, AND THE ARTIST.

COPENHAGEN—THE TRAVELLER'S HANDBOOK TO COPENHAGEN and its Environs. By ANGLICANUS. 12mo, with large Map of Sealand, Plan of Copenhagen, and Views. 12mo, cloth. 8s

ANTIGUEDADES PERUANAS, por MARIANO EDUARDO DE RIVERO, Director del Museo Nacional de Lima, y Dr. JUAN DIEGO DE TSCHUDI (author of *Travels in Peru*). 4to, pp. 342, with woodcuts, and folio volume of COLOURED PLATES, bds. £5. 5s

A description of remains discovered in the sites of ancient cities and temples in Peru, those objects which arrested the attention and excited the wonder of the philosophic Humboldt, when investigating the physical features of that remarkable country. The illustrative plates, executed at Vienna, from the drawings of the Artist, are among the marvels of lithography. They comprise representations of mummified bodies, prepared in the manner peculiar to the Peruvians, vases of gro-

tesque form and characteristic idols in terra cotta and the precious metals, textile fabrics, weapons of a very remote period, and view of temples and buildings, which, for symmetry and beauty, may vie with those of Greece and Asia Minor in the dawn of civilisation, all executed with a spirit and truthfulness unsurpassed by any work of the kind that has come under our notice.—*Literary Gazette*, Jan. 8, 1853.

ESSAI HISTORIQUE PHILOSOPHIQUE et Pittoresque sur les Danses des Morts. Par E. H. LANGLOIS; suivi d'une Lettre de Leber, et une note de Depping sur le même sujet, publié par Pottier et Baudry, 2 vols, royal 8vo, with 54 plates of *Death's Dance of various ages, also many vignettes, sewed*, £1. 1s

LA ROMAINE, ou HISTOIRE, LANGUE, LITTERATURE, OROGRAPHIE, statistique des Peuples de la Langue d'Or, Adrialiens, Valaques, et Moldaves, resumés sous le nom de Romans. Par J. A. VAILLANT, 3 vols, 8vo sewed, 18s.

VOYAGES, Relations, et Memoires originaux pour servir a l'Histoire de la Decouverte de l'Amerique, publiés pour la première fois en Français. Par H. TERNAUX-COMPANS. 20 vols. 8vo, both Series, and complete. Sewed, £3. 10s

A valuable collection of early voyages and relations on South America; also translations of unpublished Spanish MSS., principally relating to Old and New Mexico.



.

.

.

1

■





